
POETRY.

What is a Year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so darkly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest thro'p
Of Time's old iron heat,
Which tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old iron wheel;
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old aching sigh,
As rushing onward o'er the earth,
We hear his weary sigh.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mist of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year?

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene,
Youth's happy years are gaily on
With hills and valleys green.
Next, Summer's ripe sun seeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear,
Then comes old Winter—dust, and all
Must find their level here.

Remember the Poor.

The season of gloom has arrived,
And winter is hard at the door,
He whispers to all "power is revived,"
And tells us "remember the poor."
The rich who with plenty are crowded,
Who have an abundance in store,
With liberal hands should be found
Dispensing relief to the poor.

O, think of the widow in need,
Whose heart has been left to the core,
And destined in sorrow to bleed,
O, think and re-remember the poor."

Go visit the sick man in bed,
Or look at the couch on the floor,
His wife and his children's woe—
And then you'll remember the poor."

And when sitting around a good fire,
You hear the cold winds as they roar,
Just ask if you've thought to inquire
For those without wood that are poor.

Misfortune has marked for her prey
One leaf of mankind, if not more;
The rich, and the proud, and the gay,
May yet become humble and poor.

Great riches will sometimes take wings,
And leave us their loss to deplore,
And unlooked for poverty stings
The lordling who thus becomes poor.

Let those who are happy to-day,
And think that their troubles are o'er,
Be mindful, and never delay
Relief to the needy and poor.

The widow and fatherless cry
For help, and they've waited full a score,
O, let the stars not stare till they die,
They know what it is to be poor."

It surely is blessed to give
To those who are suffering sore;
More blessed than it is to receive,
O, do, then, "remember the poor."

Whom I Love Best.

I have a father—one whose worth
Is by but few persons understood,
O, all the men who tread the earth,
I love my father best.

I have a brother too, whose joys
I share at his belief,
O, all the fighter-loving boys,
I love my brother best.

I have a sister—one as true
As brother ever blest;
O, all the girls that meet my view,
I love my sister best.

I cherish these, but there is one
More dear than all the rest,
And it is strange a dutiful son
Should love his mother best."

The Peculiarities of Congress.

The present Congress is not deficient in colors. By a casual glance at the list of members, we notice that there will be Gray, Green and Brown, and a smart sprinkling of White.

As to building, Kentucky contributes Wood, Stone, Clay, and a Mason.

Various pursuits are represented—a Miller, Fowler, Taylor, Harper, Hunter, Carter, Fuller, Chandler, and Miner. The Senate has its Cooper, Smith, Miller, Hunter, and Mason.

New York furnishes Brooks, Welts, and Snow, and New Hampshire, Hale.

With regard to drinkables, Virginia gives us Meade, and Missouri sends up Porter.

As to edibles, New York contributes a Fish, and Iowa a Hen.

For music, we have two Bills and a Cambell, and although the members are to represent sovereigns, in the Senate will be found a King, and in the House two Kings and McQueen, and in addition too, Gentry and Gaylord.

There is a strange mixture, for Tennessee throws in a Savage, and North Carolina an Outlaw in the House and a Badger in the Senate.

There are different kinds of men, viz: Mangum, Chapman, Horace Mann, Penniman, M. Price, and Cleggman.

The Senate numbers among its members, Morehead and Foote, perhaps two Poets, the one from Vermont and the other from Mississippi.

These are among the characteristics of the 35th Congress as to names.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

We give below an abstract of the principal provisions of this celebrated law.

Sec. 1. Prohibits any unauthorized person from selling spirituous or intoxicating liquor of any kind.

Sec. 2. Authorizes the supervisors of each town to appoint an Agent to reside in the most central and convenient portion of the town, with authority to sell liquor for medicinal purposes and the arts; who is to hold his office for one year, unless removed.

Sec. 3. Provides for a certificate to be given to the Agent, expressive of his authority, and gives the form, &c., of his bonds.

Sec. 4. Provides that any person selling, by himself, his clerk, or agent, shall be fined for the first offence, \$10 and costs; for the second, \$20 and costs; and in each case stand committed till paid; and for every subsequent offence, \$30 and costs, and be imprisoned from three to six months.

Sec. 5. Provides the mode of prosecution, and designates that the penalties shall go for the support of the poor.

Sec. 6. Provides that bonds shall be given in cases of appeal for the prosecution of appeal, and the payment of all fines and costs.

Sec. 7. Provides for the appointment of persons who may manufacture intoxicating liquors to be used for medicinal purposes, and in the arts.

Sec. 8. Provides for a penalty of \$100, and in default thereof, imprisonment for sixty days for the first offence, and double the penalty for every subsequent offence, in cases where persons undertake to manufacture without legal appointment.

Sec. 9. Provides that no person engaged in the unlawful traffic shall be competent to sit on a jury.

Sec. 10. Provides that cases arising under the act shall take precedence in all courts of justice except in certain criminal cases named.

Sec. 11. Provides that any three persons being voters, on making oath that they believe liquors are unlawfully stored or kept for sale in any given place the justice before whom such oath is made, shall issue his warrant for seizure of the same, and if found, it is, after the proper inquiry, to be destroyed. If the owner sets up a claim that said liquors are imported, and that duties have been paid on them to the government he may recover if he can prove that they are so imported; but neither the certificate of importation, nor the Custom House marks on the casks are to be taken in evidence.

Sec. 12. Provides some safeguard against destroying liquors seized until properly advertised, in case where the owner may not be known.

Sec. 13. Makes provisions for appeal in certain cases.

Sec. 14. Provides that if any liquors are found at public trainings or other gatherings the person owning or selling the same shall be imprisoned for thirty days, and the liquor destroyed.

Sec. 15. Makes provision for surties in case of appeals.

Sec. 16. Makes all payment for liquors, all notes given for liquors, all mortgages, &c., unlawful, and null and void.

"Surrender!" was the summons of General Rosen to Hunsley Bay. Surrender! resistance is vain, the hosts which I bring against you are numberless as the sands of the sea shore!

"But my horse," was the reply, "are like the waves of the sea, which wash a way the sand!"

BABES.—Sumbdy says—"A baby laughing in its dreams, is conversing with the angels." Perhaps so—and we have seen them crying in their waking hours as though they were having a conversation with the old fellow—*damn* there.

The Ohio State Journal tells of a fellow that is "eight feet high, weighs four hundred pounds with good proportions," and then says he is "a beardless boy, and still growing."

Human wisdom cannot provide more effectually for the honor and support of civil law, than by inducing all men to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Nobody who has any regard for herself, or any respect for the society in which she moves, will be slovenly in her appearance, or can less in her attire."

To CURE NOSE BLEEDING. Roll up a piece of paper and press it under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

Happiness is often at our side, and we pass her by. Misfortune is far off and we rush to meet her.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting. Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McMillan's Block.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner. Palmer, May 24th, 1851.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Palmer, Sept. 20.

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New-England, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15th, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-England, Springfield and Boston.

At 5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (2:15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11 A. M.

At 1:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express train from W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1:45 P. M., connecting with steamer Chippewa for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. R.

At 2:45 P. M. After the arrival of the train from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (1:45) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6 P. M.) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

At 6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (3:15) with the W. R. R. and stages, for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (11:00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

At 12:30 A. M. After the arrival of the train from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (1:45) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at Palmer, (5:45) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5:45 A. M. train from Palmer and the 12 M. train from New London are freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal stations on the line of the Road to towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. 4tf

New Fall Goods!
L. A. BAILEY.

Merchant Tailor,
WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to a large and well selected assortment of new and

Fashionable Goods,
comprising English, German and American Cloths of every quality and color. Bk. and Fancy Dressing, Cassimeres, Vestings and every variety of Goods suitable for Fall and Winter wear, which he will sell by the yard or make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

Ready-made Clothing.
A new, fashionable and full assortment just received and for sale remarkably low. Also a good variety of Fine and Fancy Socks and Cravats, Collars, Bosoms Shirts, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers.

Persons in want will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine before purchasing as it is determined not to be undersold.

L. A. BAILEY,
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Oct. 4, 1851. 24tf

Notice!
THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sassafras, Oxygenated Bitters, Rogers' Compound and Liverwort Tar and Chinchilla.

Hobbs' Cod Liver Oil, Hobbs' Restorative, Dr. Fisher's Kidney Liniment, Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, Dillie's Magic Pain Extractor, McAllister's All Healing Ointment, Mast's Thyrer's Rector's and other Pills, Dr. Sennell's Cedar Leaf Plaster, Evers' Strengthening Plaster, Dillie's Hare Powder and Hare Liniment, And various other medicines too numerous to mention.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Bromfield Nov. 22, 1851. 31tf

Pork, Lard & Fish,
OF all kinds constantly on hand and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, Aug. 16, 1851. 17tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORSES can find employment at
T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, Sept. 21. 22tf

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean DUCK
WHEAT, in sacks, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 27tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

A. P. CHAPMAN sells more Flour
than all others in town, and at a
low price of course
Palmer, Sept. 21.

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best the market and the greatest assortment at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Cutting Machines,
OF various sizes just received and for sale at
manufacturers prices by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, Oct. 13, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
H. A. LORRILL, Proprietor.
Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pimples, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here's one who

I have Brad Cloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality. Hat's Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Glove's, Umbrellas, in fact, anything a man needs for wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—very Garment I warrant to please give me a

T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept. 20. 22tf

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Monson Sept. 20.

\$5000 Reward!

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of

Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loin, Seminal Weakness, Irritation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and although powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION.
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. BALLE'S Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BALLE, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel B. B. second opp. a Court Square, Main St. Springfield by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot.

Palmer, Sept. 13. 21tf

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STATIONERY, BLANKS, Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ELIHU GEER

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING FANCY & FLOWER PAPER, WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES, GOLD & SILVER, PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS, INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE; WAFERS, SEALING WAX, Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks, WRITING SAND, TWINK STANDS; State and Lead Pencils; RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS; VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES, Water Color Paints and Brushes; GUM LABELS; ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES, PAPER WEIGHTS, Port Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse; INNUMERABLE GAMES, FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS; CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS, AND ALBUMS, WRAPERS, BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS, PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS, LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES, &c. &c. &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT No. 10 State Street, NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

THE WORLD PROBLEM

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY a few more and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, In a New Dress and Box of much Enlarged size.

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the O'Draper's shop flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

CROSS INFESTION. CAUTION TO DEALERS.—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, with the apurators and deleterious stuff, put a few Boxes of the genuine Dally's alive in each lot, under a well marked and counterfeit wrapper of the old size and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!—aggravated disease, unsightly deformity resulting from severe burns and wounds, and frequently loss of life itself are the awful consequences of a "cheap" remedy.

Buy the Dally's EXTRACTOR in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quantity of customers.

See the new Circulars for 1850. MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

No other Sale but Dally's can ally the pain of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few minutes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR! Embrons on the new Envelope—The Triangle, Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA. Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who represent themselves as my Agents, offering Dally's Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price, I solemnly caution the public against such impostors and their poisonous nostrums. My ONLY travelling Agents in the New England States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TURNEY.

H. DALLEY, 415 Broadway New York.

Local Agents—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot W. N. Packard, Turnpike; at the Company's and Alwood's stores, Three Rivers.

24 ly

Musical Instruments

F. O. BROOKS, has just received a fine assortment of Violins, Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which he will sell very cheap. Call and examine.

Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

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THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

NO. 38.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.

Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Broad; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Collins; Bondville, A. R. Murdock; Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.

New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.45, P. M.

Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.

The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45, A. M., and 3.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst, and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAGICIAN'S VISITOR.

BY HENRY NEELE.

It was at the close of a fine autumnal day, and the shades of evening were beginning to gather over the city of Florence when a low, quick rap was heard at the door of Cornelius Agrippa, and shortly after, a stranger was introduced into the apartment in which the philosopher was sitting at his studies.

The stranger, though finely formed, and of courteous demeanor, had a certain indefinable air about him, which excited awe, if indeed, it had not a repellant effect.

His years it was difficult to guess, for the marks of youth and age were blended in his features in a most extraordinary manner. There was not a furrow in his cheek, or a wrinkle on his brow, and his large black eye beamed with all the brilliancy and vivacity of youth; but his stately figure was bent apparently under the weight of years; his hair, although thick and clustering, was gray; and his voice was feeble and tremulous, yet its tones were of the most ravishing and soul-searching melody.—His costume was that of a Florentine gentleman; but he held a staff like that of a palmer, in his hand, and a silken sash, inscribed with oriental characters, was bound around his waist.

His face was deadly pale, but every feature of it was singularly beautiful, and its expression was that of proud wisdom, mingled with poignant sorrow.

"Pardon me, learned sir," said he, addressing the philosopher, "but your fame has traveled into all lands, and has reached all ears, and I could not leave the fair city of Florence without having an interview with one who is its greatest boast and ornament."

"You are right welcome, sir," returned Agrippa; "but I fear that your trouble and curiosity will be but ill repaid. I am simply one, who, instead of devoting my day, as do the wise, to the acquirement of wealth and honor, have passed long years in painful and unprofitable study, in endeavoring to unravel the secrets of nature, and initiating myself in the mysteries of the occult science."

"Talkest thou of long years?" echoed the stranger, and a melancholy smile played over his features—"thou, who hast scarcely seen fourscore since thou left'st thy cradle, and for whom the quiet grave is now waiting, eager to clasp thee in her sheltering arms! I was among the tombs to-day—the still, the solemn tombs; I saw them smiling in the last beams of the setting sun. When I was a boy, I used to wish to be like that sun; his career was so long, so bright, so glorious. But to-night I thought 'it is better to slumber among those tombs than to be like him.' To-night he sank behind the hills, apparently to repose, but to-morrow he must renew his course, and run the same dull and unvaried but toilsome and unquiet race. There is no grave for him, and the night and morning dews are the tears that he sheds over his tyrannous destiny."

Agrippa was a deep observer and admirer of external nature and all of her

phenomena, and had often gazed upon the scene which the stranger described but the feelings and ideas which were awakened in the mind of the latter, were so different from anything which he had himself experienced, that he could not help for a season, gazing upon him in speechless wonder. His guest, however, speedily resumed his discourse.

"But I trouble you, I trouble you," to my purpose in making this visit. I have heard of a wonderful mirror, which your potent art has enabled you to construct, in which whosoever looks may see the distant or the dead, on whom he is desirous again to fix his gaze. My eyes seek nothing in this outward visible world which can be pleasing to their sight. The grave has closed over all I loved. Time has carried down its stream everything that once contributed to my enjoyment. The world is a vale of tears, but among all the tears that water that sad valley, not one is shed for me,—the fountain in my own heart, too, is dried up. I would once again look upon the face which I loved. I would see that eye more bright and that step more stately than the antelope's, that brow, the broad smooth gaze on which God had inscribed his fairest characters. I would gaze on all I loved and all I lost. Such a gaze would be dearer to my heart than all that the world has to offer me—except the grave—except the grave."

The passionate pleading of the stranger had such an effect upon Agrippa, (who was not used to exhibit his miracle of art to the eyes of all who desired to look in it, although he was often tempted by exorbitant presents and high honors to do so,) that he readily consented to grant the request of the extraordinary visitor.

"Whom wouldst thou see?" he inquired.

"My child, my own sweet Miriam," answered the stranger.

Cornelius immediately caused every ray of the light of heaven to be excluded from the chamber, placed the stranger on his right hand, and commenced chanting in a low, soft tone, and in a strange language, some lyrical verses, to which the stranger thought he heard occasionally a response, but it was a sound so faint and distant that he hardly knew whether it existed anywhere but in his own fancy.

As Cornelius continued his chant, the room gradually became illuminated, but whence the light proceeded it was impossible to discover. At length the stranger plainly perceived a large mirror which covered the whole of the extreme end of the apartment, and over the surface of which a dense haze or cloud seemed to be rapidly passing.

"Died she in wedlock's holy bands?" inquired Cornelius.

"She was a virgin spotless as the snow!"

"How many years have passed away since the grave closed over her?"

A cloud gathered on the stranger's brow, and he answered somewhat impatiently.

"Many, many; more than I now have time to number."

"Nay," said Agrippa, "but must know. For every ten years that have elapsed since her death, once must I wave this wand, and when I have waved it for the last time you will see her figure in yon mirror."

"Wave on, then," said the stranger, and groaned bitterly.

"Wave on, and take heed that thou be not weary."

Cornelius Agrippa gazed on the strange guest with something of anger, but he excused his want of courtesy on the ground of the probable extent of his calamities. He then waved his magic wand many times, but to his consternation, it seemed to have lost its virtue. Turning again to the stranger, he exclaimed:

"Who and what art thou, man! Thy presence troubles me. According to all the rules of my art, this wand has already described twice two hundred years—still has the surface of the mirror experienced no alteration. Say, doth thou mock me and did no such person ever exist as thou hast described to me?"

"Wave on, wave on!" was the stern and only reply which this interrogatory extracted from the stranger.

The curiosity of Agrippa, although he

was himself a dealer in wonders, began to be now excited, and a mysterious feeling of awe forbade him to desist from waving his wand, much as he doubted the sincerity of his visitor. As his arm grew slack, he heard the deep, solemn tones of the stranger, exclaiming, "Wave on, wave on!" and at length, after his wand, according to the calculations of art, had described a period of about twelve hundred years, the cloud cleared away from the surface of the mirror, and the stranger, with an exclamation of delight, arose, and gazed rapturously upon the scene which was here represented.

An exquisitely rich and romantic prospect was before him. In the distance rose lofty mountains crowned with cedar, a rapid stream rolled in the middle, and in the foreground were seen camels grazing; a rill trickling by, in which some sheep were quenching their thirst, and a lofty palm-tree, beneath whose shade a young female of exquisite beauty, and richly habited in the costume of the East, was sheltering herself from the rays of the noontide sun.

"'Tis she! 'tis she!" shouted the stranger; and he was rushing towards the mirror, but was prevented by Cornelius, who said,

"Forbear, rash man to quit this spot! with each step thou advancest toward the mirror, the image will become fainter, and shouldst thou approach too near, it will vanish away entirely."

Thus warned, he resumed his station, but his agitation was so excessive, that he was obliged to lean on the arm of the philosopher for support, while from time to time, he uttered incoherent expressions of wonder, delight, and lamentation.

"'Tis she! 'tis she, even as she looked while living! How beautiful she is!—Miriam my child, canst thou not speak to me? By heavens, she moves! she smiles! Oh, speak to me a single word! or only breathe or sigh! Alas! all's silent!—dull, desolate as my own heart!—Again that smile!—that smile, the remembrance of which a thousand winters have not been able to freeze up in my heart!—I must, will clasp her!"

As he uttered the last words, he rushed frantically towards the mirror—the scene represented within it faded away—the cloud gathered again over its surface—and the stranger fell senseless to the earth.

When he recovered his consciousness he found himself in the arms of Agrippa, who was chafing his temples and gazing on him with looks of wonder and fear.

He immediately rose on his feet, with restored strength, and pressing the hand of his host, he said—

"Thanks, thanks, for thy courtesy and thy kindness, and for the sweet but painful sight which thou hast presented to my eyes."

As he spoke these words, he put a purse into the hand of Cornelius, but the latter returned it, saying—

"Nay, nay, keep thy gold, friend, I know not, indeed, that a Christian man dare take it, but be that as it may, I shall esteem myself sufficiently repaid if thou wilt tell me who thou art."

"Behold!" said the stranger, pointing to a large historical picture which hung on the left hand of the room.

"I see," said the philosopher, an exquisite work of art, the production of one of our earliest artists, representing our Savior carrying his cross."

"But look again!" said the stranger, fixing his keen dark eyes intently on him and pointing to a figure on the left hand of the picture. Cornelius gazed, and saw with wonder what he had not observed before—the extraordinary resemblance which this figure bore to the stranger, of whom, indeed it might be said to be a portrait.

"That," said Cornelius, with an emotion of horror, "is intended to represent the unhappy infidel who smote the Divine Sufferer for not walking faster and was therefore condemned to walk the earth himself until the period of that Sufferer's second coming."

"'Tis I! 'tis I!" exclaimed the stranger, and rushing out of the house, rapidly disappeared.

Then did Cornelius Agrippa know that he had been conversing with the Wandering Jew.

A Cloud on Chamouni!—The Fearful Revenge of a Swiss Girl.

A Swiss paper states that the beautiful valley of Chamouni has just been the scene of a terrible tragedy, the circumstances of which are as follows:

A beautiful young girl, named Adelaide Zwert, was engaged to be married to a young Chamouni hunter named Carl Bigner, to whom she had long been tenderly attached. The marriage day was fixed, but Carl found means to postpone it, and the year passed away—his promise being still unfulfilled. His evident unwillingness at length awakened suspicion in the mind of Adelaide. She became jealous and distrustful, and narrowly watched all the movements of her lover, until proof was no longer wanting that her place in his heart was filled by another, and that Carl only awaited a plausible pretext to break with her altogether.

The young girl vowed revenge—and fearfully has she kept her vow.

Having seen some gun cotton in the hands of a young druggist, by whom she was passionately, though vainly, loved, and whose constancy and devotion merited a better recompense, she succeeded in obtaining some from him—without, of course, giving him the slightest hint of the use she intended it for. It was in appearance exactly like ordinary wadding. Carl was a great smoker, and she had often remarked that sparks from his pipe had burned holes in a large woollen scarf which he was accustomed to wear round his neck during his hunting expeditions on the mountains.

Adelaide knit a double scarf, in which she introduced a quantity of the gun cotton, and this "infernal machine" of her construction she presented, with many demonstrations of tenderness, to her faithless lover, having obtained in exchange, by way of a souvenir, the old scarf he was accustomed to wear.

Chance favored Carl for some time, but one evening he did not return from the chase; next day passed, and he did not appear. His family alarmed at his unwonted absence, sought him in different directions on the mountains, where they at length found him a lifeless and disfigured corpse—burned in the most shocking manner! Numerous traces around indicated that death had been slow in coming, and that the unfortunate victim had struggled long in his agony.

Adelaide, on learning how fearfully she was avenged, was seized with remorse and immediately gave herself up to justice, making a full confession of her crime.

Old Time Winters.

In 1664 the cold was so intense, that the Thames was covered with ice 61 inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1692 the cold was so excessive, that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked the beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and 1699 was nearly as bad.

In 1769 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, "the cold winter." All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore.

The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost destroyed, nor have they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean, about Genoa; and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the Straits of Copenhagen to the province of Santa in Sweden.

In 1726 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it; and the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold.—Snow fell in Portugal to the depth of 23 feet on a level.

In 1754-55 the winters were very severe and cold. In England, the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet deep below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished.

In 1774-75 the winters were uncommonly severe; the Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

A Scotch minister contended, in the pulpit that women never entered heaven, on the ground that, as Saint John in the Revelation, says, "There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour," and was unreasonable to suppose that women were there, for they would not remain so long without talking!

A Father's advice to his son.

The time draws nigh dear John, that I must go the way from which none returns. I cannot take thee with me, I must leave thee in a world where good counsel is not superabundant. No one is born wise.—Time and experience teach us to separate the grain from the chaff. I have seen more of the world than thou. It is not all gold dear son, that glitters. I have seen many a star from heaven fall, and many a staff on which men have leaned break. Therefore I give thee this advice, the result of my experience. Attach not thy heart to any transitory thing. The truth comes not to us, dear son; we must seek for it. That which you see, scrutinize carefully; and with regard to things unseen and eternal, rely on the word of God. Search no one so closely as thyself. Within us dwells the judge who never deceives, and whose voice is more to us than the applause of the world, and more than all the wisdom of the Egyptians and Greeks. Resolve, my son, to do nothing to which this voice is opposed. When you think and project, strike on your forehead and ask for his counsel. He speaks at first low, and lisps as an innocent child; but if you honor his innocence, he gradually loses his tongue and speaks more distinctly.

Despise not any religion; it is easy to despise, but it is much better to understand.—Uphold truth when thou canst, and be willing for her sake to be hated; but know that thy individual cause is not the cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded. Do good for thy own satisfaction, and care not what follows. Cause no grey hairs to any one; nevertheless, for the right even gray hairs are to be disregarded. Help and give willingly when thou hast, and think no more of thyself for it; and if thou hast nothing let thy hands be ready with a drink of cold water, and esteem thyself for that no less. Say not always what thou knowest, but know always what thou sayest. Not the apparently devout, but the truly devout man, respect, and go in his ways. A man who has the fear of God in his heart is like the sun that shines and warms, though it does not speak. Do that which is worthy of recompense, and ask none. Reflect daily upon death, and seek the life which is beyond with a cheerful courage; and further, go not out of the world without having testified by some good deed thy love and respect for the Author of Christianity.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN AND HEARD.—I have seen a lady adorned with costly apparel; clothed in silk and velvet, with her fingers ornamented with rings, and her wrists by jewelled bracelets; and that lady's sensuality, who was entirely dependent upon her daily earnings, has remained unpaid for months.

I have seen a young girl expend dollars upon a useless trinket, who half an hour before had refused a shilling to a needy beggar.

I have seen a mother cheerfully lavish money to purchase her daughter expensive and superfluous dresses; and I have heard the same mother grumble that she had to pay servants such enormous wages.

I have heard a wife whose apartments were furnished in the most rich and elegant manner, and who spared neither pains nor expense in procuring fashionable articles, either for her rooms or her wardrobe, complain bitterly that her husband took so many newspapers.

MUSIC.—I would fain know what music is; I seek it as a man seeks eternal wisdom. Yesterday evening I walked late in the moonlight, in the beautiful avenue of the lime trees on the banks of the Rhine, and I heard a tapping noise and soft singing. At the door of a cottage, under the blossoming lime tree, sat a mother with her twin babes; the one lay on her breast, the other in a cradle, which she rocked with her foot, keeping time to her singing. In the very germ, then, when the first trace of life begins to stir, music is the nurse of the soul; it murmurs in the ear, and the child sleeps; the tones are the companions of his dreams, they are the world in which he lives. He has nothing, the babe, although cradled in his mother's arms, is alone in the spirit; but tones find entrance into this half-conscious soul, and nourish it as the earth nourishes the life of plants.—Bettina.

VERY TRUE.—When we hear men and women speak lightly of the industrious part of the community, we feel just like tracing back their genealogy. We have done so in several instances, and you would be surprised at what we learned. The most aristocratic man of our acquaintance, is the grandson of a fiddler; the proudest woman, the daughter of a washerwoman. It betrays a lack of good sense to condemn, or look with contempt on any virtuous person, however poor he or she may be. The wise and good respect and love goodness, wherever it is found.

A Sister's Value.

Have you a sister? Then love and cherish her with all that pure and holy friendship, which renders a brother as worthy and noble. Learn to appreciate her sweet influence as portrayed in the following words:—

If he who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed; it is not to be wondered at; if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentle emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of mankind.

"That man has grown up among affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart."

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's riper years; and the heart of him who has grown cold in chilly contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within him the soft tones, the glad melodies of a sister's voice; and he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentle influences which moved him in his earlier years.

The printing office is very properly denominated "the Poor Boy's College." No better appellation can be ascribed.—

The printing office has been the agent in the education of thousands and thousands of boys, many of whom never crossed the threshold of a schoolhouse. The very atmosphere of one of these colleges seems almost calculated to stimulate the mental faculties of a type. If printers would improve their advantages, they cannot be otherwise than people of a good education. If there are dunces among them, it is only because of their own negligence.

To such men as Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, and a host of others, the printing office has been an unspeakable benefit, the result of their literary developments bearing witness.—

Printers are not appreciated; (on account of the vast numbers which swarm the literary world at the present age,) as they were in more ancient times, when they were the companions of kings, and the admired and honored of nobles, and the occupants of the carriages of the great, and the applauds of the populace.—

Woonsocket Patriot.

How SCHOLARS ARE MADE.—Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. As a man is in all circumstances, under God, the master of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action, it will certainly and necessarily grow.—

Every man must, therefore, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, or read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an over-laden mass of other men's thoughts.—

Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all warriors who went to the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because discipline had taught him how to bend it.—

Daniel Webster.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—"I pray you, O excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me, to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates; nor a bed-chamber made at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honor and courtesy flow in all thy deeds."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A FACT.—Not long since, in South Carolina, a clergyman was preaching on the disobedience of Jonah, when commanded to go and preach to the Ninevites. After expatiating for some length of time on the truly awful consequences of disobedience to the Divine commands, he exclaimed in a voice of thunder that passed through the congregation like an electric shock, "and are there any Jonahs here?" There was a negro present whose name was Jonah; who thinking himself called on, immediately arose; and, turned up his white eye to the preacher with his broadest grin, and best bow, very readily answered, "A He be one, Massa?"

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Kane, who was attached to the American Exploring Expedition, is delivering a course of lectures on the interesting subject at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. We find in the National Intelligencer a brief report of the first lecture, from which we extract the following:

"The topic is full of interest. For the first time we were made aware of the geographical importance of the Arctic ocean—an ocean whose area exceeds four-and-a-half millions of square miles, and whose tributary rivers drain a larger country than the Indus, the Ganges, the Mississippi, and the Orinoco combined."

In discussing the much vexed question of the *cui bono* of these Arctic expeditions, Dr. Kane, after citing in detail their valuable contributions to general science, observed that the discovery of Newfoundland grew out of the voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert; the northwest passage of Davis opened the whale fishery of West Greenland; and Frobenius discovered Hudson to that great bay, which now marks the most lucrative fur company of the age."

Sir John Franklin was last seen in Baffin's Bay, in July, 1845, moored to an iceberg and awaiting an opening to the west. By strange coincidence, the American expedition was imprisoned for two successive seasons at the same spot. The next traces of his onward progress were the mementos of his first winter encampment, at the mouth of Wellington Channel, a large inlet opening towards the north; and here Dr. Kane, after describing the scene, which he was among the first to visit, expressed his conviction that the missing vessels had perished in the early summer of 1846 upon this inlet to the unknown regions of the north. This seems to us extremely probable. The American expedition, in fact, drifted helplessly in this very direction. They attained a latitude (75° 20' north) never before attained on this meridian by keel of Christian ship, and there saw the dark water sky that indicated the *Polya* or open sea, as advocated by Lieut. Maury. It was this painful and helpless drift to the north that urged upon Dr. Kane and his comrades the conviction of Franklin having preceded them upon this very passage."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PARENTAGE.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is more of a man than the world have supposed, is the nephew of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and grandson of Josephine, his first wife. This captivating woman had two children, both by her first husband—Eugene and Hortense. Hortense, Louis Napoleon, father of him who is now at the head of the French people; was the third brother of the great Napoleon, and born at Ajaccio, (Corsica), on the 2d of September, 1778. His marriage with the daughter of Josephine was not his own choice, but brought about by the joint labor of Napoleon, and especially Josephine, who artfully accompanied him to the altar, and as he hoped to make certain her own position as Empress. The first proposal was made to him in July, 1800, shortly after the return of the First Consul from the campaign one of the conflicts of which was the battle of Marengo. He then gave it a decided negative. Not long after it was renewed, but with no better success; and to escape further importunity, Louis Napoleon made a tour of several months in Germany. In October, 1801, Josephine, not at all discouraged by the two previous refusals to comply with her proposals, made a fresh assault upon Louis. One evening, during a ball at Malmaison, she took him aside, Napoleon joined the conference, and after a long conversation "they made him give his consent" in the language of Louis himself; and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony took place at the private residence of the First Consul in Paris. Hortense Beauharnois had just left the celebrated boarding school of Madame Campan, and had no different part in the affair than her husband—both being instruments in the hands of the First Consul and Josephine. "Never," wrote Louis, "was there a more gloomy ceremony; never had husband and wife a stronger feeling of the bitterness of a reluctant and ill-assorted union." And Madame Campan, who was at the ball given in honor of the event, states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness she might have been expected to evince; she seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest he should read in hers the indifference she felt towards him."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.—A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 12th of October, at Berat, in European Turkey. It threw down part of the fortress, and 400 soldiers perished in the ruins. About 800 houses, a Greek Church, and two mosques were greatly injured. When, after the disaster, the population was counted, 800 persons were missing; but many of them were supposed to have taken to flight. The upper part of a mountain near the town became detached, and was cast a considerable distance; a crater then opened in the center and vomited black smoke and blocks of stone; this was followed by a sulphurous lava in a boiling state which subsequently turned to powder. Fetid exhalations arose, which corrupted the air. The villages near Berat also suffered greatly from the earthquake. At Salonica, on the 30th and 31st October, shocks were felt. They came from the north to the south, and lasted several seconds. The sky was covered at the time. The first shocks were slight, the others stronger, but it is not stated that they did any damage.

HOW THEY EVADE IT.—A correspondent of the Greenfield Democrat, writing from Portland, advises no traveler to Maine to take liquor with him. "For," says he, "here's the way to get it. Walk boldly into the hotel, tel. march up to the clerk and inquire if Captain Martellot is at home. As the clerk looks keenly and inquiringly into your face, you must draw down the left corner of your right eye, the least bit in the world, and then he will pass the word to a little fellow, 'show the gentleman to the room.' Follow on, and after a few short turns, and perhaps a stairway, you will be ushered into a very pretty, warm, and comfortable room, that the Mayor knows nothing about, where you will recognize your old friend and give them a gentle kiss."

ALABAMA.—Henry W. Collier was inaugurated Governor of Alabama on the 17th ult., and delivered a lengthy address.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

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The United States—A Great Country.

The United States Census, taken in 1850, reveals the fact more plainly than anything else, that our nation is no second or third rate power. This Census will do more to raise us in the estimation of the world than all our conquests in Mexico, and our acquisition of a wealthy territory. We are no longer looked upon by the nations of the Old World as insignificant in any respect. The bounds of our country embrace an area of 3,221,595 square miles, while the whole of Europe contains only 3,807,195 square miles, which exceeds by less than one-fifth, or 555,600 square miles the territory of the United States.

Within the past ten years the area of our territory has been extended nearly one million of square miles, and has embraced some of the most valuable agricultural and mineral lands in the world. In comparing the extent of our country with the most powerful nations of Europe, we can the better form an idea of the territorial size of the United States. Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, contains 34,000 square miles. Ninety such islands, with a wide ship channel between each, could be put within the territory of the United States. France spreads over an area of 197,400 square miles, yet her territory is less than one-fiftieth of the size of ours. Austria, including Hungary and the Italian States, contains but 3,000,000 square miles. Russia is the only nation which exceeds the United States in extent of territory. She embraces an area, including her vast Asiatic possessions, of nearly 4,000,000 square miles. It will not be long, we imagine, before the United States will contain a greater extent of territory than Russia.

The population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained, was, on the first of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase since the first of June, 1840, including the amount of population acquired by an increase of territory, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent. is 36.18. However, to make a proper deduction for the population gained by an acquisition of territory, the population would be reduced to 23,074,301, and the actual increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent.

Mr. J. R. Roche, who has prepared a report for Congress, on the result of the late Census, says: "The aggregate number of whites in 1850, was 19,619,364; exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840, of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 133,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increased per cent. 37.14. The number of slaves by the present census is 3,198,238, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 22.58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent. 27.33."

The number of free colored in 1850 was 428,637, in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10.95 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past, would have been 5,578,333, or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of the territory."

The aggregate increase of population from all sources, shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decimal term, except that from the second to the third census, during which time the country received an accession of inhabitants by the purchase of Louisiana, considerably greater than 1 per cent of the whole number. Rejecting from the census of 1810, 1.45 per cent for the population of Louisiana, and for that of Texas, California, &c., the result is in favor of the last ten years by about 1-14 of 1 per cent, the gain from 1800 to 1810 being 35.05 per cent., and from 1810 to 1850, 34.12 per cent. But without going behind the sum of the returns, it appears that the increase from the second to the third census was 32-100 of 1 per cent, greater than that from the sixth to the seventh."

The rapid increase of the population of our country, as shown by the above, is due, in a great degree, to emigration from other countries. Dr. C. C. C. of Boston, in an essay upon the subject of emigration, published in 1848, estimated the gain of the white population from this source, at 3,322,152.

Previous to 1820, no record of the number of immigrants was kept. From 1820 to 1830 there arrived, according to the return of the custom houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years, 715,356. Dr. C. C. C. estimates that during these twenty years, 267,123 immigrants came to the United States by way of Canada. This would make an increase of our population from foreign sources between 1820 and 1840, to the amount of 982,479 persons. During the subsequent ten years (1840 to 1850), 1,524,830 foreign passengers arrived at ports of the United States. This would swell the aggregate to 1,730,192. Deducting this accession to the population from the whole amount of increase of white inhabitants before given, the increase is shown to be 3,684,519, and the rate per cent is reduced to 25.55. This is the natural increase of our population, apart from immigration.

The increase of population in any other country does not come up to this. In some European nations, the tide of emigration has been so great that no perceptible increase of population has been observed for many years. Such, indeed, has been the emigration from the German States, that the enactment of a law prohibiting emigration is at present talked of.

Tens of thousands of emigrants from

France, Italy, and Ireland annually land upon our shores. Here they find room for the free use of the energies and enterprise they possess, and under a wise, well organized government, they soon become, to all intents and purposes, American citizens. It is only necessary to cherish and preserve the peace and happiness of our Union, to warrant a corresponding, and even a greater increase in the population of our country in years to come.

A FRESHET.—The rains last week broke up the Connecticut river, and the water rose rapidly. Large quantities of ice came down on Friday afternoon. The railroad bridge over the "Ox Bow," was moved from its abutments on Friday, and the passage by trains rendered impossible. The passengers and mails were conveyed from Northampton to Cabotville in stages. A small part of the railroad track near Holyoke was carried away.

At Springfield, a party of seven or eight Irishmen and a boy, crossed the Connecticut in boats, early on Friday, and landed on what was called the island, formed by the Agawam river. While there, the ice commenced running, which cut off their means of return, and they were obliged to remain until Saturday morning, enjoying the luxury of a fast, and the severity of the cold, the latter alleviated a little by a bon-fire they were able to kindle.

The river on Friday, at Hartford, was 19 feet above low water mark, and in the afternoon the ice dashed against the bridge toll house, so as to endanger it, as well as the branch track of the railroad near the bridge. A buggy came down on the ice, and was secured at the freight depot.

Three men were seen going down the river opposite Springfield, in the midst of the floating ice, on Friday evening, one in a boat alone, the others together in another. Their situation was perilous, but it is not known whether they escaped or perished.

A cart was washed away on the Vermont Valley road, and no trains were run on Friday or Saturday.

At Walpole, N. H., the river was higher than ever known before, carrying away a portion of the bridge, and knocking down the telegraph wires.

On the Northern Road, a temporary bridge costing about \$400, was carried away.

Early on Thursday morning, the Union River, (Vt.) set back against the Vermont Central Railroad, near Bolton bridge, and made a breach of a rod or more in length. Two or three minutes afterwards, a wood train came along, and pitched into it, and the engineer, a Mr. Myrick, was killed. The breach would soon be repaired. Mr. Myrick leaves a wife in Waterbury, Vt.

The freshest in the Hudson river was quite severe, and much damage was done. About one mile of the Hudson River Railroad, between Castleton and Stouey Point, has been carried away.

Kossuth.—The result of Kossuth's interview with the President was probably not so favorable to the cause of Hungary as he had hoped. Finding that he has nothing to expect from the people, or from the Executive, in the way of direct intervention, he now bases all his hopes on the action of Congress. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says, "Kossuth has informed the members that his mission will not have been fulfilled until he shall have brought before them, for their consideration and decision, the prayer of Hungary, as embodied in his late speeches, but that he had not yet determined as to the form in which he should ask their action upon the questions raised by his country through him. If Congress should declare against his position, he will then retire, and prepare for the impending conflict unaided and alone."

CALIFORNIA FEVER.—The California fever is raging badly in this vicinity. A company of twelve or fifteen have started, or are soon to start, from Wilbraham, and another company of about the same number are making preparations to leave in a month or two. We saw a young man, a day or two since, just from California, and on our remarking to him that we supposed there was plenty of gold to be obtained in the mines, he replied, "Yes, sir, but there is a dash—sight more dirt than gold," and so we believe those who go to California will find it.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS LIBERATED.—The Queen of Spain—Isabella, God bless her—has pardoned all the Cuban prisoners, and they are on their way home. This act of clemency will contribute more to the honor and glory of Spain than the addition of a hundred ships of war and one hundred thousand men to her military and naval forces. This will end all troubles with Spain.

DESERTED.—A female about twenty-five years of age, deserted her two children at Groton Junction depot on the Fitchburg Railroad, on Thursday last week. She waited in the depot until the moment of the cars starting when she sprang on board, leaving her children in the depot. The Selectmen of Groton took charge of the children.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LOSS which Mr. Spooner sustained by the destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Museum, which he purchased of him last summer, Mr. Barnum has presented him, unsolicited, with five thousand dollars, and has also cancelled various claims that he held against him.

FRANCE.—Advices from France state that Louis Napoleon is elected President for ten years, by an overwhelming majority. He styles himself Regent of the Republic. There are threats made to assassinate the usurper.

The total loss by fire in the City of Boston for the year 1851 has been \$253,563, Insurance \$166,031.

The Christmas Days.

The twelve Christmas days, are held by many to be an Almanac for the next twelve months. Whether they can be relied on by those who make the weather a part of their study, or are of no consequence at all, we shall leave our readers to judge. An observer of the late Christmas Days has left with us an account of the weather which we publish for the benefit of those who may wish to take it as a guide for the weather during the year:

Dec. 25—First day of Christmas.—Almanac for January, 1852.—Morning: wind west; cloudy and blustering. Noon: wind same; sky clearer—warmer. Evening: cloudy, wind north-west looks likely to storm.

2d day—Almanac for February.—Morning: wind S. W., clear and cold. Noon: wind same; thaws a little. Evening: wind in same quarter; very cold.

3d day—Almanac for March.—Morning: wind west, clear and very cold. Noon: same. Evening: cloudy, and wind south.

4th day—Almanac for April.—Morning: wind west, rainy. Noon: do. Evening: quite warm and rainy.

5th day—Almanac for May.—Morning: wind South, clear and warm. Noon: same; cloudy. Evening: do.

6th day—Almanac for June.—Morning: wind south, quite frosty. Noon: cloudy. Evening: wind S. E., quite cloudy.

7th day—Almanac for July.—Morning: wind north-east; warm, cloudy and very foggy. Noon: rainy. Evening: wind south and very rainy.

8th day—Almanac for August.—Morning: wind N. W., very clear and pleasant. Noon: clear and warm. Evening: still pleasant and very warm.

9th day—Almanac for September.—Morning: wind N. E., cloudy. Noon: somewhat cloudy. Evening: cloudy and quite cool, freezes a little.

10th day—Almanac for October.—Morning: wind N. E., cloudy and very cold. Noon: do. Evening: rainy.

11th day—Almanac for November.—Morning: wind east; stormy and blustering. Noon: wind N. E., rain and hail. Evening: still stormy.

12th day—Almanac for December.—Morning: wind north; cloudy and looks likely to storm. Noon: cloudy and warm. Evening: wind west; cloudy and warm.

The first payment of the Boston freemen, under the new ordinance, took place on Saturday. Payment is made once in six months. The total amount paid to officers and men was \$12,678. The list contains about two hundred names. The Assistant Engineers receive \$125 each.—The Foremen of the companies have \$75 each. The Assistant Foremen have \$62.50 each. The Stewards where they also serve as firemen, 112.50 each; and each member of the Department has \$50 for his remuneration for the past six months.

STEAM CARRIAGES.—It is said that a young man, a native of Newton in this State, has invented a new Steam Carriage, to be used on common roads, which will be a great improvement in the mode of travelling. He thinks it can be operated at half the cost of horses, and to do the same work; that the first cost and deterioration will not exceed that of horses and common carriages; and that a carriage to carry twenty persons can be managed by one man. It is proposed to form a company to test the invention.

SNOW STORM.—A snow storm commenced last Tuesday and continued through the night and most of Wednesday. The snow disarranged the running of the railroad trains for a couple of days. No train arrived here from the East on Wednesday till about 8 o'clock in the evening. On the Connecticut river road, the train which left Springfield on Tuesday evening did not arrive at Northampton till nearly 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. But one train left Palmer for New London on Wednesday.

A FEARFUL JOKE.—At Mrs. Hanna's Female Seminary in Washington, Pa., a few nights since, some of the young ladies rigged out one of their number, with an immense broom above her head, covered with drapery to represent a gigantic apparition. One of the young ladies whom they undertook to frighten by the sight of it, went rav-ing mad, and, though better at the last accounts, was not yet restored to reason.

The New York Herald has been sued for libel on the officers of the American Art Union. The Herald charged that the Art Union was in the hands of an abolition clique, that its funds have been spent for oyster suppers and champagne, and that a portion of its funds have been spent in establishing a daily abolition journal, menacing the New York Times.

The Willimantic Medium Office has been the scene of a singular phenomenon. A ball of fire was lately seen to fall from the ceiling to the floor, much to the wonderment of the devils in that office. It was, undoubtedly, the departed spirit of some delinquent subscriber, sent back to see the distress occasioned by the non-payment of a printer's bill.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Democratic Committee, met at Washington, on Friday last, every State in the Union being represented. The Committee agreed upon the first day of June next as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the next National Democratic Convention.

Opening of Mr. Converse's New Hotel.

The new brick Hotel, erected by Mr. Converse, the past season, will be opened on Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, with a Ball.

Like a new-born baby, the Hotel has been the subject of much discussion, as to the name it should bear, but all parties interested have finally settled down on calling it the "Totwotton House," and so we suppose it will be christened next Thursday evening. We do not exactly fancy this name. It is the name of a small river in Providence, and seems to us rather inapplicable to this place. The simple name of "Palmer House," "American House," or "Phoenix House" would, in our estimation, be much better; considering that we have already an Indian name for a hotel in this place. But if the house must bear an Indian appellation we would recommend a selection from one of the following names which are kindred to this region of country: "Hassamucum," "Anogonuk," "Nipung," "Quahog," "Nemeseck," and if you prefer a jawbreaker, the name "Woonahemeseckook," or "Sagookapung" would not be inappropriate.

The Hotel building is of brick, three stories high, 100 feet in length by 55 wide, and has an L 40 feet in length and three stories high. On the lower floor of the main building are three spacious stores, the Office of the hotel, two Receiving Rooms, and a Bar Room. A spiral flight of stairs lead from this floor to the encha of the house. On the second floor is a Dining Hall 45 feet long by 20 wide, two Ladies' Parlors, and a number of smaller parlors with bedrooms attached, designed for the accommodation of families. On the third floor is a Hall, 45 feet square, with the ceiling ornamented in fresco. The remainder of this story is occupied for sleeping apartments. The first floor of the wing or L part of the building is calculated for cooking and other necessary purposes, and the floors above are mostly divided into sleeping rooms.

The entire cost of the building is not far from \$15,000. It is pleasantly located, its arrangements tasty and convenient, and when entirely furnished will compare favorably with any first-class hotel in western Massachusetts.

AS INTERESTING ACT.—A letter from an officer, on board the ship *Natchez*, Capt. Hall, of this port, at Pernambuco Nov. 13, relates the following instance of personal intemperity, which has rarely been surpassed. The wife and children of Capt. Hall were on board the *Natchez* as passengers, and when near the line on the passage out, while the vessel was sailing at the rate of four knots an hour, a little daughter of the captain, while amusing herself on deck, accidentally fell overboard. Her father who claimed to be near the spot, immediately leaped from the side of the vessel, caught the sinking child, and sustained her in his arms while a boat was lowered from the vessel for their rescue. Capt. Hall had become almost wholly exhausted when the boat reached them, but with characteristic presence of mind in a concentrated effort he succeeded in raising his hand above the surface of the water, which was eagerly grasped from the boat, and father and child were happily rescued from their perilous situation.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A MONSTER.—The *Brasburg Gazette*, published in Orleans county, Vt., states that on the 23d ult. a man named Samuel Lathie, was arrested in Craftsbury, charged with intentionally causing the death of his infant child on the 11th. On the 23d he was committed to jail, where he awaits a trial. It appears that the child was seized by the father immediately after its birth, and carried to the cellar, where it is supposed the murder was committed. The woman heard the cries of the child after it was carried away, but they were soon suppressed by the father, and she supposed he had killed it. The whole matter was kept secret for a number of days, but was finally told by the woman above mentioned. After his commitment he confessed the crime, and the body of the child was found with its throat cut.

WHAT WE WANT.—One of the best features of the Maine law, says the *Teletoller*, is, that it enforces itself. Once find the liquor, and the work is done. The arresting of the rumrunner, and holding him to bail—the limiting of witnesses—the trial before a Justice, and the machinery of a grand and petit jury are all done away. The liquor is the criminal, the witness and the judge. When we have such a law in our State, what a saving of time and money there will be—how many consciences will be saved from the damning sin of perjury, how many broken hearts will be healed, and how many tears will be dried up. Hasten on the work, then—let not an effort be lost—pour petitions into the Legislature, with thousands of signatures—let the servants of the people know that we are in earnest; let us demand at their hands the enactment of such a law as will at once, and forever, drive from our midst, every vestige of the monster.

THE TOTWOTTON HOUSE.—A friend at our elbow cannot reconcile himself to the name "Totwotton." He thinks it sounds too much like "toddly-and-water." We do not suppose a name could be selected that would suit everybody, but we do reaily wish that another attempt could be had at naming the new house before it undergoes the operation of being christened "Totwotton."

Sir Henry Bulwer will go as Ambassador to some Italian Government to recover his health; who will succeed him as British Ambassador to this country is not known.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Walpole, will lecture on the Maine liquor law, at the Vestry in this village, to-morrow, Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

There are to be five Sabbaths in the month of February, this year. The same will not occur again until 1880.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled on Wednesday. All the 28 Senators elected by the people were present when that body assembled. On balloting for President of the Senate, Henry Wilson, of Middlesex County, was elected, receiving 10 votes out of 27. Mr. F. H. Underwood, of Webster, was elected clerk, having 16 out of 28 votes. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood are both Coalitionists.

The taking of the oaths of office, the sending of Committees to notify the Governor and Council, and the House, and the ordering of three papers a day to each member, followed the foregoing proceedings.

Business commenced by Mr. Russell of Boston, who moved for the appointment of a joint Committee to invite Kossuth to visit the capitol. The order was almost unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Russell, Griswold, of Franklin, and Burlingame of Middlesex, were constituted a Committee.

The official votes for Governor and Senators were sent in by the Secretary of State, and referred to separate joint Committees, to be counted and reported upon.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Small of Truro, the senior member elect.

A Committee having been appointed to receive the credentials of members, reported that a quorum was in attendance, and therefore Messrs. Earle of Worcester, Fuller of Boston, Hunt of Orange, Perkins of North Bridgewater, and Pysson of Rowley were made a Committee to inform the Governor that the House was ready to be qualified.

Almost immediately, the approach of the Executive was announced, and the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Council and heads of departments came in. The official oaths were then duly administered and subscribed, and the ceremony having been completed, his Excellency and attendants withdrew.

The House then balloted for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of N. P. Banks of Walham.

At half past two, the House proceeded to ballot for a Clerk, in the same manner as for Speaker, and the result was the election of Mr. Josselyn, the Coalition candidate, who had 119 votes to 191 for Samuel Bowles, (Whig.)

After the usual formalities, the two branches with the Executive, joined in procession, and, escorted by the Independent Cadets, went to the Old South Church, where Rev. Rollin H. Neale preached the annual election sermon.

On Thursday, both houses adjourned early, and went to hear the election sermon, laid over from Wednesday. The Senate elected Rev. Warren Barton, of Boston, its Chaplain, and the House made an unsuccessful effort to the same end.

The Kossuth matter was up before both Houses, and the following resolution was passed by them.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be authorized and empowered, in the name and on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, to invite Louis Kossuth to visit this Capital during the present session of the Legislature.

The vacancies in the Senate were to be filled by joint ballot on Friday.

HAMPDEN CO.—The expenditures of the County of Hampden in 1851, were \$32,109, including \$8,145 payment of money temporarily borrowed, \$5,382 for repairs on Court House and new furniture, \$1307 for administration of criminal justice, over \$5000 for expenses of House of Correction, \$2000 for County Commissioners, and \$2000 for Land Damages. The receipts were \$34,047. In Franklin County, the receipts of the treasury were \$17,353, and the expenditures \$13,546.

A COLD AND FATAL JOURNEY.—A party of 17 gentlemen started during a late snow-storm, from Buffalo to Cincinnati and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was about closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into a tavern on the road, and by proper restoratives brought to consciousness. At a subsequent stopping place, on inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house, he made no reply, and, upon examination, he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen by the extreme cold.

HONOR.—Gen. Carnvagne was to have been married the day succeeding that of his arrest at Paris. Finding himself a prisoner of State, he addressed a note to his lady-love, exonerating her from her engagement, saying, that she made it with a free man. The betrothed proved himself worthy of the man of honor, by declining the release he had proffered.

A daughter of the late Professor Webster of Cambridge, it will be remembered, showed the same high principle, and was rewarded with the same generous response.

HUNGARY.—The latest advices from Vienna state that for the present all foreign newspapers are forbidden in Hungary. No passports of any kind, or on any pretence, are granted for Hungary, which is to be shut up from the knowledge of the rest of Europe as much as China or Japan. "The Austrian newspapers are forbidden to refer to any movements of the imperial family without authority."

WHICH IS RIGHT?—The managers of the hall to be given at Mr. Converse's new Hotel, call it the "Totwotton House," but we are informed, by those who profess to know, that the name is "Totwotton." We like the name "Totwotton," much better than "Totwotton," but both of them are too outlandish to think of.

Mr. Samuel D. Nims of this town has obtained a patent for improvement in the method of hanging window shades.

Congress was not in session on Thursday.

WILLIAM AND ELLIN CRAFTS, Fugitive Slaves, are attending school in England.

XXXIII CONGRESS--First Session.

The doings of Congress are anything but interesting. Kossuth seems to be the only subject that the members can talk about. On Friday, last week, Mr. Walker of Wis., presented a petition from the Industrial Congress of New York, asking the recall of the U. S. Minister to France, and the suspension of diplomatic relations with that government in consequence of the recent unconstitutional acts of Louis Napoleon. This gave rise to considerable discussion upon the subject of non-intervention, but the resolution was laid on the table.

On Monday, Kossuth had a magnificent reception in the Senate. The hall was crowded to excess.

In the House, Carter's long debated resolution to appoint a Committee to receive Gov. Kossuth, passed by the decided vote of 123 to 54.

On Tuesday the Senate was bored with a communication from the Navy Department, enclosing a memorial from the seamen and petty officers of the United States squadron on the Pacific coast, asking for increased compensation.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the merchants of New York, praying that some of the United States vessels be detailed to explore a route to China; and also a statement of the amount of gold bullion received in New York last year from California--referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Hunter, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House Bill appropriating \$5000 for the repair of damages caused by the late fire, with an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of books; the amendment was agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed. The census printing subject was then taken up, and a short debate followed.

In the House, a bill was reported for the payment of the Indian Department, of invalid and other expenses, and of Navy Pensions for the year 1853; also a bill providing for the payment of the next Mexican instalment under the treaty.

Mr. McMullen, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill giving to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition that he will occupy and cultivate the same for a certain period. Referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Then followed a debate on the Mormon difficulties in which the delegate from Utah took part.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, the memorial to restore flogging in the Navy being up, Mr. Stockton of New Jersey spoke at some length, in opposition to it. The subject was postponed till Monday.

In the House, Mr. Bayley introduced a bill for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, who were released by the Queen of Spain. Mr. Bell introduced a bill to amend the bounty land act. Mr. Johnston of Tenn introduced a bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.

At 1 o'clock Kossuth visited the House, which was crowded with ladies and other visitors. He was welcomed by the Speaker, and made a few remarks expressing his thanks for the honor shown him. The House adjourned to Friday.

Mass Temperance Meeting.

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS.

A mass meeting of the friends of the Maine Law will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, January 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Procession will be formed, with the petitions properly arranged, and proceed to the State House, where a formal presentation will be made. All friends of a prohibitory law are earnestly requested to be present at this grand demonstration, and thus give power and directness to the movement.

Let this procession be one of the largest ever known in the State, that our Legislature may know that we are in earnest. All hands to the rescue. Down with the Rum Traffic.

E. OTHEMAN, Chairman.

It is just made public that the last person to communicate with Sir John Franklin, was Capt. Martin, of the British whaler Enterprise. It was in 1845. The Enterprise was alongside the Erebus in Melville Bay, and Sir John invited Capt. Martin to dine with him, which the latter declined doing as the wind was fair to go South. Sir John, while conversing with Capt. Martin, told him that he had five years' provisions which he could make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several cases full already, and twelve men were out shooting more. This renders it highly probable that Sir John and his companions are still alive, cruising in that mysterious open sea which covers the Pole. What a narrative will theirs be should they ever return!

Mrs. Clay, it is stated, was requested by her husband, before he left home, not to come over the mountain, whatever might be the state of health. She is an old lady, upwards of 70, and the head of a domestic establishment numbering 60 persons.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH--Active measures are about to be taken for carrying out this species of communication between England and Ireland. It will require about 60 miles of cable, or three times the length of that between Dover and Calais.

The British Government will, no doubt, settle the Prometheus affair by an apology, accompanied by the dismissal, or other punishment, of the officer who fired into that steamer.

A boy, nine or ten years of age, named Joseph McGorty, and a negro man, both of Charleston, were shot with pistols, by some boys while looking on at a quarrel going on between some white and negro boys.

GOX WHERE THE GOOD NIGGERS GO--Primus, or Old Prime, so called, a native of Windham, Ct., died a few days since at about 90 years of age. He was the slave of Col. Dyer, of the great bull frog fight memory, and subsequently of his son Dr. Benjamin Dyer. He was always held a slave, and when the State of Connecticut emancipated her slaves, he refused his liberty, and so continued in the employ of the descendants of his first master.

The story of the frog fight may not be familiar with the young portion of the community in this vicinity, and for their amusement we will give a brief sketch of it, as chronicled in verse by some poet of those troublesome times.

"It was in the time of King George," as the poet says, that a drought had dried up a large pond in Windham, and the frogs, hearing the roaring of a river in another part of the town, started on a pilgrimage to the cooling waters. On reaching the top of a hill that overlooked Windham Center, the croaking of the frogs awoke the sleeping inhabitants of the quiet village, who rushed into the street in the greatest alarm:

"Some thought the judgment day at hand; But their fears were banished, quite, By a funny black, who 'clared 'twas strange 'That that should come in the night."

A negro went into this master's garden and thanked God that "his time was most out." Whether the above named Primus was the "funny black" named in the above verse or the last named slave, we are not informed. From the unintelligible jargon of the frogs, the Windhamites came to the conclusion that a band of French and Indians were marching upon them. So arming themselves with scythes, pitchforks and rusty guns, they marched in close columns up the hill to meet the enemy.

"Their very hearts within them died, When, as the host drew nigher, They heard resound, in guttural notes, The name of 'COLONEL DYER!'"

They reached the spot from whence was heard The fearful hue and cry, And, though no murderous foe was seen, They let their powder fly.

Ensnared behind a granite wall, They poured a leaden rain From blunderbuss and rusty gun, At random, or the plain.

But, strange to tell, the stupid foe Returned no answer; and They only belov'd louder still The name of Colonel Dyer!

Some of the frogs cried *tee-tee*, when the captain of the brave Windhamites, understanding the foe to be calling for a treaty, ordered the firing to cease.

Our heroes rested on their arms, Till morning's light revealed The bodies of the prostrate frogs Stretched out upon the field!"

The Windhamites returned home chop-fallen of course. The poet continues:

At this day, each Windhamite Unto his little son, Relates how on a summer's night The *BULLFROG FIGHT* was won.

The London Times, in referring to the debates on Kossuth in our Congress, mentions Mr. Toombs of Georgia! (Georgia) and Mr. Hale of New Holland! (New Hampshire) as making certain propositions.

An English court has decided that a landlord cannot force a tenant to remain in a house too much infested by bedbugs. How many bedbugs the law allows in a house is yet undecided.

Gov. Seymour of Connecticut was presented on New Year's day, with a splendid silver coffee urn, by the burnishers in the manufactory of Rogers Brothers, of Hartford.

The Legislature of Texas have instructed their Secretary of State to proceed to Washington, and draw \$3,000,000 of their stock.

The Jews in Albany, fired guns on New Year's morning, in celebration of the birth day of Adam.

It is confidently expected at Washington that Mr. Thrasher will be released by the Spanish Government.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Jan. 8--At market, 600 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 2 Cows and Calves, 1000 Sheep and Lambs, and 473 Swine. Prices--Beef Cattle--Extra, \$6.25; 1st quality \$6; 2d, \$5.50; 3d, \$4.50. Working Oxen--No sales. Cows and Calves--\$2.25, 20 a 31. Sheep and Lambs--\$1.75, 2 a 2.50; extra a 31.375. Swine--4 a 5c; retail 4 1/2 a 6c.

Remarks--Sales are a little quicker, but no material alteration in prices; and but few buyers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Notice.

The First Congregational Society in Palmer will have a social gathering at the Vestry in Thorndike, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13.

They design to make this social gathering one of the most attractive and pleasant ever held in Palmer. The refreshment table will be well supplied. A table of Gift Books will be furnished with all the best of the season, and we cordially invite all of our friends to be present to assist and help the occasion.

Come up friends let us have a time long to be remembered.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPERSIA--Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by Agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

EARTHQUAKE.--A shock of an earthquake was felt in Bradford, Vermont, on Thursday last, at about 8 o'clock, A. M. The tremor was prolonged some seconds.

A party from Lake Village, N. H., are out on a hunt for a catamount which is prowling about the mountain in that vicinity. He is said to be nine feet in length, with feet fourteen inches long and ten wide, and able to make a leap of twenty-six feet.

The city authorities of Newburyport have caused a Dr. Allen, and a young woman who acted as a "medium" to spiritual rappings, to be prosecuted, for exhibiting the imposture without a licence.

Near Bedford, in the State of Indiana, died, on the 10th December, one of the last of the soldiers of the revolution, named Alexander Reid, at the age of ninety-six years.

BORN.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Dec. 29, a son to Josiah Green.

In this town, Dec. 13, a son to Patrick Riley. Dec. 20th, a son to Thomas Irwin.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Jan. 4th, a son to Samuel Lewis.

MARRIED.

In this town, (Duckville) Jan. 6th, by Rev. Sylvester Hines, Mr. Charles Deacons and Miss Maria Langlois, both of this town.

In this town, (Duckville) Jan. 3d, by A. R. Murdock, Esq., Lucin Blanchard and Sophia Benin, both of this town. At the same time, and by the same, Leander Burgess of Marlborough and Sarah Langlois, of Duckville.

In Springfield, Jan. 6th, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, T. H. Knight Esq., of Palmer, and Abby Herrick of Springfield.

In Springfield, Jan. 6th, by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, GILBERT J. CHALKER, and HARRIET A. PARSONS.

DIED.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Jan. 5th, widow Phebe Chapman, 72.

In Monson, Dec. 29, Mrs. Sarah Squier, 84.

In Monson, Jan. 1, Erial Day, 83.

In Amherst, 20th ult., Miss Abigail Dickinson, 54; 31st ult., Irene, daughter of Jacob Ingraham.

At Chicopee, 28th ult., Miss Sarah Chandler, 25.

At Wilbraham, 27th ult., Elizabeth, 74, wife of Abraham Avery.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Peter Southwick, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

LABAN D. SHEARER, Administrator.

Palmer, Jan. 6th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Dwight E. Cook, his time until he is twenty-one years of age. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Palmer, January 7th, 1852.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of John Watson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampshire, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against said Watson's estate are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

CYRUS KNOX, Ext.

Palmer, Jan. 2, 1852.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Messengers' Notice.

HAMPDEN ss.

W. Stockwell Esq., Com. and for said county of Hampshire, has issued a warrant against the estate of Jacob J. Davis of Palmer, in said county, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

A meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent will be held at a court of Insolvency, at the office of Calvin Torrey in Palmer, in said county, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of January current, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, for the proof of debts and the choice of an assignee or assignees.

P. W. WEBSTER, Deputy Sheriff & Messenger.

Great Bargains!

IN order to make room for a large assortment of Clothing, Millinery, and other goods, for the next thirty days offer her entire stock of Millinery Goods at cost. Ladies please call and examine for yourselves and if you do not buy it will not be our fault.

Jan. 1, 1852. Sw 37

SOLOMON BOND, agent for the petitioners for a new road, to be laid out from the Silas Parker, in Brimfield, County of Hampden, to intersect the old road somewhere between the house of Sumner Parker and the "plain brook," so called, beg to move your Hon. Board to amend the original petition as to embrace the discontinuance of the old highway from near the house of Sumner Parker, to near the house of the late Luke Charles, and also the old highway leading from the said Sumner Parker's to the house of said Silas Parker.

To the Commissioners of County of Hampden.

Springfield, Dec. 23, 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

County Commissioners meeting, Dec. 23, 1851.

UPON the foregoing motion, the Commissioners give notice that they will act upon the allowance of said motion at their adjourned meeting, to be held on the 29th day of January next. And it is ordered by the County Commissioners that a copy of said petition, and of this notice, be served by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, upon the clerk of the town of Brimfield, in said county, thirty days at least before the said 29th day of January, and that all persons and corporations interested therein be notified by publishing a copy of said petition and this order thereon in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said 29th day of January.

GEORGE B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.

A true copy of the motion and order thereon.

GEORGE B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.

THE CELEBRATED



IN all its Various forms, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

These Bitters have received the

Highest Testimonials

ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and other parties well known to the public. Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,

are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale

Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents.

Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

CAUTION.--Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson.

14 1/2

TO SELL OUT!!!

THE entire stock of the undersigned is offered at a low and less than this day in order to close off all in the next thirty days. Purchasers are informed that this is a rare opportunity to supply themselves with goods for the next three months, as the stock must be sold, to insure which prices will not be much regarded, to sell to the object.

A. P. CHAPMAN. Palmer, Dec. 26, 1851. 36

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BEANCHARD. Palmer, Dec. 27. 35 1/2

Notice.

THE Subscriber having fitted up a Barn on the site of the one lately destroyed by fire, is again prepared to furnish stables for horses.

Palmer, Dec. 29. 35 1/2

Skates and Sleigh Bells.

A lot just received and for sale low by

E. BROWN. Palmer, Dec. 1851. 35

Boys' Sleds.

FOR sale very cheap at

BROWN'S. Palmer, Dec. 1851. 35

Salt!

TURK'S Island, Salina, and Ground Rock do. for sale by

A. P. CHAPMAN. August 16, 1851. 1700

GROCERIES!

THE largest stock of West India Goods and Groceries in Palmer and lowest prices.

Another Scientific Wonder! GREAT CURE FOR **DYSPEPSIA!** DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef* in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice--the *Solvent of the Food, the Preserver, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines.* It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption.* It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent.* Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Headaches, Loss of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Palmer, Mass. and Fluid form--and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!--Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.--Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

1852. BOOKS 1852.

FOR the Holidays, Christmas and New Years Presents, Annals for 1852, Poets' Tokens of Friendship, Bibles, Juvenile Books, and a variety of Works suitable for the Holidays. School Books of all kinds at J. Bowles's Book-store, opposite the Depot.

Dec. 20. 35 1/2

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock to the new store in the Tockworth Block, where he would be pleased to show customers a good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils and Glass, at extremely low prices.

E. BROWN. Palmer, Dec. 1851. 35

Iron and Steel:

1000 lbs. Sueded and American Blot Shapes, 4000 do. Nail Rods,

500 do. Sleigh Shoe Steel, 500 do. Spring, Corking, Wedge and Drill do. Hoop, Tire and Round Iron of various sizes, and best quality constantly on hand and for sale low by

E. BROWN. Palmer, Dec. 20. 35 1/2

THE PALMER JOURNAL
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

NO. 39.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdoch; Post-office at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford, and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.45, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M., trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car reached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.—Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belcher-town at 3 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belcher-town at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.35 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SNOW STORM.

A SCENE IN SCOTLAND.

"I can bear it no longer, wife—the piteous moaning of that child rives my heart; I will set out, while it is yet light, and fetch help, if help is to be had from man; though it is upon God alone that we must mainly trust."

"Weel, Malcolm, weel—sae be it! The puir bairn maun e'en hae help. But oh! it's an eerie nicht. The lift's heavy and black, and I fear a storm's brewing—sae mak haste, an' a' may be weel yet."

The moan of a child was heard wailing thro' the little chamber; at which the mother hastened to its side, and tried to soothe it by kind words and caresses. But the child only moaned, and convulsively stretched out its little hands as if in agony.

"Heaven help the puir wee lambie!" she sobbed, gazing on the child sorrowfully. "Far from friends, and far from help!"

"No; help shall be found yet, Alice! Cheer up; it may be but a sma' thing after a'. I'll fetch a doctor from the town; and—down, Lauth, down!—keep the dog beside you; he'll be better company than nane. Down, I say, down!"

His thick plaid was now about his shoulders—his bonnet firm set upon his head, and affectionately embracing his wife, with a stout staff and a strong heart, he strode out into the night.

The wind was howling down the gullies of the hills, driving before it a congealed mist, which blew through the air, and scarcely yet touched the ground, hard with frost. As he turned the dyke-corner, the blast seized him like some fury, and had almost driven him back, but he wrestled onward along the glen. The mountains behind looked black, and their heads were lost in the thick darkness which brooded over them. The clouds scudded across the sky overhead, which was becoming rapidly overcast, and the light was fast disappearing. As Malcolm turned out of the little valley, in the hollow of which his hut lay sheltered, he looked behind, and the light of the lamp already trimmed by faithful Alice, looked bright and cheerful. But he averted his gaze, and strode on again breathing the storm, which became more violent at every step.

He had now the long moor to cross, every inch of which was familiar to him from a child; he knew its every hollow, and bog, and cairn, and knoll—each stunted bush and briery thicket; and more than all the whimpering burn where he had played so often in his boyish sports. But, somehow, he had never crossed it before so sad at heart. A nameless dread accompanied him, that seemed to whirl and eddy above his head and about his heart—a dreary, undefinable sensation of fear or awe, or both combined—a confused impression of the terrible and sorrowful, akin to the wild fury of the hurricane, and the moaning, howling gusts that swept across the waste. But still he pressed on, striking his staff into the

ground, drawing his plaid more closely around him, and grappling with the tempest against which he made his way.

The snow was now falling thick, though on more exposed spots it was whirled away on the blast and drifted into the deep hollows, where it lay, or eddied behind the projecting spurs of the hills, or behind the cairns and knolls along the waste, where it gathered up into huge mounds of white. The air was thick with the drift, which beat upon the traveller's face, and the hurricane howled about him, until his senses became confused, stupefied and reeling. He no longer saw the road before him, but trusting to his intimate knowledge of it, he felt his way warily with his staff; at length that too failed him, the fallen snow concealing the road, whose hard beat he could no longer detect, except in exposed places here and there, now becoming fewer as the snow fell more rapidly, without any abatement in the fury of the storm. The wind seemed now to beat the snow into the earth as it fell, and while it eddied the fierce flakes far and wide around, it had no longer power to wield the accumulated mass which now lay spread over the moor at every part.

Still he sped on, with a stout heart, praying inwardly for help, as one in great peril and danger. Confused though he was, he lost not courage; the woman's face he had left behind, by the angle in the lone hut, lighted him on, and he renewed his efforts. For more than an hour he thus wrestled; and by this time he must, if in the right path, have struck into beaten high road leading to the little town for which he was journeying.

It is true, he had lost note of time, from the hissing fury of the elements around him; but still he felt that he must be near his destination, or—he knew not where!

But hark! what is that? He can see nothing, but he feels that he is descending a rapid steep, and he hears rising far above the roar of the wind, the thunderous rush of waters, and the shriek of the tempest howling through some rifted channels. Then he thinks that he discerns through the flaky gloom the swollen and impetuous river luring him on to his destruction. He starts back! A few more steps, and he would have been swept away, and the lone watcher's heart-light extinguished forever. He now feels that he has lost his road! and on such a night! and on such an errand! Poor Alice, weep for him now! thy child moaning in pain, thy husband on the verge of death. But no; he loses not heart yet. He turns back on the road he has come, retraces his steps, tries to feel his way in the dark by the aid of his staff—every few steps halting to discern again the roar of the waters which he had just escaped.

He now tried to recollect himself of the direction in which he had come—that boiling, surging whirlpool, on whose brink he had just stood, must be the tiny stream—the whimpering burn of the summer-time, but how swollen and distorted now! So then; by keeping to the right wide of the stream, he must yet strike the high road, not very far from where he then was. He strode on—now into a snow drift, out of which he struggled and toiled before it had enveloped him in its folds; then, fetching a compass, he endeavored to reach the point beyond it, eager, if possible, to keep a straight line in the direction in which he imagined the high road lay; but, in so many turnings and windings, he again became more confused than ever, and an hour's struggling seemed to bring no nearer deliverance from the perils of the storm. His spirit drooped. He was exhausted, weary, and sick at heart. His ears rang, his eyes swam, and he sank down in a sheltered spot under cover of a snow drift. Fatal rest; yet how sweet! A delicious calm steals over his senses; in fancy he hears the murmurs of the summer breeze, the rustling of the waving fern, and the lark's ravishing song pouring from the silver-lined cloud; he is steeped in oblivion, and time and life and its cares, are at once blotted from his memory.

But hark! the sharp, loud barking of a dog draws near! It is Lauth, honest Lauth, who runs up to his nether end and fast expiring master, seizes his plaid with

his teeth, as if to awaken him up, lies down upon him, licks his hands and face, then barks again, and pulls at his garment. Malcolm slowly rouses himself from his stupor, the presence of the dog reminding of the cause of his being there, and suddenly he starts to his feet, and grasps his staff. He is numb and stiff, but, thank God! awake. He shakes the snow from about him, the dog wagging his tail and barking the while, and then the pair set forth once more.

The storm has now somewhat subsided—the wind has gone down—and only the roaring of the angry waters, still close at hand, is distinctly heard. Malcolm again set forward in the direction in which the town must lie; and the moonlight now enabled him to avoid the deep snow drifts with comparatively small difficulty. Lauth's bark was now echoed or responded to, not far off. He listened and knew the friendly sound. It proceeded from the herdsman's by the moor's edge, and now he knew directly where he was. A few minutes brought him to the high road.

But now a new terror haunted his mind. What of the cottage in the hove of the glen, where he had left his Alice watching over the sick child, and doubtless, now anxiously waiting his return? Would not the drift lie deep there? He shuddered to think of this; and when he saw how thick the snow lay along the highway—so thick that he had to skirt it about and fetch a long compass to reach the little town, whose twinkling lights were now in sight—he feared the return home would be almost as difficult as the outward journey. But leaving him to find the doctor, and make his way back to his hut as he best can, we now return to Alice who is holding her night-watch in her lonely cottage among the hills.

Scarcely had Malcolm departed than she felt a sudden sinking of the heart, and a sense of awe and dread come over her. She had often been left alone before, on nights as rude as this, when Malcolm was out tending the sheep, or watching them to their folds, but she remembered no such fear and anxiety on his account. She was nervous and alarmed by the state of her child, and all things presented themselves to her now in an aspect of gloom. The howling of the wind, also, had now become fearful; and it swept down the glen in furious gusts, driving clouds of snow-drift before it.

The hut was placed in a sheltered spot near the bottom of the valley, protected on its western side by a huge crag, which broke the force of the wind which raged along the glen from that quarter. But the very circumstance rendered it more liable to the drift, which eddied around the little cottage, and soon wrapt it in its fleecy folds. Some gusts, fiercer than the rest, had, in their wild eddying, struck the cabin door, and through its chinks, driven the fleecy shower into the very centre of the apartment. Looking at the little window, she saw that it was now battered with snow, and that the drift was already gathering round her dwelling. She shuddered to think of her husband, contending with the fury of the elements without, and bethought her of at once sending after him, old Lauth, a sagacious brute, who still lay whining at the door, and occasionally scratching at it with his paws. She at once proceeded to open the door—Lauth springing up, wagged his tale, and, swinging it back, she pointed with her finger down the glen, and said "Seek him, Lauth! seek him!" The affectionate animal needed no encouragement; he bounded off, and was soon lost amid the fleecy drifts which whirled along the valley.

The night wore on slowly; the wife was now no less anxious for her husband's fate than for her child's. The little sufferer still moaned, but he slept; and she was thankful. She sat over the fire, rocking to and fro, and moaning her regrets to the night. Now she would sit and listen. It was an approaching voice—no! it was only the rattle of the cottage pane; or was that Lauth's bark! No! it was only the screeching of the wind over the rude chimney-top. Or hark! was that the tread of feet? Ah, no! the snow now lies thick—it was on-

ly the crackling of the sand under the wooden stool on which she sits rocking and moaning.

Malcolm comes not. The night passes wearily by. Occasionally she falls into a doze, and starts up at the fancied sounds of voices. The little sufferer is quiet; he breathes more easily—but Malcolm! where is he? And so the long night passes; and at length a feeble glimmer of light peers through the cottage window, but it is thick with snow, and nothing is to be seen beyond it. She opens the cottage door; and a solid mass of snow blocks up the opening! The hut is buried, and from the smoke which has been accumulating in the apartment, she fears the chimney is becoming choked. In this dilemma, what is she to do?—Low though the chimney was, its upper opening was quite beyond her reach, and there seemed no chance of escape for the inmates, save to let the turf fire go out entirely; and this while the hut lay enveloped in snow.

Her heart now sank, and her hopes gave way altogether. She and her dear infant must thus perish in the slow agonies of cold and hunger! Malcolm must have been lost in this fearful storm, else he would be back long ago! Why should she wish to survive? This home, where they had known joy and sorrow together—which had been their bridal house—would now be her tomb. She clasped her child to her bosom; he looked up and smiled in her face; her tears fell fast, she was choking; she was giddy and almost unconscious. Was it the fumes of the peat, or the cold now stealing upon her? Ha! thank Heaven! there is the sound of voices! and that, oh! Lauth's honest bark! It was almost too much joy to bear! She and her child would be rescued yet! There were many voices but they sounded remote—deadened by the mass of snow which embedded the hut.

But the sound comes nearer and nearer! It is now close at hand—it is at the door—and she hears Malcolm's voice above all—"Alice! dear Alice!" She tried to call out his name; she tried to shriek; but her voice stuck in her throat. He shouted louder; but no response.—The door bursts open—Malcolm rushes in—and, making a last effort, she rises to meet him; and in another second she staggers into his open arms with her infant burden.

"Thank God!" he ejaculated. "She is saved; and the dear child too!" The fresh breath of air, and the help of the doctor, now at hand, soon revived them both; and, in a few hours, the friendly shepherds, with their spades, had cleared the shielding of its drift, and left the loving pair full of deep gratitude for their providential deliverance from the dangers of the fearful snow storm.

Talking by Lightning.

That lightning has a voice, and has been known to speak, is no new idea.—Every one who has heard the startling crash; or the distant roll of thunder, can witness to this fact. And yet that intelligible conversation could be carried on between persons at a distance from each other, by making lightnings do their bidding, was not known until Professor Morse astonished the world by his experiments a few years since. Yet we have lately seen it stated that, as long ago as the days of Job, that man of Uz, had some knowledge of the electro-telegraph. And they quote the following text from Job 38, 35: "Canst thou send lightnings that they may go and say unto thee, here we are?"

This text clearly proves that Job was entirely ignorant of that means of talking, for it is a question put by the Lord to confound Job. But if the same question was now proposed to Morse, Bain or House, it would not confound them much. They send lightnings every day, which go and say, "Here we are," and a great deal more besides.

The very idea of standing here in Boston and talking with persons in New York, Washington, New Orleans, St. John's, and almost any other distant point on the continent is wholly incredible to one who has not positive proof of such a fact. But fact it is; and one about which we almost cease to wonder,

because we are now accustomed to receive intelligence of the last hour's occurrences in all parts of the country by this means.

Yet one of the greatest events of the day is that which lately occurred in the laying of the submarine telegraph between the channel which separates England and France.—An English writer in speaking of this subject, adds, "In a few days the line of telegraphic communication between the British capital and the most distant continental cities will be complete."

But this wonderful mode of communication will not stop there. A link between Europe and America must be effected. And it is thought by a close calculation, that the expense of a connection of this kind need not cost more than half a million of dollars. It will be no more difficult to sink a wire from England to Ireland, than it was from Dover to Calais. Then from Ireland to some near point in America, the distance need not be over two thousand miles.—The wire could be enclosed in gutta percha, protected by a hempen plait for greater security. Then the connecting points with the land, on both sides of the ocean, might be in very deep water, and where no vessel would be likely to anchor. Such a line could be run across in a short time in the summer season.—And who can doubt that this will be effected before long? In fact, it would hardly be looking for too much, to expect a line of telegraph to extend round the globe. At any rate it will not be long before the President of the United States may sit in his chair at Washington and talk by lightning with the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg. And the Bishop of New York will converse with His Holiness the Pope, in St. Peter's chair at Rome. More wonderful things than this have been accomplished, and this will surely be done. We shall not then have to wait for the European steamers to know what is doing on the other side of the great waters. So let it be.—Boston Olive Branch.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS.—A writer says: "When I lived among the Choctaw Indians, I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their progress in the arts of civilized life; and among other things he informed me that at their first start they fell into a great mistake—they only sent their boys to school. They became intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives, and the uniform result was, the children were all the mother; and soon the father lost all interest in both wife and children." "And now, if we could educate but one class of our children, we should prefer the girls; for when they become mothers they would educate their sons." This is to the point, and it is true. No nation can become fully and permanently civilized and enlightened when their mothers are not, to a good degree, qualified to discharge the duties of the home work of education.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—To-day, tomorrow, every day, to thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as it were in the crypt of life; at times, from the great cathedral above us, we can hear the organ and the chanting choir; we see the light stream through the open door, when some friend goes up before us; and shall we fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into life eternal?

A SUSPICIOUS MIND.—It is difficult to tell who suffers most from suspicion. There are few evils more intolerable in life than the coldness and distrust of friend and acquaintance. But the pain of discovering an unworthy trait or a vile deed in those whom we have trusted, is hardly less distressing.—God has made us social beings, and the social instinct cannot be outraged without pain. There is hardly any habit more unfortunate, than that of readily taking up an evil report or of easily imbibing a suspicion of the conduct or character of our fellow men.

A COQUETTE.—A rose bush from which every young bean-plucker's leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS A MARK OF FRANKNESS to possess an open countenance. An alligator is a deceitful creature, and yet he presents an open countenance, when in the very act of taking you in.

The Forest Trees.

Up with your heads, ye sylvan lords,
Wave proudly in the breeze,
For our cradle bands and coffin boards
Must come from the forest trees.

We bless ye for your summer shade,
When our weak limbs fail and tire;
Our thanks are due for your winter aid,
When we pile the bright log fire.

Oh! where would be our rule on the sea,
And the fame of the sailor band,
Were it not for the oak and the cloud-crowned pine
That spring on the quiet land?

When the ribs and the masts of the good ship live,
And weather the gale with ease,
Take his glass from the tar who will not give
A health to the forest trees.

Ye lend to life its earliest joy,
And wait on its latest page;
In the circling loop for the rosy boy
And the easy chair for age.

AN EMPIRE FOUNDED BY A SPIDER.

—As Mahomet and his friend Abubekar sat in a dark corner of one of the caves of Thor, on the third morning after they had taken themselves to that place of concealment they saw their enemies approach the mouth of the cavern.

"What shall we do?" whispered the trembling Abubekar, "It is in vain to attack them, for we are but two."

"There is a third with us," said Mahomet calmly; "God!"

The pursuers concluded from a spider's web across the opening into the recess, that no one could have recently passed in or out, withdrew, and the hidden fugitives shortly afterwards made their escape and saved their lives. Mahomet subsequently founded an empire which in eighty years extended over more kings and countries than the Romans had subdued in eight hundred. But the spider that wove the web was the real founder of the Mahometan dynasty, and wrought a more extensive change in the destinies of the world than Alexander or Xerxes.

AN IMPORTANT CAUTION TO BOYS.

The Home Journal, in condemning the tobacco-using propensity so strong of late among boys, mentions the following fact:

A few weeks ago, a youth of sixteen arrived in this city to prosecute his studies with a view to professional life. He came from a distant State, and was to remain here for some years. A week or two after his arrival, he was seized with a paralysis in both legs, which advanced upward till nearly the lower half of his body was numb and apparently lifeless. The most distinguished physicians in New York attended the case, but no relief being afforded the unfortunate young man has been taken on his way home, and there is but little hope of his recovery. The cause of his disease is stated by the physicians to be tobacco-chewing—a habit which he early acquired, and persisted in to the time of his attack.

Ribbons of any color should be washed in cold soap suds and not rinsed. Iron them wet, and they will be stiff and nice as new, except some kinds of pink and blue, which will fade. These may be dyed to look as well as ever. Dip the blue in a little cold, blue ink and water, and the pink in carmine, from a pink saucer, according to directions, and they will be perfectly restored.

BACHELORS.—Mrs. Jarvis says there is no instance of a wise bachelor—they are merely rational. "So long as a man is single," she observes, "so long is he a nonentity—a mere cypher of humanity—but with another figure added—the figure of a woman, for instance—this cypher becomes a respectable member of the human multiplication table, and proves himself a lover of his country."

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother.

The grave is indeed hallowed when the grass of the churchyard can cover all memory save that of love. We dwell on every good gift of the lost one as though no unworthy thought could cross that little mound of earth—the barrier between two worlds.

A late writer says, nobody bears adversity like a woman. Remove her from the parlor to a garret, and instead of taking arsenic, as a man would, she actually becomes more cheerful. Like the lark, the nearer she approaches Heaven, the more she seems to sing.

A knavish attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was "honesty?" "What is that to you," said he, "meddle with those things that concern you."

GREEN WOOD FOR FUEL.—Many persons purchase green wood to burn with dry, under the impression that it gives more heat. This is a mistake; three cords of green or partially-seasoned wood will not warm a room for as great a length of time as one cord well dried, and entirely free from moisture. The rationale is thus given:

"Substances contain heat as latent in proportion to their bulk." Thus if we pour a cubic inch of alcohol on our head and fan it, the one cubic inch assumes the form of vapor, and becomes 1700 cubic inches, capable of receiving a proportionate amount of heat, and therefore takes heat from the nearest hot object, causing it to keep cool. Water placed on the head and then rapidly evaporated, will cool the head from the same cause. It may now be understood that a single pint of water contained in a piece of wood thrown on the fire, will first become 1700 pints of vapor, and that this vapor will increase in size one-five-hundredth part of its bulk for every degree added, so that it travels up the chimney, carrying with it as much heat as would warm all the air in a large room for a considerable space of time.

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATER SPOUT.—On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th instant, of a most awful occurrence at the island off Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena, described the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, and coming nearly touching the earth, and as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, traveling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress, houses were uprooted, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle and sheep were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage, rain descended in torrents, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.—Of all the plots ever meditated against the greatness of this country, observes the Richmond Republican, none has ever been devised more deep and dangerous than that which proposes to involve her youthful energies in the complicated web of European politics. We can imagine the grey old spiders of England, France and other powers jealous both of Russia and the United States, looking with eager eyes as their unsuspecting prey approaches the net. Neither of them have raised a finger to resist the aggressive power of Russia, and never will. It they can induce Jonathan to fight their battles for them, and cripple his own commerce and resources in the operation, they kill two birds with one stone. It remains to be seen whether Jonathan is fool enough in general and traitor enough to his own interest in particular, to be humbugged so grossly.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—It was stated last week, that Joseph Smith, of Pawtucket, had obtained a verdict of \$2378.47, and costs, in the United States Court at New Hampshire, against the New England Insurance Company of Concord. A member of the Company informs the Concord Patriot that "the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of the same Smith against the Bowditch Insurance Company, for insurance on the same loss, and on substantially the same facts, and which was argued from the same brief, and by the same lawyer, as the New England case, has been determined in favor of the Company." So much for the uncertainty of the law.

A Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung states, that it is well understood in the best informed circles of that city, that although the Czar perfectly approves the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, he will oppose his assuming the imperial crown of his uncle. This opposition is based on that article of the treaty of Paris, which forbids any Bonaparte from ascending the throne of France. After approving the breach of oaths and the abrogation of all laws by the usurper, this scrupulous delicacy of Nicholas is quite edifying.

A NEW ISTHMIAN SCHEME. A company is forming in New York to undertake in earnest the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, by a new and more southern route. The company is styled the Atlantic Inter-oceanic Canal Company. The route possesses advantages which Baron Humboldt long since proclaimed to the world, and which are in part recorded in Congressional documents.

The Louisville Journal is urging upon Congress the establishment of the Ebony line of steamers, for the increasing evil of free person of color in this country; the promotion of the cause of African Colonization and civilization; the extension of American commerce, and the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Mrs. Gilbert, and Ruben Adams, and Miss Polly Adams, were run away with by a frightened horse, at Waterbury, Ct., and thrown out heading a distance of 20 feet. They were all terribly hurt, but survive. Mr. Gilbert Adams had an arm broken in two places.

The grand jury in the District Court in Washington have found three presentments against Henry De Anna—two for libeling Mrs. Tochnan, late Mrs. Jagello, and one for libeling her husband, Major G. Tochnan, of that city.

In view of the developments on the Forrest trial, the New York Herald says with some truth that the fashionable population of that city are already great trials to the Mormons.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The ninth Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in this Commonwealth, for the year 1850, has just been issued from the office of the Secretary of State.

According to the United States Census of 1850, the population of Massachusetts is 904,665, and by the returns of Births, 27,939 were added during 1850. Of this number of Births, 10,189 are of American parentage; 8,197 of foreign, and 3,278 not stated in the returns. The ladies will be gratified to know that 204 "plurality cases" occurred, and one case of triplets, all males.

The returns of Marriages show that 10,345 matrimonial alliances have been effected. Of this number 8,670 were the first marriages of both parties, 264 where it was the first marriage of the male but subsequent marriage of the female, 948 where it was the subsequent marriage of the male but first marriage of the female, 435 where it was the subsequent marriage of both parties, and 568 where the condition of the parties is not stated. The ladies will please observe by the above that *widowers* have a decided preference for maidens who are strangers to matrimony.

The registration of Deaths for the same period gives a total of 16,608. Of this number 3,423 were men over 20 years of age; 866 were Farmers, 707 Laborers, 1691 Mechanics, 235 Merchants, 95 Professional men, 137 Public men, 270 Seamen, 21 Paupers.

From this Report it appears that the Farmers in this Commonwealth attain to the average age of 64 years, while Mechanics attain only to that of 46—the astonishing difference of 18 years, or nearly 40 per cent. This is proved to be a fact by an observance of the deaths in the State for the last seven years. Laborers attain the average age of 44 years, Merchants 47, Professional men 50, Public men 48, Seamen 43, Paupers 61.

The fact that mechanics, on an average, do not live so long by eighteen years as farmers, must strike a large portion of the community with surprise. By what peculiar circumstances is this result produced? What sanitary measures can be adopted to prolong the existence of this valuable portion of society? With the progress of Science this class of individuals rapidly increase, and it should deeply interest the philanthropist and political economist to ascertain, if possible, what will conduce to the longevity and health of so considerable a part of the whole human race.

Open air and a coarse diet undoubtedly promote the health and longevity of the farmer, while on the other hand, the unremitted labor of the mechanic, in most cases, in close, heated rooms, with other attendant evils, bring on disease and death. This is a grave and important matter, but one which, we fear, will be none the less so in years to come.

THE EARTH HOLLOW.—A writer in the Commonwealth argues that the earth is hollow, and that if a vessel could sail north, beyond the icy regions, it would pass into an open sea which could be navigated through the center of the earth, where land and water are diversified in the same manner as upon the outer crust of this globe. The writer thinks that Sir John Franklin may have passed into this mysterious ocean, and, at some future day, may make his appearance in the Southern Ocean, having explored the inside of the earth, which he will take to be a new country beyond the icy region. We hope that the writer of the article in question will enlighten us as to what means nature has provided for lighting up the great Subterranean cavern which his imagination has so wonderfully depicted.

LONGEVITY IN NEW MEXICO.—Some facts developed by the census seem to show New Mexico to be one of the healthiest countries on the globe. Out of a population of 61,832, no less than 40 persons are over 100 years of age, 60 are over 90 years, and 310 are over 80 years of age. In Valencia county, Candelario Aguilar, a farmer, was 130 years old when the census was taken; Jose Ortado was 110; Rosa Billejos, 110; Rosa Montalio, 106; Maria J. Pacheco, 103. The males attain a greater age than the females, for of the 314 over 80, 197 are males and 117 females.

"TOTWOTTON," OR "TOKWOTTON," OR "TOWTOWTON."—The Springfield Republican pokes fun at the name of the new hotel in this place, after the following manner:

"Totwotton!" Wot totton, in the name of goodness, is that? We have now an answer to the profound question, 'Wot's in a name?' Its totton. We doubt like such names. In fact, we should prefer the converse.

The Hampshire Gazette is not quite so hard, but after speaking of the good qualities of the house, says:

All this is well, but it is contemplated to impose upon so nice a house, the outlandish and ridiculous cognomen of 'Totwotton'!

"Phoebus, what a name!"

Another of our exchanges says:

"Gracious! where did they find such a name? The little Totwotton river in Rhode Island is a muddy stream to name such a noble building after."

We have nothing to add. What every body says must be true.

JENNY LIND.—It is now reported that Jenny Lind will not return to the land of her birth in the Atlantic, but that she will remain some months longer in this country.

From California.

Late advices from California represent the gold mining business unusually good. Great excitement has been produced in the Southern Mines by the discovery of richer diggings than ever before opened. In one week, in a hole a few feet square, between two and three hundred thousand dollars were extracted. The news getting abroad, in another week, there could be seen at the new diggings a town of several thousand inhabitants, and the country for miles around was staked out for mining claims.

The flourishing town of Placerville has nearly doubled its population, owing to recent discoveries of rich diggings in its vicinity. A Press has been added to their necessities of life, so we can hereafter learn of their success from themselves.

Extraordinary operations are being entered into by quartz miners. Leads of the most surprising richness are almost daily being discovered, and companies almost as frequently formed to work them. The most ponderous machinery is being conveyed to the most rugged portions of mountain country. So we may safely calculate on hearing the crash of the mighty engine, and the dip of the thrifty towns and villages, where a few short months since our cars would have been regaled by the bark of the wolf or the growl of the grisly bear. When the mountains which are now covered with snow shall stand inside their icy garments, and the sun of Spring again greet us, then shall all these wonderful changes be accomplished and the world be again struck with wonder at the almost incalculable productions of our golden mountains.

The Great Bear River and Auburn Canal will be completed by the first of January next, a period of little more than five months from its commencement. This giant work of private enterprise gives employment to 10,000 laborers, and will add millions to the present products of our State.

The news from the southern portion of the State is less cheering. The Indians, from the Gila to the settlements near the Pacific, are reported to be combined to drive away the entire white population. Attacks were made on unoffending citizens, some of whom have been killed. Cattle and horses have been driven off. In short, a general system of murder and plunder seems to have been adopted by the savages. On hearing of this combination, expresses were forwarded to the military commanders in California, and the Governor, praying for aid, which was promptly responded to. General Hitchcock has sent all his disposable force, and such supplies of arms and ammunition as the case required.

NEW PROPOSAL TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

A German paper speaks of a plan which we have not seen elsewhere announced, of a house which is to be built in England for the benefit of persons suffering under complaints of the lungs. Mr. Paxton, the architect of the Crystal Palace, it states, has formed the following plan: A large space of ground is to be covered after the manner of the Crystal Palace, in which a temperature is to be maintained by artificial means, similar to that of southern climates, such as Nice, Madeira, Egypt, and the like. In this space southern plants will be placed, and the illusion be kept up by artificial means, perspective, &c. The great open space will furnish walks, places of amusement, baths, reading rooms, and similar establishments, which will be connected with small chambers, in which the same temperature will be kept up. These will be used as lodging rooms by the patients.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Samuel Ellsworth, of this town, says the Barre Patriot, went into an apothecary's shop in Boston, and purchased an article of medicine for his invalid sister. About an hour after he had gone, the apothecary discovered that he had delivered to Mr. Ellsworth, by mistake, a deadly poison. The latter was an entire stranger to the former, who consequently knew not where to look for him; providentially, however, Mr. Frederick Delano, formerly of Hardwick, knew of the facts, and knowing Mr. Ellsworth, was able, after much search, to find him in season. He was found at Brighton, but so great was the anxiety felt, that a special messenger had previously been despatched to Barre. The smallest quantity of the drug delivered would have proved fatal.

ANOTHER BALUSTRADE ACCIDENT.—Six persons killed.—Another melancholy accident occurred about 10 o'clock Monday evening at an emigrant boarding house, No. 140 Centre Street, New York. There were 500 persons in the building at the time, most of whom had retired, and a false alarm of fire having been raised, a general rush was made to the stairs, the balustrades of which gave way and precipitated a large number to the floor below.

Six persons were taken out dead, and nine were badly injured, five of whom it is feared cannot survive.

The dead are John W. Dalton, 8 years, John Glennon, 9 years, Mary Murphy, 8 years, a young woman unknown, 20 years, and an unknown boy and girl. The house in which the tragedy occurred is nearly new, and had only been used for an emigrant boarding house about ten days. Its construction, as far as stairs are concerned, which are more than usually steep and very narrow, seems to have been badly planned.

With Congress, Friday, last week, was emphatically a working day. The Senate considered and passed something more than a dozen private bills, a task which they have not before accomplished for three years.

The House, too, disposed of all the private bills on the calendar. This will be cheering news for some of those who have for years waited the tardy action of Congress on their just claims.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in Palmer.

The whole number of Births in this town during the year 1851, was 101. Of this number 46 were males and 55 females. There was but one case of "plurality." In 38 cases the parents were both foreigners and in three cases the mothers were Americans and the fathers foreigners. Again we are happy to state that the people of Palmer continue to reverence and obey that portion of scripture which commands us to "multiply and replenish the earth."

The number of Marriages recorded by the town Clerk is only 30, while he has issued 58 marriage certificates. Many of those who obtained certificates were married in other towns, and consequently, were not recorded by the town clerk here. We are loth to believe that so few persons were married in Palmer during the last year, when we are aware that all the single ladies go for the "Union." As this is leap year we may expect a more favorable report next January.

The whole number of Deaths during the last year was 41—only half the number that occurred in 1850. Of this number 16 were males, 25 females. Four died between the ages of 1 and 10; 7 between 10 and 20; 6 between 20 and 30; 5 between 30 and 40; 1 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; none between 60 and 70; 3 between 70 and 80; none between 80 and 90; 1 at the age of 92—the greatest longevity reached by any who died during the year; this was Mrs. Ferrell, a pauper. Twenty out of the 41 died of Consumption; of fever 2, old age 2, fits 1, dysentery 5, inflammatory diseases 3, heart disease 1, dropsy on the brain 1, croup 2, drowning 2, not known 2. 37 were Americans, 4 foreigners. Four out of the 16 males were farmers. That half the deaths during the last year occurred from Consumption is no less surprising than true. Nearly all those who died from this disease were in the prime of life—one startling evidence that, by violating nature's laws, the rising generation bring upon themselves this great destroyer of the human family.

KOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION.—The great Hungarian is perseveringly pursuing his mission in the United States. He openly avows his desire that our nation should say to Russia, "hands off," when Hungary and Austria enter into the contest. The Boston Journal furnishes the following concerning Kossuth and his plans:

"He is aware that the Presidential question will soon occupy the attention of the American people, and is evidently not only desirous of establishing, but is aiming to establish, a great political party on the basis of intervention! He already boldly recommends that associations for the aid of Hungary, composed of different classes of our citizens, should be formed in different parts of the country—he is seeking in his speeches to excite the indignation, jealousy and pride of the American people, against injustice and insults, which now exist only in his imagination—and it will not be owing to any laxity of efforts on his part, if before three months pass away, a noisy and perhaps powerful party is not organized, around which all the 'Fillibusters' in the United States will gather, and spare no means to place at the head of our government, some ambitious and unprincipled demagogue, who will soon be brought forward as the 'blood-and-thunder' candidate for the Presidency!"

The campaign of Kossuth in this country, has hardly yet commenced—his plans are but just matured—and they are yet to be executed. He is on the eve of a great tour of observation among the valleys of the West, which are filled with a foreign population, who will welcome him with enthusiasm, and aid him, heart and hand, in all his efforts to accomplish his great work—a work which even should it secure the independence of Hungary, would bring nothing but disaster and ruin to ourselves. Kossuth will yet visit many of the States of the Union, and emulating the example of "Peter, the Hermit," whom he perhaps equals in eloquence and zeal, will preach in every town and city which he visits, an armed crusade against European despotism.

It is at such times as these that we should look for lessons of wisdom in the writings of Washington!

THE SPANISH MINISTER in Washington is exerting himself to obtain the pardon of Lopez, a Spanish sailor, condemned to death in New York, for killing a watchman. Failing in the pardon, he wishes for a commutation of his sentence.

Now that the Queen of Spain has pardoned the Cuban prisoners, will the Governor of New York be so unmerciful as not even to commute the sentence of Lopez?

The body of a female which had apparently been buried some months, was exhumed near Stamford, Ct., on Saturday last, on the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad. She is supposed to have been the victim of a drunken riot, which occurred among the Irish laborers when the first track was building.

Kossuth visited the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Wednesday, and the crowd was so great to hear him and the excitement so intense that fears were entertained of a riot, and the military were called out.

There is an interesting revival of religion in progress in the Baptist Church in Wallingford, Ct. That town, during the last summer, was visited with severe and mortal sickness, that filled the place with mourning.

The question of the use of the Bible in schools is now agitated in Canada. The Romanists are determined if possible to keep it out, and to have separate schools of their own.

Wood.—Those who have expressed a wish to pay in wood are informed that we would like it immediately.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Friday, last week, the two branches met in Convention, and filled the vacancies in the Senate. Eleven coalition candidates were elected, and one whig, Oliver Ames, Jr., of Bristol. The highest whig vote was 206, and the highest coalition 219. Mr. Scholer called up his order, and after some discussion, it was laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Davis of Worcester, who objected to such haste in bringing the matter forward.

Rufus W. Clarke was elected Chaplain of the House. Mr. Hopkins announced the death of Col. Ward of Worthington.

The business of both branches was unimportant on Saturday.

On Monday, the report on the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was made and accepted by both branches. The report was as follows:

Whole number of votes	137,187
Necessary to a choice	68,594
R. C. Winthrop of Boston had	64,270
George S. Boutwell of Groton	43,732
J. G. Palmy of Cambridge	28,560
Francis Cogswell of Bedford	118
All others	290

The returns from the towns of Douglas, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Brewster, and West Springfield, were rejected—the latter, because it did not specify the whole number of ballots.

A message was here received from the House, announcing the death of Col. William Ward, a member of that branch from Worthington.

Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire paid a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased.

On Tuesday, the Legislature re-elected George S. Boutwell and Henry W. Cushman, to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth for the ensuing year.

The various Committees of the Senate were appointed. Messrs. Torrey and Holcomb of Hampden, and Robinson of Berkshire, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

On Wednesday, 8 coalition Councillors were chosen, the 9th one had a lack of votes, and was consequently left in the rear. The Message, contrary to expectation, was not delivered.

During the morning hours, in the Senate, the Chair read a communication from Hon. E. D. Beach, accompanied by a report of the committee appointed by the last Legislature, to visit the prisons of the Commonwealth, which report was referred to the Committee on Prisons.

In the House, Mr. Thomas of Weymouth, offered an order that the Committee on the Judiciary, consider the expediency of amending the several statutes in relation to Clerks of Courts and their fees, so as to provide that all fees received by them shall be paid into the treasuries of the several counties, and fixing a definite salary for each, in full compensation for services rendered. Also providing that the fees established by the Revised Statutes, chapter 122, section 2, shall be the only fees to be received by said Clerks. Laid on the table.

The two branches agreed to meet together on Friday, to elect ten persons as Overseers of Harvard University, on the part of the State, under the new law for the government of that institution, passed last Winter.

TRAGEDY IN A THEATRE.—In the Louisville, Ky. Theatre, a few nights ago, a young man named Miles, was shot through the back by a pistol in the pocket of a young man named George Taylor, from Danville, who was sitting in the dress circle just behind him. It is reported that Taylor had received the pistol from the hands of a friend for the purpose of shooting a watchman, and cocking it in his pocket, it was by some means accidentally discharged, producing the terrible result noted. Mr. Miles was carried home in a dying condition. Taylor and another person were arrested and lodged in jail.

The Georgia delegation, by a resolution approved by the Governor, has ordered the withdrawal of the block of stone heretofore furnished by that State for the Washington Monument, bearing the inscription: "The Constitution as it is—The Union as it was"—declaring such inscription not in accordance with the sentiments of the people and providing for the substitution of another stone, bearing only the arms of the State.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER MAGNOLIA.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A despatch from Savannah says the boiler of steamer Magnolia, Captain McNelly, exploded at St. Simon Island on Friday afternoon. Captain McNelly, Thomas Condy and eleven other persons, belonging to the boat, were killed. John Austin, Engineer, belonging to New York, and ten other persons, were more or less injured. All of the passengers were saved. The whole of the forward part of the boat was blown off, and sunk in ten minutes.

MURDER TRIAL.—Sarah Garber, the young girl, who, it is alleged, caused the death of a child nine months old by compelling it to swallow pins, is on trial in Philadelphia, for murder. The prisoner is an intelligent and good-looking little girl, with nothing indicative of a bad heart in her countenance.

FIRE AT SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.—The Springfield Republican says that the tannery of Alonzo Bardwell, at South Hadley Falls, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The water wheel and the leather in the vats, with some other contents, were saved. There was an insurance of \$1000 on the property.

XXXIII CONGRESS—First Session.

On Friday, last week, the Senate was occupied with the private calendar. In the House, a message was received from the President, conveying a statement respecting affairs in Utah, which was referred to the committee on Territories. The delegate from Utah pronounced the statement false.—The House adjourned to Monday.

The Senate had session on Saturday.—Various private bills were passed. Foote's Compromise resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Downs of Lou., addressed the Senate until 3 o'clock, in defense of all the measures embraced in the adjustment.

On Monday, Mr. Seward of New York presented a petition on Russian Intervention, which was referred. Mr. Stockton presented petitions against flogging in the Navy.—The Committee on Commerce asked to be excused from Palmer's book on Japan. The Census Printing Job was then taken up.—Mr. Smith, of Conn., wished to have it printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. When he concluded, Mr. Bright took the floor and the Senate took their dinner.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to inquire into the stability of the about-to-be-enlarged Capitol. The Senate-amended Library bill, for \$10,000, was adopted. Mr. Stanley offered a resolution intended to provide for such exiled Hungarians as might be in need, but the House refused to entertain it. Six thousand copies of the Coast Survey were ordered printed, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Gen. Shields presented a petition for a Mail Contract for the contemplated line of Steamships to Ireland. Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill to establish a line between Galway and Jersey City. After some unimportant business, Mr. Bright spoke on the Census Printing, of course in favor of the contemplated plunder. Truman Smith, Mr. Hale and others continued the discussion, and then it was jerked over for three weeks.

In the House the only matter of importance was an Executive Message, transmitting correspondence which has been fished up by the sensitive fingers of Slavery.

On Wednesday, the Senate done nothing of importance. An attempt at debating proved poor business and so the members adjourned to dinner.

In the House, a memorial from E. K. Collins, of the Collins line, requesting a higher remuneration for carrying the Mails. An enlargement in his share of that service was presented and referred.

Mr. Bernhisel complained that the copy of the charge made against the Mormons presented to him was not the same as that furnished to the House and published in the papers.

A brief discussion on the Bounty Land law followed, which, with a short discussion on some improper mode of presenting estimates, closed the weighty business of the day.

EFFECTS OF COLD.—Dr. Kane, in his lectures before the Smithsonian Institute upon the American Arctic Expedition, gives the following graphic account of the effects of extreme cold within the Polar Circle:

"At the appalling temperatures of -40° and -50°, or 70° to 80° below the freezing point, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat; indeed, between the positive effects of the very high and the negative of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upon going out into the open air the face became encrusted with an icy rind, and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache.—The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloon pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald. During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter hours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat-iron as though receiving a sudden lurch. Indeed, next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that in temperature, as in everything else, extremes meet!"

IMMIGRATION.—During the year 1851, there have landed at New York 317,288 passengers in vessels. Of these, 220,081 were from foreign ports, and 18,207 were from California. During the month of December, the number of emigrants arrived at the same port was 15,416. Of these, 9612 were from Great Britain. The number of deaths in the year was 19,775, as follows:—1042 men, 3683 women, 6738 boys, and 324 girls. There were also 346 fires, and 216 alarms. The number of tavern licenses was 5047, which yielded \$50,470. The amount received from tavern and other licenses, \$60,221.

MINNESOTA.—The Indians are being slowly removed from the Territory. Some of the Indians have left their planted crops behind, with no expectation of returning. At one point on the shore of Lake Superior there resides a band who have become civilized through the instrumentality of their missionary, who do not intend to remove.—They have purchased lands of the Government, and opened extensive farms. They had relinquished their share of the annuities to the other bands of the tribe.

Governor Slade has just imported a fresh supply of school mistresses to Chicago from Down East. The Chicago Democrat says:

"That school ma'am business is one of the best things for the West that ever happened. It drains the East of its surplus female population, and the very best portion of it, too. It also furnishes our young men with the married best of wives. And no sooner are they married, than they send home for their sisters, cousins, &c., &c. It is after the case that one of these Yankee school mistresses is the means of settling a whole township, and then in building a school house and filling it with scholars."

POETRY.

Faithless Nelly Gray.

Ben Battle was a soldier bold,
And used to wear a sword;
But a cannon ball took off his legs,
So he laid down his arms.

Now, as they bore him off the field;
Said he—"Let others shoot,
For here I leave my second leg,
And the Forty-Second Foot."

The army surgeons made him limbs;
Said he—"They're only pegs;
But they, as wooden members, quite
Represent my legs."

Now, Ben he loved a pretty maid,
Her name was Nelly Gray;
So he went to pay her his devours,
When he'd devoured his pay.

But when he called on Nelly Gray
She made him quite a scoff,
And when she saw his wooden legs,
Began to take them off.

"Oh Nelly Gray!—Oh Nelly Gray!
Is this your love so warm?
The love that loves a scarlet coat
Should be more uniform."

Said she—"I loved a soldier once,
For he was brave and true;
But I will never have a man
With both legs in the grave."

"Before you had those timber toes,
Your love I did allow,
But then, you know, you stand upon
Another footing now."

"Oh, Nelly Gray!—Oh, Nelly Gray!
For all your jeering speeches,
At day's call, I'll march my legs
In battle's breach."

"Why then," says she you've lost the feet,
Or legs in war's alarm,
And now you cannot wear your shoes
Upon your feet of arms."

"Oh false and fickle Nelly Gray,
I know why you refuse
Though I've no feet, some other man
Is standing in my shoes."

"I wish I never had seen your face;
But, now a long farewell!
For you will be my death, alas
You will not be my Nell!"

Now, when he went from Nelly Gray,
His heart so heavy got,
And life was such a burden grown,
It made him take a knot.

So round his melancholy neck,
A rope he did entwine,
And for the second time in life,
Enlaid in the line!

Let me Rest.
He does well who does his best:
Is he weary? let him rest.
Brothers! I have done my best,
I am weary—let me rest.

After toiling off in vain,
Baffled, yet to struggle fair;
After toiling long to gain,
Little good with much despair.

Let me rest—but lay me low,
Where the hedge-side roses blow;
Where the little daisies grow,
When the winds a Maying go.

Where the foot-path rustles plod;
Where the breeze-loved poplars nod;
Where the old woods worship God;
Where his pencil paints the sod.

Where the wedding thrills sing;
Where the young birds trill his wings;
Where the wailing plavers sing,
Near the ruddy rusky spring.

Sir Walter Scott was desirous of rewarding
the wit and impetuosity of an Irish beggar by
the present of sixpence, but found that he had
not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my
good fellow," said the baronet, "there is a shilling;
but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God
bless your honor," exclaimed Pat, "may your
honor live until I pay you!"

DETT.—We should be careful to practice and
treat the humblest menial with courtesy as de-
licate as we would show the children of affluence
and honor. So shall we transmute in them a cor-
responding refinement which will tend eventual-
ly, perhaps, to make them purer in morals and
more elevated in mind.

ANOTHER EMPLOYMENT. The Providence Journal
records the eloquence of the wife of Wm.
Ferguson, with one Thomas White, a married
man, and all resident of Crasson. Mr. White is
about thirty years of age, and has left a wife
much older than himself. Mrs. Ferguson is
near the age of her paramour.

The Russian gold mines yield annually about
fifty-seven millions of dollars. The California
mines are yielding probably 50 per cent more
gold than the Russian.

A late philosopher says that an empty pocket
is a great grief between hope and success, as
impossible as that which divided Lazarus from
his friend the millionaire.

TEMPERATURE OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—
The lowest temperature recorded in the Meteor-
ological Journal of the American Arctic expedi-
tion is 46 degrees below zero, and occurred on
the 24 of January. At this time, on a block of
ice one hundred yards from the vessel, the ther-
mometer stood at 62 degrees below zero.

One wife that is always telling how fine
her neighbor dresses and how little she can
get will look pleasanter if she talks about
something else.

One husband that is peevish and lazy,
and deprives his family of necessary com-
forts, such as his neighbors enjoy, is not as
deserving a husband as he ought to be.

A PLEASANT CLIMATE.—The following is the
calendar of a Siberian or Lapland year;
—June 23, snow melts; July 1, snow gone;
July 7, fields quite green; July 17, plants at
full growth; July 23, plants in flower; Aug-
ust 2, fruit ripe; August 10, plants shed their
seed; August 13, snow, continuing from Aug-
ust 13, to June 23.

In a remote part of Bavaria, Bayard
Taylor lately stopped for breakfast at an inn,
where there was a young man who was to
start the next morning, an emigrant to New
York. They plied our friend with questions,
but what troubled the youth's father was "the
fact he had heard, that no one was allowed
to sit down in an American inn but each
must drink his beer standing, and immedi-
ately walk out."

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—A letter from Cali-
fornia gives the following description of the
process of milking a California cow:
It requires two or three men to milk a Cali-
fornia cow. They set to work on horseback
and first lasso her and tangle her to the
ground. They tie her head to a post, and
then bind her feet together tightly in pairs.—
One of the men holds the bucket while an-
other does the milking, and the third animal
endures the process with the same doc-
ility that a cross baby exhibits while its dirty
face is scrubbed. One or two quarts of milk
are the result of this operation.

In Mississippi, a man always makes his
will before accepting a nomination to run for
Congress, and trusts to a pair of revolvers,
bowie-knife and leather lungs, to whip his
opponent in the race.

A young gentleman who had just married
a little undersized heauty, says she would
have been taller, but she is made of such pre-
cious materials, that nature could not afford it.

Dr. A. H. Gerry, of Townsend, formerly
of Harvard, aged 33, died on Saturday, 20th ult.,
from the effect of poison received into the sys-
tem during the execution of a tumor from a child.

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New-England, Williammantic Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15th, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Williammantic, Norwich, New-
London, Stonington and Providence

5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car
connecting with the first train for Hartford,
at Williammantic, (3:15) and at Norwich with train
on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at
New London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express
train from W. R. R. and stages, connecting at
Williammantic (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hart-
ford, arriving at New London 1:45 P. M., con-
necting with steamer Chippewee for Stonington
and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2:40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from
Springfield and Boston, connecting at William-
mantic (4:30) for Hartford, New Haven and New
York; at New London (6) with the evening
boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Williammantic, Hartford and
Palmer.

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Williammantic, (5:15)
with the H. P. & F. R. R. for Hartford and
New York, and at Palmer (10:00) with Western
R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steam-
er Chippewee from Stonington, connecting at
Norwich (12:35) with N. & W. R. R., arriv-
ing at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:00 P. M. Connecting at Williammantic (4:30)
for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at
Palmer (6:00) for Springfield, Albany and Bos-
ton.

The 5:45 A. M. train from Palmer and the 12 M.
train from New London are Freight trains with
Passenger Car attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the
road to Towns in vicinity.

Oct. 15th, 1851. A. G. DARROW, Sup't.
of 27

New Fall Goods!
L. A. BAILEY,

Merchant Tailor,
WOULD invite the attention of his friends
and customers to a large and well selected
assortment of new and

Fashionable Goods,
comprising English, German and American
Cloths of every quality and color. Blk. and
Fancy Dressings, Cassimeres, Vestings and
every variety of Goods suitable for Fall and Win-
ter wear, which he will sell by the yard or make
up to order in the most fashionable manner, and
at such prices as cannot fail to please.

Ready Made Clothing.
A new, Fashionable and full assortment just
received and for sale remarkably low. Also a
good variety of Plain and Fancy Stocks and
Cravats, Collars, Bosoms Shirts, Suspenders,
Under Shirts and Drawers.

Persons in want will find it greatly to their in-
terest to call and examine before purchasing
as he is determined not to be undersold.

L. A. BAILEY,
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Oct. 4, 1851. 24tf

Notice!
THE Subscriber keeps the following popular
Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest
and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chan-
ceralin.

Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,
Dill's Medical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healer Ointment,
Mist's, Tupper's Rogers' and other Pills,
Dr. Samerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dodd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to
mention.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Bondsville, Nov. 22, 1851 31tf

Pork, Lard & Fish,
OF all kinds constantly on hand and for sale
by
Palmer, Aug. 16, 1851. 17tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORSES can find employment at
Monson, Sept. 20. T. C. DENECKE'S. 22tf

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean RUCK-
WHEAT, in any quantity, by
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 21 too

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assort-
ment in this county at
Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

A. P. CHAPMAN sells more Flour
than all others in town, and at a
less price of course
Palmer, Sept. 20. 21

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or
week. Good wages given.
Monson, Sept. 20. T. C. DENECKE. 22tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best,
the neatest and the greatest assortment at
Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

Cutting Machines,
OF various sizes just received and for sale at
manufacturers prices by
Palmer, Oct. 18, 1851. E. BROWN. 426

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly and on reason-
able terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Handbills,
Billboards,
Circulars,
Pamphlets, &c.
done in the best manner at short notice. A general
assortment of Cards and fancy paper always
on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods
a man must advertise, well here she goes:
Gents
I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and
Vestings of every variety, color and quality. Hats,
Coats, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves,
Underlinen, in fact, any thing a man needs for
wearing and washing, I am one of the Tailors.—
very Garment warranted, so please give me a
call. T. C. DENECKE,
Monson Sept. 20, 1851 22tf

\$5000 Reward!
M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE.
THE Great Original Preparation, for the safe,
speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in
the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness,
Affecting of the Kidneys, Irritation
of the Urethra, Gravel, and all
other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without
the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or
change in the application to business.

M. BALLE'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a
VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho'
powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE
LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTI-
TUTION. It was invented by one of the first
and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Pa-
ris, and is used by thousands in that city, and
throughout Europe and the United States with
the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations
to deceive the public. If the medicine does not
speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our
object is to notify where it can be had, and the
proprietor challenges a single case of either the
above diseases which this preparation will not
effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000.

It is put up in bottles, with full directions ac-
companying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bot-
tle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely
cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BALLE'S GONORRHOEA LOTION.
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bal-
ley's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the
cure of Gonorrhoea (in its advanced state) now in
use.

It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its op-
eration, than any other article ever offered to the
public. Invented by M. BALLEY, Physician to
the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bal-
ton, oppo'te Court Square, Maine St. Springfield
by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot.

Books, Stationary
AND Fancy Articles, many of the most pop-
ular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston
New York and Springfield daily and weekly
Newspapers, at Publishers prices.

J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot.
Palmer, May 17. 4752

Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber has lately had
a new shop fitted up, a few
rods from Main street, North side
the Railroad, where he is pre-
pared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possi-
ble manner. Having had many years experience in
this branch of business, he flatters himself that
he can do work to the satisfaction of all custo-
mers.

JAMES GORMLEY,
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7tf

A fresh lot just received at the cheap Croch-
ery Store, A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 20, 1851. 22tf

Just Received.
ANOTHER lot of Ladies Shoes, Boot-
laces, and Gaiters, new Styles; Gents'
thin and thick Boots, also a good assort-
ment of Misses and Children's Shoes. Opposite
the Depot, Sign of the big Black Shoe. J. BOWLES.
Palmer, Sept. 13. 21tf

A New Enterprise.
THE Subscriber has added to his already ex-
tensive stock a complete assortment of
Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and
dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than
what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents
are respectfully invited to examine for them-
selves.

T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 475

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Malogany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished.

Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. J. S. LOOMIS. 4729

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of
beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for
any lady. Call and see them.

Palmer August 2. F. O. BROOKS. 15tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber
has removed his place of business to No. 1
Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office,
and is now ready to supply his Patrons with
Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron
Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove
Shop. Persons in want are respectfully invited
to call.

Palmer, May 7, 1851. J. S. BAILEY. 4tf

HATS AND CAPS
For all Seasons of the Year.
THE readers of this paper are invited to
examine my stock. T. C. DENECKE's Store
Palmer, Oct. 24, 1851. CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 27tf

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and
best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies
and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town.
Call and purchase one or more while the assort-
ment is large.

Palmer, May 31, 1851. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and
Silver Watches just received
and will be sold cheap. Also, a
fine lot of clocks.

F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

Shirts! Bosoms! Dicksies! Silk
and Linen Cravats in endless variety at 2500
Palmer, May 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

AND HANDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAXES, SEALING WAX,
Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Knives,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
Slates and Lead Pencils;
RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,
Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAXER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c. at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the
Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never-failing reme-
dy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the
worst Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Bruis-
es, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflamma-
tory diseases.

DALLEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged
size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits in the Old Wrap-
pers flood the market! Avoid them as you
would poison!

CROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS.—Unscrupulous ven-
ders of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious
and deleterious stuff with a few Boxes of the
genuine Dalley's stuff in each dozen, under a well
imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size
and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price.
This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the
confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and
poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!

—aggravated disease, unsightly deformity result-
ing from severe burns and wounds, and not un-
frequently loss of life itself are the woful conse-
quences of such fraud.

Buy the Dalley's stuff ONLY in the NEW
DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the
use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the gen-
uine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quan-
tity of Outfitment!

See the new Circulars for 1850.
MIND!—THE NEW ENVELOPE—THE
LARGE BOXES—AND THE GENUINE
ARTICLE.

No other Salve but Dalley's can allay the
pains of the worst Burns or Scalds in a few min-
utes, and CURE the wounds WITHOUT SCAR!
Emblems on the new Envelope—The Triangle,
Serpent, Dove, Lion, Sun and Eagle.

CAUTION EXTRA!
Beware of travelling IMPOSTORS who rep-
resent themselves as my Agents, offering Dalley's
Extractor in the old wrapper at a reduced price!
I solemnly caution the public against such in-
terlopers and their poisonous nostrums. My
ONLY travelling Agents in the New England
States, are M. S. BURN, and I. B. TORREY.

415 Broadway New York;
Local Agents—J. Bowles, Palmer Depot
W. N. Packard, Thomboke; at the Company's
and Atwood's stores, Three Rivers. 24 1y

Musical Instruments
F. O. BROOKS, has just received
a fine assortment of Violins,
Accordions, Music Boxes &c. which
he will sell very cheap.
Call and examine.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.
THE Publisher of the Journal having pro-
cured new materials for printing Wedding
and Visiting Cards would invite those who may
wish for such articles, to give him a call. A
good assortment of Cards generally on hand.

TO PERSONS out of Employment.
American Gift Books for
1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF
SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS,
AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

NO. 40.

VOL. 2.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price. Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. B. B. Collins; Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdock; Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.

"New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 5.45, P. M.

"Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.

"The 10.44, A. M. and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M.

Trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.35 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TEMPERANCE TALE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Dear Father," said Mary Edwards.

"don't go out this evening;" and the young girl, who hardly numbered fourteen years, laid her hand upon the hand of her parent.

Mr. Edwards shook her off impatiently, muttering as he did so—

"Can't I go where I please?"

"Oh yes, father," urged Mary, drawing up to him again, notwithstanding her repulse. "But there's going to be a storm and I wouldn't go out."

"Storm! nonsense! That's only your pretence. But I'll be home again soon—long before the rain, if it comes at all."

And saying this, Mr. Edwards turned from his daughter and left the house.

As soon as she was left alone, Mary sat down and commenced weeping. There had been sad changes since she was ten years old. In that time her father had fallen into habits of intemperance, and not only wasted his substance, but abused his family; and sadder still, her mother had died broken hearted, leaving her alone in the world with a drunken father.

The young girl's trials, under these circumstances, were great. Night after night her father would come home intoxicated, and it was so rare a thing for her to get a kind word from him, that a tone of affection from his lips would move her to tears. Daily the work of dejection went on. Drunkenness led to idleness, and gradually Mr. Edwards and his child sunk lower in the scale of comforts.

The pleasant house where they lived was given up, and in small poorly furnished rooms, they hid themselves from observation. After this change, Mr. Edwards moved along his downward way more rapidly; earning less and drinking more.

Mary grew old fast. Under severe trials and afflictions, her mind rapidly matured; and her affection for her father grew stronger as she realized more fully the dreadful nature and ultimate tendency of the infatuation by which he was led.

At last, in the anguish of her concern she ventured upon remonstrance. This brought only angry repulse, adding bitterness to her cup of sorrow. The appearance of a storm on the evening to which we alluded, gave Mary an opportunity for urging her father not to go out. How her remonstrance was received has been seen. While the poor girl sat weeping, the distant rolling of thunder indicated the approach of the storm to which she referred. But she cared little for it now. Her father had gone out. She had spoken of it only with the hope that he might have been induced to remain with her.

Now that he was away, the agitation within was too great to have any concern for the turbulent elements without.

On leaving home, Mr. Edwards, who had not taken any liquor for three or four hours, and whose appetite was sharpened

for the accustomed stimulus, walked quickly in the direction of the drinking house, where he usually spent his evenings. On entering he found that there was a little commotion in the bar room. A certain individual, not over friendly to the landlords, had introduced himself; and his character being known, the inmates were disposed to have a little fun with him.

"Do, and I'll treat you to the stiffest glass of whiskey the landlord can mix," added another. "Or you like a mint julep or gin cocktail better? Anything you please. Make a speech, and call for liquor. I'll stand the treat."

"What d'ye say, landlord? Shall he make the speech?" said another who was eager for the sport.

"Please yourselves and you'll please me," replied the landlord.

"Very well. Now for the speech old fellow. Here mount this table." And two or three of the most forward took hold of his arms.

"I'm not just in the humor for making a speech," said the temperance man, "but if it will please you as well I will sing you a song."

"Give us a song then. Anything to accommodate. But let's liquor first."

"No," said the other firmly. "I must sing the song first, if I sing it at all."

"Don't you think your pipes will be clearer for a little drink of some kind or other?"

"Perhaps they would. So, provided you have no objections, I'll take a glass of cold water—if such a thing is known in this place."

The glass of water was presented and the man prepared to give the song. All stood listening attentively. Edwards among the rest. The voice of the old man was low and tremulous, yet every word was uttered distinctly, and with pathos that showed that the meaning was felt. The following well written temperance song was the one he sang; and while his voice filled the room every other sound was hushed:

Where are the friends that to me were so dear
Long, long ago—long, long ago?

Where are the hopes that my heart used to cheer,
Long, long ago—long, long ago?

Friends that I loved in the grave are laid low,
Hopes that I cherished are fled from me now,
I am degraded, for rum was my foe—
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head—
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

Oh, how I wept when I found she was dead!
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

She was an angel—my love and my guide—
Vainly to save me from ruin she tried,
Poor broken hearted—'twas well that she died,
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

Let me look back on the days of my youth—
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

I was a stranger to virtue and truth,
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

Oh, for the hopes that were pure as the day,
Oh, for the joys that were purer than they,
Oh, for the hours that I've squandered away—
Long, long ago—long, long ago.

The silence that pervaded the room when the old man's voice died away, was the silence of death. Pausing scarcely a moment, he moved slowly from the room and left the audience to their own reflections. There was not one of them who was not more or less affected, but the deepest impressions had been made on the heart of Edwards. The song seemed as if it had been made for him. The second verse particularly, went thrilling to his feelings;—

"Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head."

How suddenly rose before him the sorrow stricken form of the wife of his youth at these words, and when the old man's voice faltered on the line—

"Poor broken hearted—'twas well that she died."

the anguish of his spirit was so great that he only kept himself from sobbing aloud by a strong effort at self-control. Ere the spell was broken, or a word uttered by one, he arose and left the house.

For many minutes after her father's departure, Mary sat weeping bitterly. She felt hopeless and deserted. Tenderly did she love her parent, but this love was only a source of the keenest anguish, for she saw him swiftly passing along the road to desperation without the power to save him.

Grief wastes itself by its own violence. So it was in this instance. The tears of Mary were at length dried; her sobs were hushed and she was about rising from her chair, when a blinding flash of lightning glared into the room, followed instantly by a deafening jar of thunder.

"Oh, if father were home! she murmured, clasping her hands together.

Even when she stood in this attitude the door opened quickly, and Mr. Edwards entered.

"I thought you would be afraid, Mary, and so I came home," said he in a kind voice.

Mary look at him in surprise. This was soon changed into joy as she perceived that he was perfectly sober.

"Oh, father!" she sobbed, unable to control her feeling, and leaning her face against his breast as she spoke—"if you would never go away?"

Tenderly the father drew his arm around his weeping child, and kissed her pure white forehead.

"Mary," said he, as calmly as he could speak, "for your mother's sake," but he could not finish the sentence. His voice quivered and became inarticulate.

Solemnly, in the silence of his own heart, did the father, as he stood with his child in his arms, repeat the vows he had already taken. And he kept his vows.

Wonderful is the power of music! It is the heart's own language, and speaks to it in a voice of irresistible persuasion. It is a good gift from heaven, and should ever be employed in a good cause.

Indians' Idea of "Bustles."

One of our California exchanges contains some interesting anecdotes of the North Western Indians, from among which we select the following. It appears that the Indians, as is their custom, had held an annual pow-wow at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the occasion of the opening of the salmon fisheries, and during its continuance some of the ladies and gentlemen of Astoria, Portland, and other towns, visited their encampment to witness the ceremonies. The old warriors were much interested with the young white "squaws," and were at a loss to know why their dresses did not fit them like their own squaws. By some means they became possessed of the secret. Shortly after, the dance broke up, and they all started for their respective homes. On arriving at home, all those who were unable to go to the feast, gathered round to hear the news. Among other matters, the subject of "bustles" came up, and first it was to be shown how they were worn, and then to be explained what was their use. The scene is thus described by an eye witness:

"Imagine an immense lodge, in which were seated in a circle the whole of the tribe—the utmost gravity is on each face, and only one is allowed to speak at a time. The women are never allowed to speak at all. At length a squaw rose up and taking a bag of feathers, tied it round her waist with a string. She then walked up and down the lodge to show how the white women walked. She then sat down, and the rest gave a grunt of satisfaction.

A warrior then rose, and stated that he thought its use was to catch fleas; for, said he, when they get to the string, they will run round to see what it is, and will take it off and burn it. He sat down, and received a general grunt.

Another arose and gave as his opinion, that it was to catch the perspiration; for when it meets the string, it runs round into the bag, and when it is full they empty it. Another grunt.

At last the old doctor—the medicine man—from whose decision there was no appeal, gave the signal for silence, and then said, that the white women did not have so good forms as the Indian women, and the white men were very fond of good forms, and the white women wore these bags to make the white men think they were well formed. He then sat down amid repeated grunts."

Ambition to get up in the world, sinks many people below their natural level.

Touching Incident.

A nuptial feast took place a few weeks ago in Paris. The new married pair were Mons. Jean P., and the demoiselle Felicia S.

While awaiting dinner, the relatives and friends invited to the feast were amusing themselves in all sorts of gayeties, when suddenly they were interrupted by the entrance of a tall individual with a bronzed face, modestly but respectfully dressed.

Casting his eyes around the room, the stranger advanced directly to Madame S., the mother of the bride, and in a voice trembling with emotion, demanded permission to embrace her, which he did before the surprised old lady had time to reply. After which, turning to the bride, he demanded of her the same permission.

Here the husband, recovering from the stupefaction which had seized upon all present, interposed, and requested the unknown to explain himself. "That I will do most willingly," replied the stranger, "and then I shall expect that you will embrace me yourself." They had collected a circle around him, and listened for his explanation with the most intense curiosity.

The stranger then commenced his history without declaring his name. He stated that about twenty years ago, when he was eighteen years of age, he had gone to America; after remaining two years in America he had taken passage in an English ship for India. The ship having stopped at one of the Polynesian Islands to procure water, he made one of the party who went ashore for that purpose, and the whole party excepting himself were massacred by the natives, and in a manner adopted and naturalized among them on account of his usefulness, he had remained there sixteen years without being able to make his escape on account of the strict guard they kept over him whenever there was a boat in the neighborhood.

This recital, made in picturesque and animated language, captivated the curiosity of all present; but it awakened a different sentiment in the heart of Madame S., who all at once uttered a cry and threw herself upon the neck of the narrator, whom she pressed to her bosom, saying: "It is Charles, my son! Felicia, it is your brother!" In fact never having heard from Charles after his departure, they had for a long time supposed that he was dead.

It is easy to imagine the increase of joy which this sudden and unexpected event added to the wedding feast. The husband was almost forgotten, and the place of honor was given to Charles, between his mother and sister; while his recital of the events of his life among the savages and the manner in which he was finally rescued by an American ship, occupied almost entirely the rest of the evening.

What a Man can Live on.

In the year 1840, some experiments were instituted in the Glasgow prison on the diet of a selected number of prisoners. Ten persons were fed on the following fare:

For breakfast, each had eight ounces of oat meal made into a porridge, with a pint of buttermilk; for dinner, three pounds of boiled potatoes with salt; for supper, five ounces of oat meal porridge, with one half pint of buttermilk.

At the end of two months they were all in good health, each person had gained four pounds weight, and they liked the diet, the cost of which including the cooking, was twopence three farthings per day.

Other ten men were fed for the same time solely on boiled potatoes and salt; each had two pounds for breakfast, three pounds for dinner, and one pound for supper. They gained three and a half pounds each; and they declared that they preferred this fare to the ordinary diet of the prison.

Twelve others were fed on the same allowance of porridge and milk for breakfast and supper, as the first ten; but for dinner they had soup, containing two pounds of potatoes to each, and a quarter of a pound of meat. At the end of two months they had lost in weight one

and a quarter pounds each; and they all disliked this diet; the expense of each daily was three pence seven eighths.

Twenty others had the same breakfast and supper, with one pound of potatoes for dinner, and half a pound of meat. They preserved good health, but rather decreased in weight, and preferred the ordinary diet of the prison. The expense was four pence seven eighths each.

In these cases, perhaps, the previous habits and tastes of the prisoners had some influence; yet it appears that the six pounds of potatoes daily was a more nutritious food than the smaller quantities of soup or animal food.

At the Tub.

You need not blush, dear miss, if we have caught you in suds. It gives us more pleasure to see a woman wring dirt out of the pinafore, than to hear her wring music out of a piano-forte. We always heard of your industrious habits, and our present visit confirms the truth. In fact, miss, if we were on the lookout for a wife, we should not be tempted to go further, provided, &c. We have known ladies—as they call themselves—woman being a too old fashioned, unmeaning word—to be in a terrible state of feeling, when a stranger called, and they were not dressed up to the nines, to see him. They would turn red, or pale, and be at their wits' ends to know what to do; and sometimes—we will tell the truth—sometimes they have been wicked enough to send word to the door that they were not in! You are not of this class, we are pleased to say, and if you continue industrious, eschewing pride and vanity, we can promise you a large amount of happiness in this world—to say nothing of the world to come. Cobbet, you know, first saw his wife at the wash-tub, and was so much elated with her appearance that he married her, and she became one of the most devoted and best of wives.

We must speak against pride and that wrong feeling which prompts young women to give out the impression that they never wash, or mend the holes in the heels of their stockings. Not a fig would be given for such girls. What are they good for, but to keep in a glass case to look at? A man who chooses such a companion, will very likely rue the day of his choice, and repent of his folly in dust and ashes.

The French General.

Each of these men, at his arrest, acted out the peculiar traits of his character. Bedeau entered into argument with his captors and endeavored to reason them out of the arrest. He then arrayed himself in his best uniform, to try its effect upon those whom he should chance to meet. Changarnier presented his pistols and threatened to fire. The officer very coolly told him that he might kill a couple of his captors, but that the house was full of soldiers and he could not escape. Besides he himself would at once suffer a disgraceful execution. The General then submitted. Cavaignac, on being aroused from his slumbers and informed of his arrest, said that it was just, but begged for time to complete his toilet, which he did in all its perfection, and then told the officers that he awaited their pleasure. He addressed a letter to the lady to whom he was engaged, and offered, under the circumstances in which he was placed to relinquish that engagement, but the lady replied that she felt herself bound to him more closely than before. Charras refused to get up and dress, and declared that if they took him at all, they must take him in his shirt. They did so, and rolling him up in the blankets, carried him to prison. Lamoriciere resisted but was overpowered. There are different accounts given of this resistance. Some say he killed several of his captors; others that no one was hurt.

It has been the error of some devoted men in every age, to conceive that religion is so exclusively occupied with the great interests of our eternal being that the body, which is destined so soon to perish, is hardly an object of its pious care.

A good toast for an agricultural dinner party: "The Plow—its one share in the bank of earth is worth ten in the bank of paper."

Causes of Insanity.

The more ordinary causes of insanity such as pecuniary difficulties, disappointment in love, religious excitement, grief, intemperance, and excessive joy, are generally well understood. But, in a report of the Bethlem Hospital, England, we find some causes assigned which, to say the least, are curious and almost incredible. Thus two men became mad from fear of the cholera; two women from living with insane persons; one from attending a singing class; one from terror at the Parisian revolution of 1848, and one from the excitement of travelling, for the first time, in a railroad car.

In several cases insanity resulted from bodily sickness. Three men became crazed from exposure to a hot sun. One poor fellow went mad from excessive seasickness. Generally, women are more liable to hereditary insanity than males; and it is known that their sedentary occupations render them more subject to it, from most causes, than the other sex.

In the Bethlem Hospital, during one year, twelve females were admitted who had gone mad from love; but not one male.

In conclusion it is said that half the causes, whether as regards men or women, are moral ones, a fact which should inculcate forcibly on parents, teachers, and guardians, the necessity of disciplining the moral sentiments, as well as cultivating the intellect.

New use for Ice.

The scientific men of France are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man being brought to life, after being frozen up eleven months on the Alps. It has given rise to a revived belief in the theory that life can be suspended at pleasure, and criminals are about to be demanded of the Government to be frozen on experiment. The reader will already have inferred what a relief this offers to such unhappy ladies as find themselves not contemporary with the hearts they sigh to win. They have only to be iced till overtaken. We should add, however, that the above is by no means a joke. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, with complete success.

The Home Journal suggests the idea of putting this discovery into practical use, thus—put out \$500 at interest, have yourself packed in ice and stay frozen, with suspended life, till it amounts to a fortune.

BE KIND TO THE OLD.—Be kind to those who are in the autumn of life, for thou knowest not what sufferings they may have endured, or how much it may still be their portions to bear. Are they querulous or unreasonable? Allow not thine anger to kindle against them; rebuke them not, for doubtless many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years; and perchance their dispositions, while in the spring-time of life, were more gentle and flexible than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? Then render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time may come when thou mayest desire the same assistance from others that now thou renderest unto them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and think it not hard if much is required at thine hand, lest when age has set its seal on thy brow, and filled thy limbs with trembling, others may wait upon the unwillingly, and feel relieved when the coffin-lid has covered thy face forever.

SINGULAR MONOMANIA. One of the members of Senate of Greece recently took into his head that he had fallen into disgrace with the King, and, declaring himself unworthy to live, he obstinately refused to take the slightest nourishment. The King sent a special message to assure him of his favor, and to persuade him to change his resolution, but the monomaniac only declared himself still more guilty to have displeased so affable a sovereign, and actually starved himself to death.

STRANGE—BUT NOT MORE STRANGE THAN TRUE.—A good many business men are now failing, or in failing circumstance, but in no instance has any embarrassment been experienced by those who advertise liberally.

Sergeant Davy was once accused of having disgraced the bar by taking silver from a client. "I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold; but I took every farthing the poor fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

MINERAL RESOURCES OF LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.—It is but a few years since the whole vast country bordering on the shores of Lake Superior, was a wilderness, unknown to civilized man. What is it now? Its mineral resources are already being developed, by bodies of enterprising men from the Atlantic States, and in a few years more, according to present appearances, that extensive country will be among the richest, most populous, and prosperous portion of the western country. At a meeting lately held at Detroit, on the subject of a canal around the Falls at Sault St. Marie according to the Buffalo Courier, Mr. Brown, editor of the Sault St. Marie Journal remarked:

"With regard to the present commerce of the Lake Superior Mineral Regions, he would say, from careful investigation of the matter at Sault St. Marie the past season, that the exports would now exceed \$700,000, and the imports over \$100,000 per annum, with the present circumscribed facilities for ingress and egress, and mines not yet largely begun to be developed. He could state from positive information that there was one iron mountain in Lake Superior, that would yield more wealth a year, than all the agricultural products of the State, and it contained a full supply of iron for the whole United States for hundreds of years to come. He did not say this as a stock-puffing statement. It might seem incredible to some to talk of iron mountains, but it was nevertheless true, known to all who had personally and carefully explored it as he had.

And with regard to copper—the supply was inexhaustible, and could produce more than all the mines of the Universe. With very limited facilities and development, one mine was now producing over \$400,000 per annum, and there were many others of equal richness that needed only development and facilities for an outlet to their products. The subject he said was as inexhaustible as the vast wealth of that region, and he hardly knew where to begin or where to leave off talking about it."

PANTHER HUNT—PUTNAM OUTDOSE.—Recently three young men of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., named Jackson Long, Joseph Dale and John Ogden, pursued three panthers, and the first day they overtook them; a small dog which they had along, treed the two young panthers, which they shot. Night coming on, the men made a fire, and remained all night on the track of the old panther. The next morning they renewed the pursuit, and in a windfall, got within a few feet of the old panther, when she ran off at full speed. Some time after they came to a hole amongst the rocks, in which the panther had entered. The dog was in too, part of the way, and barking at her. Here nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand would have shrunk from the danger of entering, but not so with our hero; for without hesitation, Mr. Long prepared himself, and with a rifle in hand, entered, and after going about twenty feet, the hole contracted so as to oblige him to crawl upon his hands and knees. After he got to some fifty feet, he perceived two fiery eyes glaring at him, and when within about six feet of the animal, he took aim as well as he could, in the darkness, and shot her dead on the spot. He then took hold of her, but could not pull her out, on account of some loose stones. He then went out, procured a rope, and re-entered, and fastening the rope around her neck, he hauled her out. The panther measured upwards of nine feet from the nose to the end of the tail.

Missouri iron is famous. Equally remarkable is the Pilot Knob in Madison County, of that State. Pilot Knob is 700 feet high, and from the elevation of 500 feet to the summit is a naked body of ore, free of earth and stone, singularly traversed and intersected by cracks and veins, as if in a freak of nature to facilitate the quarrying and removing the treasure. The property is owned and worked by a joint stock company, whose possessions extend to 15,000 acres of land.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—M. Armand Bertin, in a recent interview with Louis Napoleon, urged upon his attention the serious losses to which the proprietors of journals were exposed from the restrictions imposed upon the press, which had reduced the circulation of the leading papers and placed them on a level with the cheapest sheets, so far as regards the diffusion of intelligence. The "President" very coolly said he was very sorry; but for a long time to come yet, the press would not be allowed to speak out in France.

Four millions dollars worth of basket willow are imported into the United States annually. The article costs here six cents a pound. It is brought chiefly from Germany and France. In England, the Duke of Bedford has a plantation of one thousand acres of this willow, which contains no less than eighty-three varieties. The Duke has realized a profit of sixty dollars an acre upon his plantation.

The aggregate salaries of the Governors of the thirty-one States, is \$72,766. Rhode Island gives the lowest in the list—\$400 per annum, and California the highest, \$10,000. The next in the list is Louisiana, the salary of whose Governor is \$8,000. There are four territories with salaried Governors, whose aggregate is \$10,500. Among them is the immortal Brigham Young, who draws from the National Treasury \$2,500.

Two days before the death of the late Prof. Stuart, he corrected and sent to press the last sheet of his book, a commentary on the Proverbs. He then observed that he had nothing more to live for, unless God would spare him a little longer for his family's sake, or give him three more years of life and health for the execution of a work which he had already planned.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1854.

State Reforms.

Again our Legislature is contemplating Reforms. But the spirit of reformation is not, this year, limited to the Coalition members. Men, who last year scouted the idea of amending the Constitution, and denounced all the Reform acts, now come forward with about the coolest propositions of "Reform" that have ever been introduced into our halls of legislation.

Hon. Myron Lawrence of Hampshire, and Col. Schouler of Boston, have both introduced orders into both branches of the Legislature, which propose changes of a most radical and anti-republican nature. Mr. Lawrence proposes to divide the State into forty Districts, each of which shall be entitled to one Senator and a proper number of Representatives.

So far as the matter of Senators is concerned, the District system might be made to work, but it is a matter of much doubt whether such an amendment would work as well as the present method of electing Senators by Counties. In fact, we cannot see the least advantage to be gained by Mr. Lawrence's plan.

But the proposition to abandon Town Representation is too preposterous for a moment's consideration. Our towns are the States, and each one has its own peculiar wants which it can only express through its own representatives. Take from each town its representatives and we take the life-blood from the heart of the Commonwealth. In such a case the system of representation might be made more equal than it now is, but the Representatives would be identical the same as the Senators—only in name. Should such a question be submitted to the people we are sure it would meet with contempt and a decided disapproval.

Our present good government is mainly owing to our large House of Representatives. We expect more from that body than we do from the Senate; we feel more interested in the Representatives of our towns than we do in the Senators of our Counties; and why is this? Because we are more intimately acquainted with our Representatives than we are with our Senators; we know that they are aware of the feelings and sentiments of the people who elected them, and they are more willing and ready to act on any measure pertaining to the interest of the town they represent than the Senators are. A District representation would lay our State in the same gutter with Mississippi and Illinois or any other State whose uncivilized ways have led to repudiation.

We go for Reforms in all cases where Reform is needed. We advocate a just and equal representation in our Legislature of the towns and people in the Commonwealth, but such a Reform as Mr. Lawrence proposes is, we are satisfied, diametrically opposed to the wishes of the people, and one which will meet with no favor in the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.—Who ever knew such mortal cold weather before? It is cold in the morning, cold at noon and colder at night—

This is no sudden freak in the character of the weather. It has been cold, cold, cold, for more than six weeks—and when shall we see the end thereof? The "oldest inhabitant" does not recollect such a long spell of steady cold weather for the last thirty years. The New York and New Haven harbors are ice-bound, and the harbors east are suffering more or less from the same cause.

The snow which fell last Sunday blocked up the cars on the railroads, and for two or three days the trains were unable to get along without being delayed. The trains from Maine to Boston were from Monday morning till Tuesday afternoon in getting through the snow.

SLAVE TRADE IN BEGGAR CHILDREN.—The German authorities have lately checked a slave trade that has been carried on by German speculators for some time. The latter have bought or hired of parents their children, sent them to London to beg and live on their profits. A man named Stumpf got possession of several children between 14 and 16 years of age, by paying 18 shillings down, and a promise of 180 shillings more at the end of two years, and took them to Cologne, where he received another party, so that he was on his way to London with nineteen boys and girls in one band. The police at Cologne were attracted by the number. Stumpf was given to the Hessian police, and the children taken care of. It is said that more children are got in Italy for this purpose than from Germany.

THRILLING EVENT.—The Springfield Republican describes a thrilling event, which occurred on the railroad bridge, over Deerfield river, near Greenfield, on Saturday afternoon last. The bridge, as most of our readers know, is about 80 feet above low water mark, and the railroad track is laid on top of it. The last train from the North being behind time, was pushing rapidly ahead, and a footman found himself near the middle of the bridge, as the train approached with lightning speed. He had not time to get off the bridge at either end—the space at the sides of the track was too sloping to be resorted to with safety—and a leap upon the ice below was sure death. In this terrible dilemma, he threw himself into the trough between the rails, and, lugging the bottom closely, the train passed over him without harm.

The Great Temperance Convention in Boston.

The great Temperance Convention for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Legislature, for a law identical with the Maine Liquor law, was held in Boston on Wednesday. The Convention was not so large as had been calculated on. The procession was but seven minutes passing a given point. The delegates met in Tremont Temple at 10 o'clock, and organized by the choice of Mr. Wm. B. Spooner as temporary Chairman. Hon. Asaiah Huntington of Salem was afterwards chosen President. He addressed the meeting, after which the Convention marched to the State House, and the mammoth petition was carried in a sleigh drawn by four bay horses.

The procession reached the State House about a quarter past twelve o'clock. There was quite a large number of people assembled on the steps and in the lower Hall. The galleries were also well filled with spectators. In the vestibule of the Representatives' Hall petitions were placed for signatures, and quite a number were there added.

After some little delay, the petition was taken to the Representatives' Hall escorted by Col. Cowden, his aids, and the members of the State Central Temperance Committee.

Mr. Smith of Chelsea asked leave to present the petition, and leave having been granted, he spoke as follows:

I present, Mr. Speaker, the petition of George N. Briggs and 118,335 others, for a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. And also the several petitions of the male and female teachers of the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham; of the teachers and pupils of the Amherst Academy; of the officers and students of Amherst College; of the town officers of North Bridgewater, and the officers of the Normal School there; of thirty prisoners in the Norfolk County Jail; of twenty-eight prisoners in the House of Correction at Dedham—all for the same object. And I now refer your reference to a Joint Special Committee.

This motion was carried, and the petitions ordered to be referred accordingly. The members of the Central Committee and the Marshal and his aids then retired, and the procession returned to Tremont Temple.

After arriving at the Temple, the Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Huntington, who detailed at length the reception which the petition, and those having it in charge, met with at the hands of the popular branch of the Legislature. His account was received with much gratification.

After several short speeches had been made and a series of resolutions relating to the object had been offered, it was proposed to sing Old Hundred, but Abby Folsom, who was upon the stage, came forward and pleaded to be allowed to say one word for the cause of temperance. Her petitions were backed up by cries of "hear her," and the officers of the meeting yielded to the popular cry.

Mrs. Folsom then proceeded in her peculiar style, and after a few more general remarks warned those before her, as they valued their life, liberties, and the pursuit of happiness, not to enact any law restricting the right of any individual to buy and sell whatever he or she pleased. The Temperance Law of 1846 was the most damnable law, she said, ever placed upon the statute book.

This sentiment did not accord with that of the audience, and was received with hisses. The chairman admonished Mrs. Folsom that she had spoken more than "one word." She appealed to the House if they would not hear a poor woman; they decided the question by a most emphatic *no*. Old Hundred was then sung, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States, as we learn from the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, has recently given an opinion of much interest and importance to all Expressmen, the agents of steamboats, Railroads, and other conveyances on routes over which the U. S. mail is transported. The law prohibits every stage coach, railroad car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, or any of the owners, managers, servants or crews of either, which regularly performs trips on a post route on which the mail is carried, from transporting letters, packages, or other valuable matter, except such as had relation to some part of the cargo, or to some article at the same time conveyed in a stage or other vehicle.

The New York Protection Insurance Company have suspended payment. Their losses for the last year have been very large. The suspension of this company and that of the Mutual of Buffalo, so soon after that of the Columbus, O., and Lexington, Ky., Companies, makes a great excitement amongst policy holders.

This is the second New York Company that has failed within a few days. People should be cautious of those petty insurance offices, whose only aims are to afford a living to some of the officers. We could name several offices in this State which are approaching a crash.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of Congress for the last week have been so devoid of interest, that we have thought fit not to publish them. A resolution making Land Warrants assignable has been talked of a good deal in the Senate. The propriety of European interference has also been the subject of considerable talk.

Hon. Geo. T. Davis will please accept our thanks for Congressional documents.

From our Boston Correspondent.

HERR KRAUSZ AT THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.—This celebrated vocalist, a Hungarian exile, gave a private concert in the parlors of the Marlborough on Friday evening last, as an introduction to the notice of the Boston public. He has already received recommendations from some of our first musical men and will probably give, this week, a concert at the Tremont.

I think he has a voice of considerable power and flexibility, shown finely in his song "The Wild Mountaineer," in which he ran from double D bass to B flat alto. He has traveled through Europe and gained information concerning the habits and manners of the various nations. He sings in sixteen dialects. He sang with great effect "The Ship on Fire" and "Cavatina" from the Opera of La Sonnambula Bellini—also with great applause "The Exile."

"In stranger land, afar I roam
From joy and thee, my mountain home;
The tear that on my eyelid wells,
Alone my tale of sorrow tells.
In fancy still, I think I'm near
My mountain home of Liberty."

ANECDOTES BY HERR KRAUSZ.—Two officers, one evening, were leaving a hotel where they had drank pretty freely when one remarked to the other "how bright the sun shines to night." "No indeed," said the other "it is the moon." "No, it is the sun I say," replied the angry officer and the matter soon would have come to blows had not a man by chance approached, to whom they put the question, very much excited the while and shaking their swords about. The man quite alarmed for his safety at length stammered out "Excuse me gentlemen, really I can't say, I am a stranger in the place" and took to his heels.

While Herr was traveling at the South, the hotels being full, he was forced to take lodgings with a colored family. The host was very officious and desirous to please him and when Herr retired, agreed to wake him at 4 o'clock that he might pursue his journey. But soon after he was quietly at rest, he was aroused by a great beating at his chamber door and when it was opened, the good natured darkey cried out to him, "Massa did you say 4 o'clock? Well I will come then, only massa please ring de bell at half past 3 dat I may be in season."

LAW QUESTION.—Foreign papers say that the following singular case is now before the judicial tribunal at Naples: A husband sleeping by the side of his wife, dreamed that he had surprised her in the act of adultery, and while yet asleep, seized a dagger that he kept near him and inflicted on her a dangerous wound, wholly unconscious of what he was doing until awakened by her cries. His advocate contends, that a man asleep, or in a state of somnambulism, is not a responsible agent, and should not be punished for any crime he might then commit. And this we presume to be sound law in Naples, and everywhere else; but this is not the difficulty, it seems to us, which is, for the accused to convince a court or jury that he was actually asleep at the time of committing the alleged crime. This cannot well be proved; and as the party's own declaration must be received in his exculpation so must his character, conduct and temper, and all the attendant circumstances, be considered.

Ladies, who are ready to be persuaded into matrimony, take care how you marry somnambulists!

BY THE PEOPLE.—A petition is before Congress, asking an amendment to the Constitution so as to allow postmasters to be elected by the people. We really hope the petition will have the desired effect, for it certainly would relieve the Post Master General of a deal of trouble and give the people a chance to employ such postmasters as they chose.

We learn from the Republican, that as two Irish boys were playing upon the ice on the Connecticut River, just opposite Trask's iron foundry, on Saturday afternoon last, the eldest, about ten years old, fell into the water. The younger boy, only six years old, went to his companion's rescue, got in himself, and was drowned. The older one was taken out nearly dead, but was resuscitated. The little fellow who fell a victim to his own heroism, was buried on Sunday. The name of the latter was Shea, the former, Sullivan.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—The Mayor of Portland has made a report upon the operations of the new liquor law, in that city. He says that the streets of Portland are perfectly quiet, and that an open rum shop is not known in the city. The House of Correction is entirely empty, and the number receiving assistance, at the Alms-House and out, materially reduced. The Mayor is sanguine of the ultimate and complete triumph of the law.

A letter from Leghorn, of the 23d, in the Piedmont Gazette, states that the court martial of that town has condemned thirty-nine persons to death for having belonged to a secret society, the object of which was the establishment of a republic. The punishment of death has, however, been commuted into various periods of imprisonment.

DISCHARGED THE WRONG MAN.—Lord Palmerston, for some time previous to his withdrawal from the Cabinet, had been at sword's point with Earl Grey, and doubts are expressed whether the "wrong man" has not been got rid of, by his resignation.

Message of Governor Boutwell.

We give below such extracts of Gov. Boutwell's Message as are of particular interest.

He recommends the enlargement of accommodations of the State Reform School for boys, and the establishment of a similar institution for girls.

The purchase of more land to enlarge the limits of the State Prison.

That the bonds given for the support of alien passengers be commuted in certain cases.

Further legislation in relation to the sale of the public lands in Maine.

That the claim of the State against the general government for services in the war of 1812 be again urged upon Congress.

He urges the expediency of a revision of the Constitution, notwithstanding the decided expression of the people at the last election against it.

The only change which he suggests is the districting of the cities and large towns for representatives.

The financial condition of the State is not so desirable as could be wished. The receipts fall short of the expenditures during the past year the large amount of \$75,673.23.

The great length and unusual cost of the last Legislature is mentioned as one excuse for this deficiency.

In view of the extraordinary appropriations which the State must soon make for institutions of charity and humanity, the most rigid economy should be observed.

The property of the Commonwealth consists of

Western Railroad Stock, (8 per cent.)	\$1,176,400 00
Five per cent scrip,	584,000 00
County, city and town scrip,	269,500 00
(6 per cent.)	
Notes and mortgages, (6 per cent.)	322,577 15
Notes for land in Maine, (6 per cent.)	335,636 58
Western Railroad Loan Sinking Fund eight,	25,308 60
Lyman State Reform School Fund,	70,000 00
Natick Indian Fund,	1,125 15
Cash on hand,	76,822 33
Productive property,	\$3,085,269 21
Lands in Maine unsold, \$631,301 52	
Massachusetts claim,	181,000 00
Real Estate, &c.,	1,426,112 49
Bonds and mortgages of railroads,	5,049,555 56
	7,237,963 57
Debt of the Commonwealth on its own account, Jan. 1, 1852,	\$1,341,475 00
Scrip loaned to railroads,	5,042,555 56
	6,384,030 56
Balance in favor of the Commonwealth,	\$3,992,308 22

But of this balance not more than a million of dollars is available for governmental purposes.

If the appropriations and expenditures exceed the income of the year (as is more than probable) he recommends a direct tax.

Gov. Boutwell advances the Free Trade doctrine, in a careful manner.

The Governor thinks we should give Russia and Austria notice that we assert on our part an equal right to interfere in favor of republican or constitutional governments, reserving to ourselves the power to judge of circumstances and the necessity of interference as events transpire. In other words we must talk to those governments, but stop short of actual war.

He, finally, declares that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The message is one worthy to be imitated by his successors, so far as brevity and business tact is concerned.

The mails, passengers, &c., between Philadelphia and Baltimore are now conveyed across the Susquehanna on rails laid on the natural bridge of ice. The surface of the ice over the river was very uneven in many places, and required grading, which was accomplished by filling in with snow, which formed soon into a compact, level surface, on which the iron rails were placed.

WON'T RECOGNIZE HIM.—It is said by late English papers that the northern courts of Europe have intimated to Louis Napoleon their intention of causing that article of the treaty of Vienna, according to which no member of the family of Napoleon can occupy the throne of France, to be strictly observed.

THE RAILROAD FROM BUFFALO TO ERIE.—The cars now run from Silver Creek to the State Line, and it is said that in two weeks the State Line road will be completed from Buffalo to Erie, which will materially facilitate travel westward.

FEMALE MONSTER.—A servant woman was on trial in Paris a few weeks since, for killing forty-three persons by poisoning, in forty-seven attempts! Insanity or monomania was set up in her defence. The result of the trial was not known at the latest dates from Paris.

British Steamer Burnt at Sea.—Over 120 persons lost.—The British mail steamer Amazon, from Southampton to the West Indies, has been burnt at sea, together with 120 of the passengers, with officers and crew perished.

If our paper is not as interesting as usual, this week, or if there are more errors than common, our readers must excuse us. The only apologies we have are a "sick joy," and an everlasting variety of cares and perplexity which necessarily follow. We hope to have plenty of help next week.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday both Houses had short sessions. In the House the petition of John Mills and others was presented, for the right to extend the Canal railroad to Springfield. Mr. Schouler's order respecting the amendment of the Constitution was taken; but it was opposed by Mr. Earle, and on motion of the latter it was again laid on the table.

Little was done in either House on Monday. The snow delayed the trains so that many members were unable to get to Boston that day. A Committee was appointed in the Senate to report on Mr. Lawrence's greasy scheme for dividing the towns and cities of the State into Representative Districts.

In the House a petition from the State Central Temperance Committee for the enactment of a law similar to the Maine Liquor law was presented.

On Tuesday, Aaron Holart, Coalitionist, was elected the ninth Comptroller by a convention of both branches. Col. John T. Hearl, a democrat, was thrown overboard by the Coalition because he was a distiller.

The Treasurer sent to the Senate a statement of his department, from January 24, 1851, to December 31, 1851, by which it appears that the amount received by him, including the amount of \$34,758.62, paid over by the late Treasurer, is \$1,457,139.73. The amount paid out is \$1,380,527.46, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$76,612.27.

The Governor sent in a great variety of Reports from various institutions under the patronage of the State, and also the resolutions of several State Legislatures on subjects of national policy.

In the House, orders were adopted, proposing—the repealing the act of May 15, 1851, concerning larceny of real property; the authorizing Registers of Probate to administer, in or out of Court, the oath required by law of executors and administrators, upon the return of inventories of estates of deceased persons; the repealing of the Usury laws, or of so amending them as that they shall conform to the laws of New York; the amending of the "Mechanics' lien law" of last year, in certain respects, and also the authorizing the consolidation of suits brought on several petitions against the same estate; and an enquiry into the business of health insurance, as now carried on in this State, with a view to adopting such laws in reference thereto as the interest of the public shall seem to demand.

Bills were introduced, for the better protection of the property of married women, and authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow, not less than \$200,000, temporarily, in anticipation of the revenue.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, a Bill in favor of Boston Dispensary and resolve granting \$1200 more to Teachers' Institutes were passed. On motion of Mr. Sewall the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring by statute law, that in all criminal cases the Jury be judge of both law and fact.

In the House petitions were presented: Of William Denton of Boston, (memorial) against the Secret Ballot law, and setting forth the reasons why he disregarded its provisions at the late State election; of Messrs Brooks and others to have a Registry of Deeds established in every town; of sundry parties in favor of enacting a law like the Maine Liquor law.

Orders were adopted for the Committee on Education to consider the expediency of reporting a bill requiring all persons residing in this Commonwealth, to send children who may be under their care, to school during a portion of every year, and that the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions consider the expediency of establishing a State Reform School, for girls between eight and twenty years old.

An order presented by Mr. Briggs of Nantucket, concerning paying members \$3 per day, and limiting the session to 120 days, was rejected.

On Saturday, in the House, Mr. Schouler got up his plan for districting the State for Senators and Representatives, but the matter could not progress.

The bill concerning the appointment of appraisers, was reported, with amendments, which were adopted and the bill passed. It went directly to the Senate, and was passed there also.

In the Senate, Mr. Lawrence's order concerning amendments of the Constitution was taken from the table and referred to the Committee having the general subject in charge. Messrs. Basset and Brigham were appointed, on the part of the Senate, on the joint Committee on the subject of the Maine Liquor Law.

WARE RAILROAD.—The Ware Gazette states, that if the Otis Manufacturing company at Ware, subscribe what is deemed their fair proportion, the proposed railroad from Palmer to Ware will be put under contract.

The same paper also states, that the project of a railroad from North Brookfield to Ware has not been abandoned. A hearing has been asked before the Western Railroad Directors upon this subject.

We are under obligations to A. C. Billings, Representative from this town, for several legislative documents. Hon. Calvin Torrey Esq., also has our thanks for Senate documents.

We have several communications on hand which will appear as soon as we can get time to examine them.

They have had a little earthquake down in Williamstown. Can't we get up one in Williamstown?

WHAT A DESCRIPTION.—The Hartford Times says that a gentleman who saw Lola Montes dance in New York, expresses great disappointment at her appearance and performance. He expected from the accounts he had read of her, to see a plump, luscious woman; but he says her arms were bony, "her legs thin and scrawny," her eyes sunken, face hollow, countenance care-worn, and in fact that she bore the general appearance of being pretty well banged up.

SEARCH FOR HUNGARIANS IN CHINA.—Col. Berzenezzy, one of Kossuth's suite, will remain in Washington until he completes his arrangements for a journey to China and the East Indies, in search of a certain tribe of aborigines, reported by an English traveller, a few years ago, to live in China and who speak the Hungarian language, and bear other unmistakable evidences of affinity to the Hungarians.

TRUTH.—The N. Y. Mirror expresses our views precisely in the following extract:

You might as well talk of a cheating merchant, a tricky lawyer, or a hypocritical Christian in conjunction with all the good elements of a moral character, as to pretend that one may be a politician and at the same time an honest man. He who will lie and cheat, to gain his ends, be they political, mercantile, or religious, is a liar and a swindler in his heart and in his life. Such a man is never to be trusted.

AN OBSTINATE GOVERNOR.—Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, had his household furniture sold some months since, under an execution issued for taxes, which he refused to pay, on the ground that the Governor ought to be exempt from taxes ex officio. Last accounts say that he has been obliged to give in, and has paid up the balance.

SNOW IN FLORIDA.—The recent snow storm extended into Florida. As an evidence of the cold, it is stated that a negro boy came near being frozen. An instance like this is not known to have occurred before in Florida. The effects of the cold has been upon the orange and other fruit trees of course cannot be known until Spring, but it is feared they are either killed or badly crippled.

FREE SUFFRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Gov. Reid of North Carolina, has issued his proclamation submitting for ratification by the people, at the next election, the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the freehold of fifty acres of land, and substituting a residence of twelve months in an election district, and the repayment of public taxes, in order to enable a person to vote for a candidate for the State Senate.

THE NEW YORK MIRROR gravely asserts that the earthquake which was felt over an extent of about fifty square miles in the southern part of this State, and in Rhode Island and Connecticut, was undoubtedly caused by the cracking of the earth which is common in cold weather. There must be a pretty extensive fissure somewhere, if this theory is correct.

FORGERY ABOLISHED.—A patent for a safety paper has been granted in England to Mr. W. Stones. The object of the invention is to manufacture a paper that will indicate by discoloration of its surface, when an attempt has been made to extract written characters therefrom; thereby affording to bankers and merchants protection against forgery. Iodine or bromine, together with ferrocyanide or ferrocyanide of potassium and starch, are employed in its preparation.

SEVENTEEN LADIES CAPSIZED.—As Clark Marble was driving a two horse team, in Exeter, N. H., his sleigh being freighted with seventeen young ladies, one of the horses became frightened while going down hill, and the sleigh capsizing, the whole load was spilled out. One of the ladies had her arm broken.

A Washington letter states that Mr. Clay is constantly receiving boxes, and bottles, and packages of quack medicines, from all parts of the country, recommended for all sorts and descriptions of diseases.

There was six inches of snow on the ground at New Orleans on the 13th, and the weather cold. Such a thing had not been known before in twenty years.

The Chinese pay the British merchants fifteen millions of dollars for cotton manufactures and forty-five millions of dollars for opium grown in the British East Indies, every year.

The Spanish sailor Lopez has been respited by Governor Hunt for 90 days. The lady of the Spanish Consul was the first to bear to him the welcome news.

DIED READING HIS PAPER.—Mr. Tertius Freeman, of Mansfield, Conn., a subscriber to the Woonsocket Patriot, died while reading that journal a few days since. Peace to his manes.

Bald Eagle Lake, twelve miles from St. Paul, Minnesota, has a cluster of small islands, which, in the proper season, are covered with swan's eggs.

The projectors of a world's fair in New York have secured, from private parties, an eligible site for the building, and it is now said that the success of the enterprise is placed beyond all contingencies.

E. L. Snow has presented to the House branch of the New York Legislature an annual of petitions, signed by 12,563 citizens, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor.

Henry J. Crooks of Longmeadow has been appointed Deputy Sheriff for Hampden county.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE CHOCTAWS.—The American Tract Society has appropriated five hundred dollars in printing two volumes of Scripture Biography, in the Choctaw language. The work has been stereotyped, and an addition of 850 copies are published. In the two volumes there are 405 pages. The work is entitled Scripture Biography, by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, abridged and translated into the Choctaw Language.

A woman was lately buried in a grave yard near London, who had been dead upwards of five years, a near relation having left her an annuity of £30 to be paid on the first day of each month, and every year, so long as she should remain on earth. In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in the neighborhood of his dwelling, where she was kept in a lead coffin until after his death.

Heavy Bank Robbery. A despatch dated Portsmouth, Va., 19th inst., states that the Branch Bank of Virginia was entered on the night of Sunday, and robbed of \$75,000. The robber has not been caught.

Eight Indians of the Onondago tribe arrived in New York on Saturday, on their way to Washington, to visit their "Great Father." There were five men and three women, all dressed in full costume, and presented a very interesting sight.

A letter from Cape May, N. J., says the ship Rhine, from Potsdam for New York, with merchandise, and 250 passengers, went ashore at Cape May. Twenty of the passengers were rescued, and the remainder will be taken off. The vessel is partly filled with water, though she seems easy, and will probably be got off.

At Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, Catharine Ficker, 4 years old, was accidentally shot dead by her own father; the whole charge entered her neck, and crying "papa, papa," she fell lifeless at her mother's feet.

We have heard a good story about a certain religious society that held a Fair to obtain "material aid," and then appropriated a good share of the receipts for Oyster Suppers, but we have concluded not to tell it.

A despatch to the New York Tribune says that President Fillmore has determined to run for reelection.

A Women's State Temperance Convention is announced to be held at Albany, on the 27th inst., to take measures to procure the passage by the New York Legislature of the Minnie Liquor Law.

There was an unsuccessful attempt to steal the mammoth temperance petition, at Boston, on Tuesday evening, before it was presented to the Legislature.

There is a report that the emperor of China has been forced to abdicate in favor of the Chinaman who has been kicking up the rebellion.

Railroad Accident.—On Monday morning the Harlem train for Albany ran into a freight train two miles from that city. None of the passengers were injured, but several of the hands were seriously wounded.

The Expenses of the Armories.—The expenses of the National Armories at Springfield, for 1851, amounted to \$271,308.33, and at Harper's Ferry to \$253,088.00. Total, \$524,396.33.

It is now supposed at Washington that Chevalier Hulemann has protested to the President against Kossuth's speeches, but it is said that both he and Bodisco privately complain of the honors paid to Kossuth, as they will find it difficult to explain the case to their respective governments.

FREE NEGROES IN PENNSYLVANIA. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania prohibiting the immigration of free negroes or mulattoes into that Commonwealth under penalty of imprisonment for not more than nine months.

Leave has been granted to a Mr. Fleming, in the Maryland House of Delegates, to bring in a bill to tax free negroes and mulattoes, and to prevent the issuing of licenses to them to sell goods, which would of course deprive them of the means of getting a living.

Chas. Adams, of Monson, who was injured by the cars running over him on the 6th, died in consequence of the injuries received, on Friday last. This should be a caution to the living not to attempt to jump into the cars when they are in motion.

A Railroad Convention was held at Camden, Arkansas, a few days since, to take into consideration the feasibility and propriety of constructing a railroad from Gaines's landing, on the Mississippi, by the way of Camden to the Red River.

A BLUE BEARD.—The Cincinnati Commercial says there is a man in that city who has buried three wives and two children, all within the brief space of three months!

A floor fell at New York by some workmen accidentally pulling away its chief supports, and it buried beneath its ruins a lad of 13, John Laine, who was taken out dead.

The Paris correspondent of the Transcript says that the Presidency of the new French Senate has been offered to M. Guizot, and he has accepted the post.

Two men were brought to justice, on Monday, in Boston, and fined \$3 50 each, for playing cards on Sunday.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky has put forth the name of Gen. Butler for the Presidency.

Kossuth has written a letter of thanks to the ladies of Stockbridge, Mass., for \$300 "material aid."

The Connecticut river has closed up again both above and below Hartford.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Fire Insurance.
The Subscriber is Agent for several Fire Insurance Companies, and will take risks on nearly all kinds of property on favorable terms. The advantage of effecting insurance on property through local agents must be evident to every person acquainted with the regulations of Insurance Companies.
Apply to the Counting Room of the Journal Office.
G. M. FISK.

St. Paul's Church.
There will be, regularly every Sunday, Divine worship, according to the usages of the Prot. Episcopal Church, in the temporary Chapel, (next door to Allen's Hotel.) Morning Service at 10 1/2 o'clock, Afternoon Service at 3 o'clock. Seats Free. Rev. HENRY EDWARDS, Rector.

To Advertisers.
The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Another Scientific Wonder.
IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.—At market, 1100 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 42 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 100 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$6.50; 1st quality, \$5.25; 2d, \$4.50; 3d, \$4.00. Working Oxen, no Stores. Cows and Calves—\$19.25; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

BORN.

At Monson, 10th, two daughters to Ansel Beebe, Jr.

MARRIED.

At Monson, Jan. 1st, by Rev. J. W. Dadian, Asa W. Leonard, and Catharine L. Bliss, Jan. 11th, Onley Jr. of Springfield, and Caroline, Bliss, of M.

At Ware, 19th, Richard E. Walker, and Mary Esther Jenney.

DIED.

In Wilbraham, 9th, Emily, aged 8 yrs. Ginos, youngest daughter of Lorenzo Kibbe.

At Enfield, 14, Fear, 33, wife of the late Timothy Gilbert.

At Westfield, 18th, Mrs. Olive Pratt, 64.

At Southwick, 16th, Eugene Tibbitts, 6.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save themselves the trouble of a CARLOS E. BOND.
Bondville, January 24, 1852.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawann House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

For Sale.

A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for a cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.
Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851. 39 tf.

NOTICE.

THIS I have given my son, Dwight E. Cook, his time until he is twenty-one years of age. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
Palmer, January 7th, 1852. A. G. COOK.

Mill Saws.

CROSS CUT, TENANT, MILL and Circular Saws, at low just received and for sale at manufacturer's prices by
Palmer, Dec. 20. E. BROWN. 35tf

Prospectus of the Home Circle

For 1852.
THE HOME CIRCLE is a paper devoted to Poetic Literature, General Intelligence, News, Agriculture, Tales, Wit, Poetry, &c.
It is printed entirely from new type, on paper of good quality, and issued regularly every Saturday. It will be entirely free from profanity, vulgarity or anything that can corrupt or deprave the mind.

Great Attractions for the coming Year.

On, and after the first of January, we shall commence the publication of a series of very interesting TALES, SKETCHES, &c. We shall endeavor to have at least one article in every number from the pen of some Author well known to the public. Our Miscellany will be selected from the best productions that the wide field of Literature affords, and no pains will be spared to render this paper a pleasant and agreeable companion for the parlor and the fireside. Each number will contain an Agricultural and Youth's Department.

Now is the time to SUBSCRIBE.
Terms to single subscribers \$1 per annum in advance, or we will furnish Harper's Magazine and The Home Circle for one year, commencing the 1st of January for \$3; thus bringing the Home Circle free to all those that send their subscriptions for Harper's Magazine to us.

Terms to Clubs.
5 copies for \$4.
7 do for \$5.
12 do for \$8, and a full length steel portrait of Washington, size 16 by 24 inches, to the getter up of a club of twelve. There is scarcely a Town in the United States where a club of dozen can not be made up; and by doing so subscribers can obtain the paper for 67 cents a year, while the person who gets up the club will receive a magnificent \$2 steel engraving.
Sample copies will be sent to any person addressing, post paid,
P. BROCKETT & Co.,
Hartford, Ct.

THE CELEBRATED
OXYGENATED BITTERS.

DYSPEPSIA
ASTHMA
GENERAL DEBILITY

In all its various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Constipation, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of
FEVER AND AGUE.

Highest Testimonials
ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,
are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston.
General Agents.
Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Cautions.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co.; and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 ly

Notice.
THE Subscriber having fitted up a Barn on the site of the one lately destroyed by fire, is again prepared to furnish stabling for Horses.
JOHN ALLEN.
Palmer, Dec. 20. 35tf

Skates and Sleigh Bells.

At just received and for sale low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, Dec. 1851. 35.

SOLOMON BOND, agent for the petitioners for a new road from near the house of Silas Parker, in Brimfield, County of Hampden, to intersect the old road somewhere between the house of Sumner Parker and the "plain brook," so called, by the way to move your Hon. Board amend the original petition as to embrace the discontinuance of the old highway from near the house of Sumner Parker, to near the house of the late Luke Charles, and also the old highway leading from the said Sumner Parker's to the house of said Silas Parker.

To the Commissioners of County of Hampden, Springfield, Dec. 23, 1851.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Hampden ss.

County Commissioners meeting, Dec. 23, 1851.

UPON the foregoing motion, the Commissioners give notice, that they will adjourn the allowance of said motion at their adjourned meeting, to be held on the 23rd day of January next. And it is ordered by the County Commissioners that a copy of said petition, and of this order thereon, be served by the clerk of said county, or his deputy, upon the clerk of the town of Brimfield, in said county, thirty days at least before the said 23rd day of January, and that all persons and corporations interested therein be notified by publishing a copy of said petition and this order thereon in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said 23rd day of January.

GEORGE B. MORRIS,
Clerk pro tem.

A true copy of the motion and order thereon.
GEORGE B. MORRIS,
Clerk pro tem.

1852. BOOKS 1852.

FOR the Holidays, Christmas and New Years Presents, Annals for 1852, Poets' Tokens of Friendship, Bibles, Juvenile Books, and a variety of Works suitable for the Holidays.—School Books of all kinds at J. Bowles's Bookstore, opposite the Depot.
Dec. 20. 35tf

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last Will and testament of John Watson, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against said Watson's estate are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to
CYRUS KNOX, Ext.
Palmer, Jan. 2, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Peter Southwick, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against said Watson's estate are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to
LABAN D. SHEARER,
Administrator.
Palmer, Jan. 6th, 1852.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock to the new store in the Tockwotton Block, where he would be pleased to show customers a good assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils and Glass, at extremely low prices.
E. BROWN,
Palmer, Dec. 1851. 35

Another Scientific Wonder!
OR CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN.

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

It is a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it.

By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspepsia, Constipation, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them, in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive Circular, giving a full and complete scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases, and the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—The Pepsin is not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with late temperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. Not only does it cure, but it gives instant relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Stomach, Vomiting, Cramps, Sourness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Dependancy, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and reputation. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this! Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Iron and Steel.

4000 lbs. Sued and American Shoe Shapes, 1000 do. Nail Rods,
500 do. Slingshoe Steel,
500 do. Spring, Corking, Wedge and Drill do.
Hoop, Tire and Round Iron of various sizes, and best quality constantly on hand and for sale low by
E. BROWN.
Palmer, Dec. 20. 35tf

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. B. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

The Flower Basket,

Youth's Monthly Monitor,

Contains Thirty-two large Octavo Pages of choice Original and Selected matter, is printed on fine white paper, is handsomely covered, and embellished with instructive Wood Cuts.
Terms.—1 copy 1 year 75 cts.; 1 copy 6 mos. 37 1/2 cts.; 10 copies 1 year \$7; 10 copies 6 mos. \$4.50; 20 copies 1 year \$12.50; 20 copies 6 mos. \$6.25; 40 copies 6 mos. \$10. One copy 15 cts. One Dollar.

N. B. Those who copy the above for 3 insertions, and send us a copy of the paper containing it will receive two copies of the Flower Basket for one year.
Address **JOHN J. BUCHANAN,**
Pittsburg, Pa.

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities
and prices at **T. C. DENECKE'S**
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! at
Monson, May, 1851. **T. C. DENECKE'S** 4tf

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see.
E. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4.
Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers would give notice that they have secured the services of Mr. H. Belcher for a short time to attend to the settlement of their Accounts. All will see the necessity and importance of their immediate attention to this call, as our affairs must be closed up.

POETRY.

Lady Franklin's Appeal to the North.

Oh, where, my long lost one art thou?
Mid Arctic seas and wintry skies,
Deep, Polar night is on me now,
And hope, long wrecked, but mocks my
cries:
I am like thee; from frozen plains
In the dear zone and sunless air,
My dying, lonely heart complains,
And chills in sorrow and despair.

Tell me, ye Northern winds! that sweep
Down from the rayless, dusky day—
Where ye have borne, and where ye
keep,

My well beloved within your way;
Tell me, when next ye wildly bear
The icy message in your breath,
Of my beloved! Oh, tell me where
Ye keep him on the shores of death?

Tell me, ye Polar gales! that roll
From ice bound shore to sunny isle—
Tell me, when next ye leave the Pole,
Where ye have chained my lord the while,
On the bleak Northern cliff I wait
With tear stained eyes to see ye come!
Will ye not tell me, ere too late?
Or will ye mock while I am dumb?

Tell me, oh tell me, mountain waves
Whence have ye leaped and sprung to day,
Have ye passed o'er their sleeping graves
That ye rush wildly on your way?
Will ye sweep on and bear me too
Down to the caves within the deep?
Oh bring some token to my view
That ye my loved one safe will keep!

Canst thou not tell me, Polar Star!
Where in the frozen waste he kneels?
And on the icy plains afar
His love to God and me reveals?
With thou not send one brighter ray
To my lone heart and aching eye?
With thou not turn my night to day,
And wake my spirit ere I die?

Tell me, oh dreary North! for now
My soul is like thine Arctic zone;
Beneath the darkened skies I bow
Or ride the stormy sea alone!
Tell me of my beloved! for I
Know not a ray my lord without!
Oh, tell me, that I may not die
A sorrower on the sea of doubt!

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE.

As on the White Sea's charmed shore,
The Parsee sees his holy hill
With dunest smoke-clouds curtained o'er,
Yet knows beneath them, evermore,
The low pile fire is quivering still;
So underneath its cloud of sin,
The heart of man retaineth yet
Gleams of its holy origin;
And half-guessed stars that never set,
Dim colors of its faded bow,
And early beauty, linger there,
And o'er its wasted desert bow
Faint breathings of its morning air.
Oh! never yet upon the scroll
Of sin-stained, but priceless soul,
Hath Heaven inscribed "Despair!"
Cast not the clouded gem away,
Quench not the dim but living ray—
My brother man, beware!
With that deep voice from the skies
Forbade the Patriarch's sacrifice,
God's angel cried, FORBEAR.

They tell me that I am handsome yet,
And all the ladies say—
"Do look at him—the dear old man
Grows younger every day."
And when each friend ask of my age,
"How came you free from ill?"
I always answer, "In my youth
I paid my printer's bill!"

Keep out of Debt.

Owe no man anything.
Keep out of debt, by all means.
Avoid it as you would avoid war, pestilence and famine.
Shun it as you would the spirit of evil.
Hate it with a perfect hatred.
Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle tin-ware;
do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt.
As you value comfort, quiet and independence, keep out of debt.
As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams, and happy wakings, keep out of debt.
Debt is the hardest of task-masters, the most cruel of all oppressors.
It is a mill-stone about the neck.
It is an incubus on the heart.
It eclipses the sun, it blots out the stars, it dims and defaces the beautiful blue of the sky. It breaks up the harmony of nature, and turns to dissonance all the voices of its melody.
It spreads a cloud over man's being.
It furrows the forehead with premature wrinkles, it plucks the eye of its light, it drags all nobleness and kindness out of the part and bearing of a man.
It takes the soul out of his merry laugh, and all stentlessness and freedom from his walk.
Come not under its accursed dominion.
Pass it by as you would pass by a leper, or one smitten by the plague.
Touch it not.
Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips.
Finally, I say to each and all, but especially to you, young men, keep out of debt.

A VERY ANCIENT COIN.—The workmen, in laying gas pipes in Chester, (England) a few weeks since, turned up a small brass coin in excellent preservation. It bears a laurelled head and although the exergue is somewhat worn, the word "Julianus" can be traced. The other side bears a legionary soldier, with spear and shield. It appears to have been struck between 360 and 380 of the Christian era, in the galleat and accomplished Emperor Julian, whom ecclesiastical historians designate as the "Apostate."

ETERNITY, NOT IN THE UNITED STATES.—A debating society in a town "down east," one evening undertook to discuss the question, "Whether intemperance or slavery causes the most evil in the United States?" A worthy deacon contending against the former, proposed to show the effect of intemperance upon its victims in "eternity." The Stup, cried the chairman, "that's out of the United States."

ADULTERATION IN TEA.—The Scientific American states that adulterated tea is becoming more common every day. There is scarcely a pound of good tea to be found; it is adulterated first in China, and then it undergoes a finishing process when it comes here. Can this be correct?

SLAVE OWNERS GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—A despatch from Raleigh, Va., says that a large number of slave owners, with their slaves, are preparing to leave North Carolina for California.

The devil's three names, Satan, Lucifer, and Beelzebub, says Walpole, were given to him in his three capacities of the priests, lawyers, and physicians.

GOING TO FRIGHTEN EM.—Mr. Whitney, of Pacific railroad celebrity has said recently through the New York Journal of Commerce, that it is his intention to accept the proposition of England to construct the proposed road across the British portion of North America, unless our next Congress shall encourage him in his or ginnal design.

Friends can say for us what modesty would keep us from saying.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS;

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Venereal symptoms, Neuralgia, The Dropsies, Asthma, Phthisis, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Female Weakness of all kinds, Catarrh of the Uterus, Scrophulous, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scrofulous or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most arduous patients and their friends.

DR. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practiced for many years giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others had failed. To those who have been afflicted with the disease and system of medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of
Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;

Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (the late Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's death, she had been in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if we are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attending upon, mode of attack, and the unusual state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formerly. All communications post paid promptly attended to. (Letters &c. should be addressed to 259 Green St. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.

Sept. 13

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence

5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (6:15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New-London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains per W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New-London 1:45 P. M., connecting with steamer Chippewee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2:40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, New-Haven and New-York; and at New-London (6) with the evening boats for New-York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New-London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8:15) with the 11 P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New-York, and at Palmer (10:00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippewee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12:35) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, New-Haven and New-York, and at Palmer, (6:00) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5:15 A. M. train from Palmer and the 12 M. train from New-London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Supt. Oct. 15th, 1851. 1f 27

New Fall Goods!

L. A. BAILEY,
Merchant Tailor,
WOULD invite the attention of his friends and customers to a large and well selected assortment of new and

Fashionable Goods,
comprising English, German and American Cloths of every quality and color. Bk. and Fancy Dressings, Cassimeres, Vestings and every variety of Goods suitable for Fall and Winter wear, which he will sell by the yard or make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

Ready Made Clothing.
A new, Fashionable and full assortment just received and for sale remarkably low. Also a good variety of Plain and Fancy Stocks and Drawers, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Suspenders, Under Shirts and Drawers.

Persons in want will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine before purchasing as he is determined not to be undersold.
L. A. BAILEY,
Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4,
Oct. 4, 1851. 24tf

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chancalagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Rogers' Balm for Rheumatism,
Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment,
Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,
Dalley's Magic Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Mast's, Thayer's Rogers' and other Pills,
Dr. Somerville's Cough Plaster,
Bassett's Strengthening Plaster,
Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to mention.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Bondsville, Nov. 2d, 1851 31tf

Pork, Lard & Fish,

Of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale by
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, Aug. 16, 1851. 17tf

To Tailoresses.

TAILORSESSES can find employment at
Monson, Sept. 23. T. C. DENECKE. 22tf

CASH

WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-
WHEAT, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at

Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

A. P. CHAPMAN sells more Flour

than all others in town, and at a less price of course
Palmer, Sept. 20. 15tf

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE. 22tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at

Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

Cutting Machines,

Of various sizes just received and for sale at manufacturers prices by
E. BROWN. 1f26

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Visiting Cards, Pamphlets and all other printing done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise well, here we have a

Gents
I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, anything a man needs for wearing and useful, I am one of the Tailors—very Garment warranted, so please give me a call.
T. C. DENECKE
Monson Sept. 0. 22tf

\$5000 Reward!

M. BAILEY'S ANTIDOTE.

The Great Original Preparation, for the safe, speedy and permanent cure of
Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Whites, Pains in the Back and Loins, Seminal Weakness, Affections of the Kidneys, Irritation of the Urethra, Gravel, and all other disorders of the Urinary Organs, without the least restriction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in the application to business.

M. BAILEY'S ANTIDOTE is entirely a VEGETABLE PREPARATION, and altho' powerful, IT WILL NOT INJURE IN THE LEAST THE MOST DELICATE CONSTITUTION. It was invented by one of the first and most celebrated Venereal Physicians in Paris, and is used by thousands in that city, and throughout Europe and the United States with the most DESIRABLE EFFECT.

We give no long, quackish recommendations to deceive the public. If the medicine does not speak for itself no one shall speak for it. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of either of the above diseases which this preparation will not effect a rapid cure, under a forfeiture of \$5,000. It is put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying it, at one dollar a bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in the short space of two or three days.

M. BAILEY'S GONORRHOEA LOTION.
This Lotion used in conjunction with M. Bailey's Antidote, forms the best preparation for the cure of Gonorrhea (in its advanced state) now in use. It is more safe, mild and pleasant in its operation, than any other article ever offered to the public. Invented by M. BAILEY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and sold by Daniel Bonetecou, opposite Court Square, Main St. Springfield, by Wm. Holbrook, and R. Baron Palmer Depot 40tf

Books, Stationary

AND Fancy Articles, many of the most popular Magazines, cheap Periodicals, Boston, New York and Springfield daily and weekly Newspapers, at Publishers prices.

J. BOWLES.
Store opposite the Depot. 1f52

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.

JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7tf

Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN AN FW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

A fresh lot just received at the cheap Crockery Store.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 20, 1851. 22tf

Just Received.

ANOTHER lot of Ladies Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, new Styles; Gents' thin and thick Boots, also a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes. Opposite the Depot, Sign of the big Black Stoga Boot.
J. BOWLES. 21tf

A New Enterprise.

THE Subscriber has added his already extensive stock a complete assortment of

Children's Clothing.

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the cloths necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for themselves.
T. C. DENECKE. 1f5

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS. 1f29

Cut Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cut Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS. 15tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

In consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Store Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BAILEY. 4tf

HATS AND CAPS

For all Seasons of the Year.

THE readers of this paper are invited to examine my stock. 127 Store opposite the Depot.
CHARLES M. GARFIELD. 27tf

Rings!

BEST quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

SHIRTS! Booms! Dickeyes! Silk and

Linen Cravats in endless variety at the
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY, BLANKS,

Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Without number, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY

STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF

LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;

WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES; GOLD LETTERS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS; INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;

BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK; WAFERS, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks, WAITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS; VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes; GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Writing Desks, Work Boxes,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES, PAPER WEIGHTS,

Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse;

FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS:

CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS, SADD AND WAFER BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS, PORYFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES, &c. &c. &c. at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT

No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

THE KING OF PAIN KILLERS

IN AN FW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

A fresh lot just received at the cheap Crockery Store.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 20, 1851. 22tf

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A fresh lot just received at the cheap Crockery Store.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 20, 1851. 22tf

DALEY'S

Magical Pain Extractor,

In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION.—Counterfeits to the Old Wrappers flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

CAREFUL TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extractor, put up the spurious and deleterious stuff with a few boxes of the genuine Dalley salve in each dozen, under a well imitated but counterfeit wrapper of the old size, and thus offer it to dealers at a reduced price. This BAIT takes with many dealers, but the confiding who happen to use the counterfeit and poisonous stuff pays the penalty of the fraud!

—aggravated diseases, unsightly deformities resulting from loss of life itself are the woful consequences! Avoid Fraud.

Buy the Dalley Salve ONLY in the NEW DRESS. You avoid the danger attending the use of counterfeits—are sure of getting the genuine article—and gain near 50 per cent, in quantity of Genuine over the old size.

See the

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

NO. 41.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks. One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Curiosities.

It is a curiosity to find a person who does not think his children possessed of more talent and accomplishment than those of his neighbors.

It is a curiosity to receive a letter from a lady which has not a Postscript attached to it.

It is a curiosity to meet with a woman who stammers in her conversation.
It is a curiosity to find a lawyer who pleads a cause successfully for you, and then docks off a portion of the fees.

It is a curiosity to find a physician who having restored you to health, does not wish you to think he performed a wonderful cure.

It is a curiosity to find a schoolmaster who does not wish to be understood that he knows more than any one else.

It is a curiosity to meet with a man who thinks less of himself than other people think of him.

It is a curiosity to find a candidate for office, who does not think he is fully entitled to the suffrage of his fellow citizens.

It is a wonderful curiosity for a Printer to receive a year's subscription as soon as it is due.

AMERICAN GENIUS.—Harrison Williams left Baltimore a few years ago, a poor boy, but with an improved mind, acquired at a country school, with genius and ambition and enterprise. He worked his way in Europe to the head of the machinists and engineers, and became a leading contractor on the great railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg, 400 miles long. He has made over \$1,000,000. On his return to Paris he married a talented, and able, and beautiful lady, and will soon build a cage for her in the shape of a villa for all kinds of mechanics, and a park of three acres beautifully ornamented, where rich and poor may feast their eyes on indigenous plants and rare exotics. He goes once more to Prussia to fill a contract with the Emperor on public works, by which he will bring \$500,000 in gold for his mental labors.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

At a large beer drinking house in Berlin, Prussia, the customers are waited upon by female skaters. The instant a customer takes his seat one of the damsels darts from the end of the room skims over the floor, describing graceful curves, and in a moment is at his side, and requests to know his wishes. One of these female waiters will collect a number of orders in round, or carry her beer vessels to her customers without ruffling their snowy froth. The motions performed resemble skating, and strangers are likely to be deceived, but the act is performed by employing small iron rollers, set into the soles of strong but neatly fitting boots. This is all the mystery. It takes time and practice to execute the movements well, and the work is somewhat fatiguing. The floors over which they glide are made of very smooth hard wood boards.

The Seal of the State of Maryland is represented by the figure of Justice standing in the foreground, holding suspended in her left hand a pair of scales, while her right contains an olive branch, and rests on a sword. On the left, and back of her, are seen barrels, and farther in the distance a wide expanse of water, on which ships appear, on both sides of the figure of Justice. The distant horizon is lighted up by the brilliant rays of the sun.

A clergyman in a parish church, not one hundred miles from Poole, England, having put a notice into the clerk's hand a few Sundays since, stating that the services would in future be morning and evening and morning and afternoon alternately, honest Roger improved upon it, and said that the service would be to all eternity.

AN OBSTINATE REMEDY.—A physician being called to prescribe for a sick woman, gave the following prescription: "*Ol. Jec. Ass.*" which in a short time restored her to health. On being asked by a friend what had brought about such a rapid change in her condition, she replied, "Oh, it was all owing to that excellent medicine, the *Oil of Jackass.*"

THE MORNING STARS SANG TOGETHER.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. M. Star, of Phoenix, Oswego Co., gave birth to three fine healthy girls. At last accounts, the whole cluster of stars were twinkling brightly, and bid fair to do well.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

There are three things which a man should keep in good terms—his wife, his stomach and his conscience.

In the sixteenth century, poisoning was punished, in England, by boiling the criminal to death.

A new Hotel is just finished in New York said to be the largest in the world. It fronts on two streets, 526 feet.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. B. D. Collins; Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Collins; Bondsville, A. R. Murdoch; Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford, Holland.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 5.45, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M. 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M. and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M. rains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GLANCE AT THE OLD YEAR; —OR— Aunt Morton's Confessional.

BY ISABEL ATHELWOOD.

The old year was passing quietly away; the farewell hours were gliding swiftly onward, like the dying throbs of a mighty heart; each tremulous pulsation betokened the year's dissolution, and told that the strong man was about to pass away and be gathered with the brotherhood of years, whose histories are among the records of Eternity.

The dying year with its joys and grievances—its gladness and grief—its blessed memories and bitter regrets; how like an old friend does it seem to extend a kindly hand at parting—mingling a blessing with its adieu—whispering a word of advice for the welcome we shall bestow upon the new friend, whose step is already on the threshold without, or, perhaps, breathing in our ear the warning word that will bid us dwell wiser and happier in the future, than we have in the past.

It was, then, the last night of the old year, 1851, a bright moonlight night in the world without, and scarcely less brilliant and enlivening in the little world within. We had come up to Aunt Morton's noble old farm, a fortnight before, to spend the merry holidays; as joyous a band of nephews, nieces, and care-for-nothing cousins as ever congregated in the cheerful halls of that pleasant old homestead. From our very childhood that had been a second home to some of us; for more than half a century Aunt Morton had dwelt on in the same old quiet place where she was born, and as family ties were never discovered, and brothers and sisters successively departed for other abodes, leaving her sole occupant and possessor of the old dwelling, she gathered around her a group of young joyous, happy spirits and in their youth and hilarity, lived over again her own young years.

Escaped from parental control, and the restrictions of careful guardians, we were all privileged while at the homestead to be as wild and wilful as we pleased; and although Aunt Morton was in some matters a strict disciplinarian, our merriment was usually allowed to go unrestrained, without the fear of a grumbling uncle, or the dread of an after-lecture from mamma. Dear Aunt Morton! that which we all looked up to her. They had given her the name of *old maid*! old maid, forsooth! We used to wish, if she, so full of loving thoughts and gentle feelings, were a specimen of the sisterhood, that half the world were numbered among its members.

There was a cheerful, cosy apartment in the homestead to which some dozen of the young girls through all our lives had as if by common consent, annually resorted. We had given it the name of "Aunt Morton's Confessional," and there as faithfully as came the farewell of the old year, when daylight was waning way, and the quiet night stole over the

world, would you find us grouped in the firelight, together with Aunt Morton in our midst; the dearest, best, most loving confessor that ever granted absolution to maidens penitent as maidens in their teens can be. In childhood we had our childish sorrows and baby joys to recount; with maturer years came the heart's history of care, and trial, and womanly duties to perform; and while we listened to the gentle admonition, or kindly advice from the lips we loved so well, the night would wane away, and half regretfully, we would rise and receive the New Year blessing, leaving Aunt Morton and the "Confessional" as one does a charmed presence.

I am going to tell you of one of these night's histories, reader, it has nothing new or startling to invite your attention, it has only the dotings down of a year's adventures in the lives of some loving girls; if you are disinclined to follow me, pass it by—if you are interested sufficiently, go with me to the end.

It had been a gay, happy week with us; the last day of our visit was drawing to a close, and something perhaps of sadness dawned in our hearts, even amid the holiday festivities, as we thought of the morrow's parting, of the going back to our several homes, of the division that must creep in between those who had been for many days dwellers beneath one roof, and thoughts of the changes, too, that might, nay, doubtless would ensue, ere we met at the hearth next year.—One by one we left the hum and buzz of converse in the great old parlor, where aunts and uncles, and an infinite variety of cousins always assembled at these family reunions, and stole out to that dim confession. Aunt Morton had not yet entered, and we grouped around the ample hearth in pleasant silence, watching the glow of the blazing faggots, and tracing the fantastic images shadowed by the firelight against the holly on the walls—as if each one was too much occupied in communings with her own heart to break the unusual stillness.

By-and-by, the door softly opened, and was again as softly closed, and Aunt Morton's noble form, still unbowed by age, came gliding quietly forward, and occupied the old fashioned arm chair, placed for her in our very midst. There was the same Quaker-like simplicity—the same nice precision of manner that had won our hearts years before—even to the folding of the book muslin kerchief over the simple olive dress—all remained unchanged.

For a few moments Aunt Morton's fine head was bowed upon the walnut table beside her, as if imploring a blessing upon the group around, then her hand rested upon the arm of the young girl who sat at her right—our proud, queenly, city Kate.

"Tell us, to-night, dear Catherine, has the year brought aught of change to you?"

Kate was leaning listlessly upon her arm, and with shaded face sat half averted from the rest; a painful flush shot over her mateless features as she replied in a self-accusing tone:

"The year at its close brings naught to me but sad regrets and bitter memories—regrets for time misused and gifts perverted—bitterness that mine has been a lifetime of uselessness. I look back to-night upon a year of ease and self-indulgence, which has witnessed no struggle for the mastery over the frailties of my own nature, a year of triumph and worldly pleasure, in which I have offered up no good thought—performed no good deed that will be remembered with joy in Heaven. I have been the idol in a luxurious bower, caressed and sought after where the laugh and jest rang out; have mingled in the dance and joined in the song, yet I have whispered no word to the erring—have not striven to recall the wanderer, or ministered with the might of gentle words and a giving hand to my frail or famishing sister women.—The year is lost—is lost to me!"

Kate buried her face in her hands, and the hot tears rained through her slender fingers. A tear, too, trembled in Aunt Morton's mild hazel eye as she answered soothingly—

"You have written bitter things, Catherine dear, for the old year to bear

away; but the new year is coming in, my child—the new year with its untold hours and golden promises. It is not yet too late to begin to live aright—not yet too late to redeem the past, and perform woman's holiest mission—that of doing good."

Then Aunt Morton pointed out a clear open path for the impulsive Kate to tread; and while we listened to her mild reasoning, we each felt that it was good and profitable to walk therein.

There was a coquettish little being nestling at Aunt Morton's feet, the pet and darling of the entire household; her head was resting on Aunt's lap, and over her snowy apron fell a shower of bright curls like a flood of golden sunshine.—Cousin Lucy was a loving loveable Gipsy, and over her fresh young face broke the most beautiful blush when Aunt Morton questioned her—

"Tell us, Lucy, what has the year brought to you?"

She folded her rosy palms together, and whispered, half demurely, "It has brought a dream to my heart, dear Aunt; oh, the most beautiful dream in all the world; it has fluttered and struggled like a wild bird claiming admittance, but it will not be gone, and now I have named the pretty thing—Love! It has opened up a new world to my wondering gaze—a new life, mystic and beautiful, whose birth is in the old year that is going out, whose duration will be that of eternity. Oh, dear Aunt, the old year leaves me very happy to-night!"

A flood tide of happiness broke over the young girl's face, for she was slumbering on enchanted ground, and her dream was—Love! Aunt Morton folded Lucy to her bosom, and gazed long upon that joyous countenance, and talked in a pleasant strain to the dreaming girl, telling her how Life was a journey, and that those who love must travel hand-in-hand over the rugged paths, as well as smooth ones; must battle with the wind as well as toy with the sunshine. Aunt Morton next turned to a more thoughtful one of the group, whose eyes were fixed dreamily on the carpet:

"You were in our midst a bride last year, dear Margaret, tell us, has this year brought aught of joy or hope or change to you?"

The rosy blush overspread Maggie's placid features as she lifted up the crimson cushions of the sofa bed, and revealed, wrapped up in its dainty covering of lace and muslin, a tiny infant of a few weeks old; one rounded arm was folded back against the dimpled cheek, and girl-like, we all passed round to kiss "cousin Margaret's baby." She placed it in Aunt Morton's lap, and kneeling down, the girlish merriment murmured in reply:

"It has brought me this, dear Aunt, this little candidate for immortality—this pretty golden blossom that has grown up around my heart. It has brought me this little timid trembler upon Life's sea, whose bark henceforth I will watch now far more eagerly than my own! It has brought me new hopes, new duties, new joys—yet to-night finds me trembling beneath the weight of responsibility that rests upon me, lest I prove unfaithful to my trust."

"Take this child and feed it for me and I will give thee wages," said one of old, and God speaks in the same language to the heart of every mother in our land. Not light or of little importance is the task assigned you, to rear up an immortal being who shall also in turn, take a place in the world's arena; but strive to discharge truly and faithfully, the duties committed to you, and more precious than gold dust will be the incense that shall steal in upon your heart—the blessings of God upon your labors as a faithful mother."

"What has the year witnessed for you, Bel?"

Loving hearts were all around us, and so we made the old year's confession:

"Change in the beloved household, and yet more bitter loneliness in my lonely heart. The year's history has been one of sadness and gloom—and over the place, graves. I entered it happy, because one idol was spared me amid the wreck—one idol to which I gave the very worship of my soul. Death claimed that idol one—entered my charmed circle, and

hushed the voice and quenched the light in the eye that was dear to me as the hope of heaven. It has been the guest of our home and has left a vacant seat—an empty chair—and a darkened hearthstone. In this year I have watched the death-shadow creep upon a mother's brow—and have held the cooling draught to her fevered lips and soothed her panting heart in the strong hour her soul was being baptized into immortality. I have gone down with her to the river's brink, and there we parted hands while she left me for that solemn journey, and I have come up alone and gone back to Life without the star of her love. In this year I have watched him die who grew up beside me in the flush of manly pride—have held his dewy hands in that sharp brave struggle for life—beautiful young life, and have seen his fair, bright bark, glide peacefully from the shores of Time, and enter with the Christian's passport, and glad them beyond. Taught by this year's experience how frail are all earthly reeds, my heart, I trust has not been schooled in vain. And such is the year's history to me."

A hand was laid upon my brow—a dear kind voice was breathing blessed words in my ear; words of comfort and cheer; "God bless the motherless!"—Aunt Morton spoke long in that soothing strain, that can never appeal in vain to the orphaned heart, of a better home beyond—a reunion, and an eternity of bliss; and I rose up from her feet that night, with a quiet pervading peace, to which my heart had long been a stranger. And each one in that little circle had her confession to make—to one the flight of the old year brought the remembrance of broken vows and of words in the sand; to another, peaceful life, and a heart thankful for its measure of quiet happiness; but I have not time to recount them all individually, and doubtless my readers will be heartily glad of this, for many I fear are already weary. But there was another in our midst, a fair, pale girl, who seemed like a herald-angel bearing us tidings of the world to which she was rapidly approaching; of her life I will for a few moments speak.

Cousin Helen's hand had rested wearily against the easy chair, which had been wheeled to the warmest nook, and over her slight form the graceful India shawl was gathered in heavy folds. A shade of anxiety passed over Aunt Morton's usually placid face as her gaze rested almost sadly on the languid girl, and we were all very still when her low mild voice broke upon the ear in reply—

"This year, dear Aunt, has brought me a message to go home; a token has been given me, and by that token I know full well my hours on earth are all numbered; that the path I tread has but a few steps onward, and those lead down to an open grave. This year has taken the bloom from my cheek and the light from my eye, and it has placed there instead the hectic flush, and the fever glow; and it has witnessed the strong, hard struggle of my eling heart ere it could unloose the hold upon the world, and contentedly go down to silence and the grave; but oh! and Helen's face grew beautiful, and her whole form trembled with its inward happiness, "better than all things else, this year has brought me peace and joy in believing, and a calm reliance upon that good Father who is too wise to err. The old year is passing away, and I go cheerfully as the tired child turns homeward when night closes around the world. Another year and the same joyous group will gather in this room—the light laugh and merry jest will ring out, on the cheerful wall will dance the firelight as cheerily as to-night, and I will not be here, dear aunt, nor anywhere near you. Another will occupy this chair, and the tread of busy feet through the house, and all the world will go on as regularly as if such a one as I had never existed; but long ere then I shall know the beginning and end of all things; and on this weary sight, which can scarcely bear the glare of yonder lamp, will be unfolded the mysteries of Infinity; and the heart that is now trembling to the last measure of Life's music will then be great, and good, and powerful, as is the being to whom it will be united."

A hush reigned through that little assembly—we had no tears to shed, no words to give—for were we not treading upon holy ground—listening to the voice of one already half immortal?

"You have no fear, no doubt, Helen, dear?"

"Not any, dear aunt, the old year has taken it away, and see," she continued, cheerfully, pointing to the hour hand, which now trembled upon midnight—"see, the new year is coming in—shall we not pray for strength to live aright, without fear of self condemnation or distrust? Pray for strength to die in serenity—calmly trusting in and implicitly relying upon the promises of that mighty Parent whose most blessed attribute is Love."

While we bowed in the quietude of unspoken prayer, the new year crossed the threshold and stole in among us, and we rose up cheerful and happy, bearing away golden hopes and holy blessings with which to enter upon the glad New Year.

STRANGE COURTSHIP.—Some time ago a shoemaker, in Harris, being in want of a wife, advertised for one, and at the time and place appointed, was met by a female. Both were in earnest. The suitor, however, unluckily seemed to be of the same opinion that King Pedro was with regard to his wife, Mary of Arragon, that she was not so handsome as she might be good, so their meeting ended in mutual disappointment. The man advertised a second time, appointing a different place for the meeting, and varying the words of the advertisement. He met the same lady, they recognized each other, could not choose but smile at the recognition, and perhaps neither of them could choose but sigh. The persevering bachelor tried his lot a third time, and at the third place of appointment he met the equally persevering spinster. At this meeting neither could help laughing. They began to converse in good humor; and the conversation became so agreeable on both sides, and the circumstances so remarkable, that this third interview led to their marriage.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.—Col. Win. Williams, a delegate in Congress from Connecticut, after having signed the Declaration of Independence, said to one of his companions:—"If we are defeated in our struggle for independence, this day's work will make bad work for me. I have held a commission in the rebel army; I have written for the rebel newspapers—I am the son-in-law of a rebel Governor, and I have affixed my name to this rebel Declaration. My sins are, therefore, too great to be pardoned by our royal master; I then must be hanged."

The other gentleman answered: "I believe that my case is not so desperate, for I have had no connection with the army; nor can it be proved that heretofore I have written or done anything obnoxious to the mother country. The immediate and prompt reply was: 'Then, sir, you deserve to be hanged!'"

THE BUSINESS OF KEEPING IN LIFE.—In reality it requires but a very short time. In Providence the peasants, when they are hungry, take a piece of bread and a bunch of cherries, and sit down under a tree to eat them. It does not occupy them much more than five minutes. But here it is extraordinary how much time we employ in preparing to live. I have been counting: an hour to breakfast, another to luncheon, two or three at least to dinner, coffee after it, another for tea, and biscuits and wine and water at night, so that it is about six hours altogether. Now, if there are twelve hours in the day, that is just half of it given to eating: seven days in the week, three and a half occupied in feeding our bodies: three score years and ten for a man's life, and he eats incessantly during thirty-five of them.—*The Tutor's Ward.*

SAM SLICK AND JOHN BULL.—Sam Slick says, writing from England: "After all, they haint got no Indigin corn here; they can't raise it, nor molasses. Then as to their farmin'—Lord! only look at five great elephant lookin' beasts in one plough, with one great lummiokin' fellow to hold the handle, and another to carry the whip, and a boy to lead, whose boots has more iron on 'em than the horses huffs have, all crawl'in' as if they was a goid' to a funeral. What sort of a way is that to do work? It makes me mad to look at 'em. If there is any airily clumsy fashion of doin' a thing, that's the way they are always sure to git it here. They are a benighted, obstinate, bulheaded people, the English, that's a fact, and always was."

The army of Algeria receives the usurpation of Louis Napoleon with a wry face, and regeneration for France may yet possibly come from her colony of Algiers, as the hand of genius once brought back to her order and glory from Egypt.

The New Reign of Terror in France.

The little Napoleon who now rules France though he seems quite as big a liar as his uncle, has none of his magnanimity. When the greater Napoleon seized the reins, the world and his adversaries were surprised at his leniency. But the pusillanimous hypocrite who is now aping the usurpation does not even ape the clemency. Witness the following news by the last arrival:

"There are at present more than 20,000 persons imprisoned in Paris. More than 16,000 are still incarcerated in the casemates of the forts, with nothing but straw to lie on. The rest have been shot or butchered."

Demonsthes Olivier, ex-representative, still in prison at Maza, has related to a lady who gained access to him, the following monstrosity: "During three successive nights they awakened us at mass, telling us that we were to be shot. They then ordered us to descend into the square, where, after an hour of frightful anxiety, they ordered us to return to our cells, telling us that the execution was not to take place that night, but that it would probably do so the next. They thus made us three suffer the terrible throes of death."

It can easily be conceived that, after such refined cruelties, no man would be able to remain, during three days, refused to reveal the whereabouts of his husband; they therefore took her three little children, the eldest of which was only six years old, and slitting them up in her room, dragged the poor mother to the perfidious police. "Your children," said they, "shall not eat until you reveal where your husband is." Horribly tortured between the pangs of a wife and mother, she remained during twenty-four hours without saying a word. After twenty-four hours had elapsed, they reminded her of her children not having eaten. She still persevered in silence; and it was only about noon—viz: after the lapse of thirty-six hours—that the thought of her children not having partaken of any food drove her mad; she then revealed the abode of her husband.

The military laws authorize every enemy taken, with arms in hand, to be shot; but here, in Paris, thousands of people have been arrested since the 5th, when the pretended hostilities were over. All the men designated republicans in their quarters, were seized and thrown into prisons, in which many were massacred. On the first day they were shot at the *perfection de police*, but as the fusillade was too noisy, they substituted, on the following days, the axe and the guillotine to accomplish their bloody work. It was a *sergent de ville* who himself related the heinous drama. Met by one of his old friends, he was asked why he was in plain dress. "I can endure it no longer," he answered. "I have been, during four days, employed at the *perfection de police* to seize the axe and the sabre against the people, and could not stand it any longer, so I left. Several sergeants of ville have become insane. We were sweltering in blood up to the knees; at length I was seized with terror!" And, indeed, the sergeants de ville, once so arrogant, can no longer look any one in the face, so utterly do they feel themselves debased. At the prison of Mazas, many prisoners were shot. The scenes of the 2d of September, 1793, were renewed. The prisoners were brought to the spot of execution, and were ordered to march in two columns to the left. Those who went out through the door to the right were shot, the others not.

The plan of all those unheard of cruelties is to annihilate all those in the Republican party, capable of taking the initiative, or of inciting the masses. This plan is carried out with an infernal calculation. "The most infernal calculation," said the most innocent people are implicated in the vague accusation of having participated in a plot.

LIBERTY AND DEATH.—The following heart-rending narrative was given by Isaac Johnson and wife, just from slavery.

They were held as property in the State of Mississippi, a short time since, and were the parents of an only child, which was about thirteen months old. A few days before they started on this hazardous voyage to Canada, the mother learned that she was sold to a slave trader, who intended to separate her from her beloved child and husband, never more to see them on earth. But they resolved on running away to Canada, with their only child, or perish by the way. They succeeded in crossing over the line into what is called a free State, (Indiana), and their child, where they were placed until their babe was sacrificed on the bloody altar of slavery. On seeing that they were closely pursued, they broke and ran to a cornfield—the wife first got over the fence, and the husband followed her, with which she ran as fast as she could. She heard the pursuer saying, "stop, stop, I will shoot you down!" and before she had proceeded far a gun was fired, and the child was shot dead from her back—and the child which passed through the child's neck, cut off one corner of the mother's ear. At this moment the mother fell down with her helpless babe, when she was rushed upon by two white men who commenced trying to bind her with ropes, but when she cried for help her husband came to her relief, and was desperate for a few moments, the wife and husband both fought until they brought down one of the party, and his companion fled and left him. The husband and wife, fearing that they would soon be surrounded and overpowered, and seeing that their little one was dead, and that they could do it no good, they reluctantly left it lying by the villain who shot it. Fortunately for them, they soon found a depot of the underground railroad, and one of the conductors thereof was kind enough to put on an extra train, which soon landed them on a soil where "no slave can breathe."

We deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement, while we think it would be far better that ten thousand children should perish by the way side, than for one to be taken back into southern slavery.—*Voice of the fugitive.*

It costs England more than thirty-five millions of dollars a year to support her paupers. Half that sum, judiciously expended in reclaiming her sixteen millions of unimproved acres, would employ all the paupers, and add annually twice the amount to the permanent wealth of the empire.

MORE HUNGARIANS.—Under date of Constantinople, Dec. 13, it is said, "The Hungarian renegades have received permission to leave Turkey. They will go to Alexandria, and thence on board an English vessel to America."

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

Amherst and Belchertown Rail Road.

The Directors of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad held a meeting in this place last Monday. The object of the meeting was to take measures for ascertaining whether the holders of land through which the road is surveyed can be induced to reduce the price which they now ask for it.

Now gentlemen land-owners, it is for you to decide whether the Road shall be built or not. If you hold on to the present prices of land, the project will be at once abandoned; but if you will offer the company the land it wishes on which to construct the road, on liberal, and, in many cases, reasonable terms, the grading will be put under contract immediately. There must be no hesitation in this matter, gentlemen; the company cannot afford to waste any more time in dickering and hawking with you; a Railroad or no Railroad is now the question.

There is not, probably, one man on the whole line of the proposed road, who does not desire that it should be built, but somehow or other each one seems to have got the idea that Railroad Corporations can afford, or at least, will pay any price for a thing rather than abandon their projects. Now these men ought to consider that corporations have no machine with which to make money; they have got to run in debt to build the road and each stockholder, in all probability, will be assessed to the last cent of his stock. The road will not be lucrative property; all are aware of this. Yet a few men take the responsibility to construct it for public convenience—with the probability that at a distant day it may pay them a fair per cent on the money invested.

It is no less strange than true that men whose property has increased ninety per cent in value in consequence of the construction of one railroad, now demand an outrageous price for a few rods of barren land on which to construct another road—which will increase the value of their property in the same manner as did the building of the first road. It is a quaint saying that "there is reason in all things," but we can see no reason, sense, nor argument in the demands which some landholders make of the Corporation in question.

If the road is not built now it never will be, and those who at present have it in their power to secure its construction, will, we are convinced, some day see their folly, if they neglect this opportunity of doing so. You who own a little land must not expect the Corporation to pay you a small fortune for building a road across it. You must look at the matter, not in the light of present selfish interest, but with a view to your future interest and the interest of your posterity.

Come gentlemen, walk up to the mark and show your public spirit in this matter. Put your land at a reasonable price—at a low price even—and let us have the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad built next summer.—What say you, gentlemen?

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—From the annual abstract of the Returns of Keepers of Jails and Overseers of Houses of Correction in this Commonwealth, we gather the following statistics of crime during the year ending Nov. 1, 1851. The figures below give the aggregate of commitments to both Jails and Houses of Correction. The whole number of prisoners was 11,268; of which 1471 were debtors; number of males, 9798; number of females, 1797; number of adults, 9660; of minors, 1335; of whites, 11,017; of colored persons, 498; committed for murder, 11; for arson, 16; for rape, 14; for highway robbery, 15; for adultery or lewd conduct, 241; for assault, 877; for burglary, 130; for forgery, 20; for intemperance, 3850; for larceny, 1457; making or passing counterfeit money, 44; vagrancy, 220; all other crimes, 2331; number of witnesses committed, 355; number who could read or write, 3875; number addicted to intemperance, 2681; natives of this State, 1569; natives of other countries, 5072; number who were or had been married, 2332; average cost of board of each person per week, \$1.07 17-20; total amount of expenses, including board of prisoners, salaries of officers, &c., \$91,543.98; estimated value of the labor of the prisoners, \$28,730.24; number of prisoners in confinement on the 1st of last November, 1568; number re-committed, 1,166.

LEAP YEAR SLEIGH RIDE.—On the first of the week the gentlemen of our village and Thorndike made an effort to get up a sleigh ride, but could not bring the thing about. The ladies, getting wind of the failure, took matters into their own hands, engaged teams, invited the gentlemen, and, on Tuesday, the first day in the week, called on the men of their choice, and took them to a ride in the best of style. They numbered in all about fifty couples. They went to Belchertown, where Mr. Gates, of the Belchertown Hotel, had made ample preparations to receive them. In the evening music and dancing and various other amusements were indulged in by the whole company, who seemed highly to enjoy the innovation. The ladies played the gallant to perfection—paid all the bills, and saw the gentlemen safe at home about midnight. We believe the ladies did not drive their teams.

NO REST FOR THE WICKED!—A letter from Austria states that Generals Georgey and Haynau are wandering about like restless spirits, the latter in very poor health.

Chronicles of Nipmug.

The first chapter of the first Book of Chronicles, in the reign of Millard the Gathamite.—Wherein it is written how the people of Cottondom obtained the great Bell from the tabernacle of the Bankumites.

And it came to pass in the third year of the reign of Millard, the Gathamite, whose surname was Fillmore, that the people of Cottondom, in the land formerly called Nipmug, coveted the great Bell of the tabernacle of the Bankumites, in the same land of Nipmug.

Now the tabernacle of the Bankumites was but a short distance from the village of Cottondom, and it had grown grey with age, and had for a long time been unoccupied. For since the days of Moses, who had ministered unto that people for more than fifty years, the Congregation had been drawn away from the tabernacle to other parts of the land of Nipmug, so that its doors were closed and the great Bell which hung in its tower was seldom heard by the Bankumites.

But those who lived near the tabernacle were exceedingly jealous of it, for they feared much that the people of Cottondom would plunder it and carry away the great Bell, which they had before sought to obtain, to place in the tower of their synagogue.

Now it came to pass on the evening of the thirtieth day of the first month in the year, that the Congregation of the synagogue of Cottondom, made a fair, and invited the inhabitants of the land of Nipmug and all the people round about to come and rejoice with them.

And the people gathered together in the synagogue to the number of four hundred; and the sons and daughters of the Bankumites, and many of their old men, were there, and the wives and daughters, and the young men of Cottondom were there.

And they did eat, drink and make merry in the synagogue, which was the place of worship for the people of Cottondom.

And as it grew near the middle of the night, there appeared among them one who was a Reclabite, and calling the sons of Cottondom together, he said unto them:

Behold! this hath been a day of good things, and the tribute which hath been paid into the treasury of the Synagogue amounteth to a large sum; yet we have not received enough to purchase a bell for the tower of the Synagogue.

Therefore, let us rise early on the morrow and go up to the land of the Bankumites, and take from their tabernacle the great Bell which we have so long coveted. And they all, with one accord, assented.

And early on the morrow they arose, and, taking their cattle and asses, and strong ropes, they went up to the land of the Bankumites; and when they arrived there, behold it was not yet day.

And while the Bankumites slept they forced the doors of the tabernacle with axes and bars, and did enter into the sacred aisles thereof.

They went up into the tower of the tabernacle, and with chains and strong ropes did let down the great Bell to the ground. And they did otherwise plunder the tabernacle of its ornaments; even the holy altar was not respected.

But the noise which they made awakened the Bankumites, who came out into the street to learn the cause thereof.

And when they saw the men of Cottondom gathered about the tabernacle they knew the great Bell had been stolen, and they were exceedingly wroth.

But the men of Cottondom were many; therefore the Bankumites did not lay violent hands upon them, but only remonstrated against their taking away the great Bell.

So the men of Cottondom returned to their own village taking with them their cattle and (jack)asses, and the great Bell, which they had so long coveted.

And it came to pass, that when the great Bell was raised to the tower of their synagogue, there was great rejoicing throughout Cottondom. And those who had aided in obtaining the Bell, said among themselves, now let us make a feast.

Accordingly they made a great feast for themselves, and the great men of Cottondom did eat with them, and the expense thereof was paid from the tribute collected at the fair which had been held in the synagogue.

Now the rest of the acts of the people of Cottondom, and those of the Bankumites, behold they are written in the second chapter of the Chronicles of Nipmug, which is not yet published.

SAD EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER.—The cold weather has caused many deaths, and frozen limbs in numerous cases. A moulder in one of the New Britain Co. brass foundries was found standing by a fence with his legs frozen up to his body. He had stood there eight hours, unable to move, and will probably have to lose both limbs. On putting his limbs into cold water, to bring out the frost, the agony was so great that it took four men to hold him. Wm. Marsh, brick carrier, of Windsor, Ct., froze both his hands so badly that it is feared he will lose them both. Wm. G. Bassett, of Hartford, had both his feet badly frozen while out hunting for quail.

Mrs. Catherine Mackerton, of West Randolph, was found frozen to death about a quarter of a mile from her residence, on Monday morning last.

A HINT TO THE GIRLS!—A contemporary, after consulting the Almanac, sagely and considerably remarks as follows:

"This being leap-year, we would remind the fair portion of our readers that all the courting of the present year devolves on them. Remember that it is in leap years that poor, modest, timid gawks have a chance. Take them along, ladies."

Burning of the Steamship Amazon—The Loss of the American Ship Columbus.

The West India Royal Mail steamer Amazon, Capt. Simons, which sailed for Southampton with mails and passengers on the 2d inst., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles to the southwest of the Scilly Islands. The conflagration lasted about 20 minutes, when the ship was completely gutted, and having burned to the water's edge, exploded and sunk; 41 passengers and 69 of the crew perished, among whom were Capt. Simons, the four officers, and surgeon. Mr. Elliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the Crescent and the Cross, was also among the sufferers—many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their berths.

As soon as every effort to subdue the flames failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation that prevailed, a desperate and despairing rush was made for these before they could be got well into the water, and two were swamped alongside, with every soul on board. Two others, containing 9 passengers and 37 seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burning vessel, and were picked up some hours after by an English and a Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Bristol. The loss is immense, for the ship was new and richly freighted. The origin of the fire remains a mystery.

Intelligence has also reached Liverpool, the day before the steamer's departure, of the total loss of the American ship Columbus, Capt. M'Corm, on the 7th inst., off the coast of Waterford. Two lady passengers, two steerage passengers, and eight of the crew perished, but the captain, officers, and remainder of the crew were saved. The Columbus cleared from New Orleans, Dec. 5; her cargo consisted of 3881 bales of cotton and 2157 sacks corn.

THE ARCTIC AS SEEN OFF NEWPORT.—REMARKABLE MIRAGE.—A telegraphic dispatch from the Providence Journal office was published in the New York and Boston papers on Wednesday, stating that at 3 o'clock the afternoon previous, a large steamship with side wheels and three masts, apparently one of the Collins line, was plainly in sight off Newport beach, standing westward, and that beyond doubt, it was the Arctic, then due from New York. It seems, however, that at that time the Arctic (the steamer seen, as there was no other in the vicinity) was above sixty miles from the beach. In explanation of this, Captain Luce, commander of the Arctic, has furnished the annexed statement:

"Steamship Arctic, Jan. 20.—Tuesday, 3 P. M. Beaver Tail Light, off Newport Harbor, bore true N. N. W. one-quarter W. distant 62 miles. At this time, a vapor, like that rising from hot water was floating over the sea, from one to four feet above its surface. Several of my passengers observing and wondering at this appearance, asked me the cause. That night the lights all showed as two, one above the other; the lower, or what seemed the reflected light, appearing several minutes before the upper of real light. The phenomenon seemed on the beach and on the Arctic to form a most remarkable case of mirage."—*Tel. to Traveler.*

THE EGYPTIAN RAILWAY.—The works are now in active operation, and 10,000 men will soon be employed on the north end of the line. Mr. Stephenson intends that, in order to do away as speedily as possible, with the inconvenience of the Mahomedan Canal navigation, the line from Alexandria to the Nile near Nigeelah shall be completed at once, and he expects passengers and merchandise will be thus far conveyed within twelve months. It is finally decided that the railway is to pass through the populous and well-cultivated delta, crossing the Nile by a floating bridge at Kahr-Zayat, a route which will be much more advantageous to the country than that first thought of, through the desert on the western side of the river.

SEABOARD TELEGRAPH TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Journal of Commerce says that the project of running a telegraph line from Halifax to St. John, Newfoundland, has become a fixed fact. All the stock has been taken—a good portion of it in New York, and made arrangements for purchasing the wire. The whole length of wire will be 380 miles, of which 60 will be submarine. The remainder will, of course, require insulation. The persons contracting to construct the line, stipulate to have it completed in eighteen months from the present time.

THE WAY THEY DO IT.—A Sacramento paper says that within twenty-four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town, a little distance removed, "was surveyed, mapped, subdivided into streets, squares, &c., and in forty-eight hours afterwards it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses or hotels, gambling houses, with monte and billiard-tables and all the usual establishments found in the inland mining towns." Who wonders at wifeness growing in such a country?

THE ARRIVAL IN LONDON OF TWO-AND-FORTY TONS OF GOLD QUARTZ FROM CALIFORNIA has excited much interest, because it will, to some extent, afford materials for future operations of the same kind. The picked specimens are valued at the rate of £7,000 per ton, and have been anxiously sought after by some of the California companies that have no local habitation in the golden region; the bulk of the rock is valued to average £100 per ton.

THE PAYE, one of the leading presses of Paris, says that the new order of things in France is a guarantee for the peace of Europe, as well as for that of France. It is rumored that Louis Napoleon will propose the holding of an European Congress at Paris, for the consideration of all points which have, during the last few years, created doubts and uncertainties as to the equilibrium of power.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, Jan. 20th, 1852.

Monday 20th. Business not of general interest. Among the petitions was one from Alden Brigham and others, praying the State to take the manufacture of Alcoholic liquors into its own control, and provide for its sale by salaried agents alone. Orders of the day were taken up, &c., and adjourned.

Tuesday 27th. Mr. Woodbury of Acton moved the following order:—

1st. The basis of representation shall be no longer the whole number of souls, but only the ratable polls of naturalized citizens.

2d. That every Town be permitted to send one Representative each year, and no Town or City be permitted to send more than ten in any one year.

3d. That the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas, with the Sheriffs, be elected by the people every five years.

Wednesday 28th. Business in the House unimportant; adjourned at 12-1-2.

The first hearing before the joint special committee, to whom was referred the *Mammoth Petition* and scores which have subsequently been received and referred, came off at 3 o'clock to-day. Mayor Dow, of Maine, addressed the committee. Every seat and aisle of the Representatives' Hall was filled to the utmost.

The address was an able defence of the Maine Law, and was listened to with profound silence. Upon the person, appearance and manner of the Orator I forbear to remark.

The business of the Legislature is going forward finely. The business of the session is at least one week in advance of same time last session; and but for "breakers ahead," the session would unquestionably be made a short one—there is a manifest disposition on the part of a majority of the members, to have it so.

The Orders of Messrs Schouler and Lawrence to amend the Constitution by the present Legislature, will unquestionably be lost, and a Convention be called for that purpose. Since all parties agree as to the necessity of amendments in some form, the people will not fail to decide in favor of a Convention, with delegates chosen expressly for such revision or amendment.

The most perplexing, and, altogether, the most talked of question that is to come before the two branches of the present Legislature, is that of the famous "Maine Liquor Law."—"To pass it or not to pass it, is the question." But it must be met—the people have spoken in thunder tones, and woe to that Legislature that is regardless of the popular voice.

There is, at least, a strong probability that the question will be met this wise:—After certain alterations or amendments by the Legislature, (if such are deemed necessary to suit it to this latitude,) it will be given to the people to pass upon at their annual March meetings—voting YES or NO. If then, a majority of the people in this Commonwealth shall decide against the provisions of such act, it may be taken as *prima facie* evidence in the case, that it would not be sustained if passed by the Legislature. If, on the other hand, it should be sustained by a majority of the legal voters, the law-loving and law-abiding people of Massachusetts would sanction and maintain it, notwithstanding large towns and cities should, for the moment, oppose it.

To pass a law but to have its provisions trampled upon, until it is repealed; would be nothing gained, but everything lost, to the deep mortification of every friend of Temperance and humanity.

Y. Y. Z.

In the Senate, on Monday, a statement was received from the Treasurer of the amount paid from the State Treasury, during the last ten years, for State Paupers, and also the amount received in the same time from alien passengers. Amount paid out \$758,629—amount received \$158,338—net loss to State \$600,000. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to provide further remedies for creditors.

On Tuesday, Mr. Torrey presented the first annual report of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

The bill to enable aliens, resident in the Commonwealth, to hold real estate, was considered and debated at some length, after which it was passed to a third reading.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Holcomb presented the petition of Almer Forbes and others for a Railroad from the Westfield depot to the Connecticut State line. The Judiciary Committee were ordered to consider the expediency of repealing the law of divorce, and also of amending those portions of the insolvent laws which relate to the modes of discharging insolvent debtors.

The bills providing further remedies for creditors, and to allow to the town of Norton its proportion of the School Fund, were passed to a third reading.

In the House, a special Joint Committee was ordered on motion of Mr. Clark of Northboro, to consider the expediency of removing the seat of government from Boston. The Committee on Railroads was instructed to consider the expediency of requiring every Railroad in the Commonwealth to erect gates or provide other suitable protection to travelers at every Railroad crossing; and that on the Revision of the Constitution to consider the expediency of fixing Tuesdays, instead of Mondays, for all our elections.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petition of William Denton of Boston, who refused to obey the "secret ballot" law at the late election, and his vote being consequently rejected, he asked the Legislature to determine whether it was constitutionally thrown out and not counted. The Committee expressed no opinion on the law, but based their report to withdraw solely on the fact that the Legislature is not the tribunal to settle the constitutionality of its laws. That was the prerogative of the Courts.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, that the bill introduced by Mr. Warren, of Boston, for the better protection of the property of married women, ought not to pass, coming up in course, Mr. Warren demanded the reasons of the Committee for making such a report.

A debate followed and the report was finally accepted.

The Committee on Pay Roll reported against finding the session to 130 days, with extra pay, &c., but brought in the usual resolve to pay \$2 a day for each member, and \$2 for each 10 miles of travel, going to and returning from Boston. A motion to pay \$30 per month to each member, was not favorably received, and was referred to this Committee. Friday next was set apart for the election of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature—a duty usually discharged earlier than this.

On Thursday, the Senate did very little business. The House passed Bills allowing to the town of Norton \$95,67, as its proportion of the School Fund of 1851; incorporating the South Boston Samaritan Society; appropriating \$20,000 to pay the annual expense of the State Reform School.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SPRINGFIELD.—HAMPHDEN HOUSE BURNED.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock last Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the small building just north of and adjoining the Hampden House, owned and occupied by Mark Levy, for a Ready-made Clothing Store. That building was soon consumed, and the flames soon communicated to the Hampden House.

Despite every exertion, the fire spread through that was structure, and the whole was completely destroyed. A part only of the brick walls remain standing. The greater portion of them fell before 4 o'clock. Most of the furniture was saved from the fire, but was considerably damaged by moving.

The loss on the Hampden House is about \$20,000, on which there was an insurance of only \$7,000; \$4,000 at the Protection office, Hartford, and \$3,000 at the People's Mutual, Springfield and Boston. On the furniture, \$2,250, at the Protection office.

Mark Levy insured \$500 on the building at the Manufacturers' office, Boston; \$2000 on the goods at the Merchants' & Farmers' Mutual, Worcester.

The Hampden House was owned by John Mills, but it was under mortgage. It was kept by Chester R. White, assisted by Mrs. Israel Parsons.

Besides his other losses, Mr. White lost a pocket-book containing \$300 in bank bills, and a diamond breast-pin. Mr. Hunt, the clerk, lost \$180 in money, and his clothing. Others of the boarders and house people lost money and clothes.

Mr. Wilson, Sheriff of the county, who was a boarder, had to escape through the third story windows by means of a ladder.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The English papers publish an affidavit, sworn to by Robert Martin, commander of the whaler Intrepid, of Peterhead, dated Dec. 29th, 1851. This affidavit sets forth, that Capt. Martin, while in command of the whaler ship Enterprise, was in company with the Erebus and Terror, the missing vessels, on the 23d of July, 1845, in lat. 75° 10', and lon. 63° W. The Enterprise was alongside the ships about 15 minutes, and the delectant conversed with Sir John Franklin, who told him that he had provisions sufficient to last seven years, and that he would lose no opportunity of killing birds, which were plenty. Sir John also said he had already got several casks of birds salted, and had two parties then out shooting. On the 26th or 28th of the same month, two parties of Sir John's officers dined on board the Enterprise, and they spoke of expecting to be absent four or five, and, perhaps, six years.

HAT AND CANE.—The presentation of a Hat and Cane by the youngest member of the Senate, Mr. Burlingame, to the Senior member, Mr. Lawrence, took place in the Senate Chamber, on Friday last. Mr. Burlingame made a pithy speech on presenting Mr. Lawrence with the articles, and the humorous allusions with which it was spiced had a good effect. Mr. Lawrence, in his reply, gave the younger members some sound advice, which we would like to see them practice. The members followed Mr. Lawrence in witty remarks, and enjoyed a lively time at the expense of the Hat and Cane.

The Hat is a monstrous big one, perfectly corresponding with the dimensions of the worthy Senator, and the Cane is mounted with agate and gold, and cost \$25. The Hat is worn and the Cane carried by Mr. Lawrence.

Erasmus Hopkins, by request of the Massachusetts Legislature, has visited Kossuth at Pittsburgh, Pa., and invited him to visit the Capitol.

Kossuth responded briefly. He was happy public sentiment was expressing itself through its constitutional representatives.—Such manifestations were doubly dear, because made with a full understanding of his mission and purposes.

He thanked the Legislature of Massachusetts for their resolution, and their representative for the manner in which it had been presented. He accepted the invitation, and promised to visit Massachusetts.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire occurred in New York, on Wednesday night, which destroyed five large stores on and near the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets. The loss of property is estimated at half a million of dollars. The amount covered by insurance is \$195,000. About \$25,000 falls on the Etus In Co. Hartford.

XXXIII CONGRESS—First Session.

The proceedings of Saturday, and even during the whole of last week were unimportant and equally uninteresting.

On Monday the Senate had Slavery, Kossuth, California, Intervention and Railroad grants for Iowa before them; on all of which nothing was done, but adjourn.

The House had a more interesting session, with, however, about as important conclusion. A resolution, to overturn some alleged wrongdoings since 1849, was adopted, and a similar one, on opposition misdoings since 1845, voted down. Land Warrants assignability was made the order of the day for Monday next. The immortal Smith of Alabama carried through a resolution calling for the Kossuth and Captain Long correspondence.

The Census Printing scandal was then taken up, and Father Venable came down upon his party with a whole squadron of antagonistic arguments. He pitched into Gov. Boutwell, turned up his nose at Gen. Cass, and scoffed at Conventions. Ex-Charge Polk attempted to cut the fiery old North Star, and an adjournment was carried, while the flames of a regular Presidential conflagration was bursting out all over the Chamber.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, was received from Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the Marine Hospital Fund. Mr. Fish presented a petition from citizens of a town in New York. Commodore Van Fleet petitioned for \$250,000 a year for the Nicaragua mail route. Information was asked from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding Public Warehouses. The French Spoils bill was made the special order for the third Monday in February; after which the grant of land to Iowa was taken up, and upon it Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech. The Senate then rested from labor, though no works ever follow.

In the House the day was wasted in a quarrel among the leaders of the opposition on the Census Printing scheme. It was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On Wednesday in the Senate, there was an interesting discussion on the request to interpose the friendly offices of our Government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish State prisoners. Mr. Cass made a long speech, intended to convince the South that the movement would not form a precedent against its interest. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, supported the measure, and stated that his mother was the daughter of a poor Irish exile named O'Brien. Mr. Butler (Irish by descent) supported it, and deprecated abuse of England. Shields (Irish by birth) agreed to disavow with diplomatic application, and then the subject dropped. Mr. Hunter reported the bill to remit duties on merchandise consumed by him. Mr. Foot's lambing resolution to stop agitation by perpetual wrangling was taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke upon it, and then, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Mexican Indemnity bill was discussed, and attacks were made upon the Secretary of State and Treasury, and then the bill passed. The bill to provide for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, was taken up, upon which Mr. Giddings managed to hang a discussion on Slavery, Kossuth, &c.,

THREE RIVERS.—The people of Three Rivers have amused themselves lately with horse races upon the pond. The snow has been scraped away so as to afford an even road for about a mile on the ice, and it has been no uncommon sight to see a hundred people and thirty or forty sleighs upon the pond at once. Mr. Goff, at that place, has a horse that beats all others at trotting. The animal is said to be a very fine one and is valued at several hundred dollars.

In New York a jurymen only gets 12 1/2 cents for serving on a case. In the late Forrest trial the jury were shut up thirty-four days, yet they only received *three and a half cents* for their services. If there is any justice or reason in this we should like to be made aware of it.

Nantucket, during the late cold weather, was shut out from communication with the rest of the world by ice. The Nantucket Enquirer got out of paper and out of news, and would have suspended its issue soon had the ice continued to surround the island.

Dr. Dome, a distinguished health officer of New York, died in that city the present week. He was the first public functionary who welcomed Kossuth to this country, and it was at his hospitable mansion that the distinguished Hungarian passed his first night in America.

LEAP YEAR.—We saw a day or two since, two ladies go to a lively stable, hire each a horse and sleigh and go off—in pursuit of some solitary bachelor we suppose. We rather think they wore buckskin gloves!

The people of Monson have purchased the Torment Engine of the Northampton firemen. There were two or three engines in Monson previous to the purchase of the Torment.

A horse without hair has been caught on the plains of Venezuela, and taken to London for exhibition. The skin resembles Indian-rubber, and is as soft as velvet.

On Friday morning, Mr. David Palmer, of Hartford, was knocked down in that city by a runaway horse, and was so badly injured that he died the same day.

The Child's Paper is a new and interesting little sheet issued monthly by the American Tract Society, for the low price of 10 cents per year.

A. C. Billings, Representative from this town, has our thanks for another lot of Legislative and State documents.

We are under repeated obligations to John Davis, M. C. for Congressional documents.

MORMONISM EXPOSED.—Mr. John Hardy, an ex-Mormon, writes to the *Transcript*, giving an exposé of the practices and belief of the Mormons. Among other things, Mr. Hardy says:

"In regard to Polygamy, it has been preached among them for years; and, if it were necessary, I could give you cases of the separation of husbands and wives, the breaking up of families, the demoralization of young women by some of these twelve apostles, in this city and vicinity, that would almost chill the heart's blood."

They teach and avow openly that marriages performed out of that church are null and void, and can be broken at the pleasure of either or both parties. There is no particular order or system about it. The hands of the church manage to secure to themselves the most desirable of the females that give them over to the laymen of the church, and not before.

I know of one instance of a family from this city, where the mother and two daughters (mere children) were used as wives by one of these apostles, Heber Kimball; he at the same time living with his lawful wife. I know of another case, in which P. P. Pratt, another of these twelve, took the young wife of Mr. Hunt of this city, unknown to him, and they have lived as husband and wife since. But your space will not permit me to begin to enumerate instances of that kind that have come to my personal knowledge. Instead of polygamy, it should be termed *licenselessness run mad*. Any and all these charges I would readily substantiate by their own documents, and by unimpeachable witnesses.

POCKET STOVES.—The *Milwaukee Advertiser* says that a gentleman in that city has invented a spirit stove, which, while only a foot square, will warm any ordinary sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages, cars, and even small ones may be carried in one's pocket of a cold day, and, producing neither soot, smoke nor ashes, might be made as ornamented a piece for personal wear as a watch or breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of alcohol per day.

The last census shows that the entire number of Indians inhabiting all parts of our country, is 418,000. Of this number 30,600 is the estimated number of those inhabiting the unexplored territories; 24,100 are the Indians of Texas; 92,130 belong to the tribes living in New Mexico; 32,331 are in California; 22,733 are in Oregon; 11,500 in Utah. Many of the New Mexican Indians are civilized, and have fixed habitations and towns.

SCARCITY OF VEGETABLES.—The *Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon* says there was never before known such a general outcry in that section about a scarcity of vegetables as there is at this time. Hardly one person out of a dozen has a sufficiency of either cabbage or potatoes for his family, and as for that favorite esculent, parsnips, there is not a single bushel in the whole neighborhood. This scarcity of vegetables is owing to the excessive drought of the past summer.

BAD ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Luther Bowers, 24, of East Berlin, Conn., aged nine years, was seriously if not fatally injured on the 16th inst., by a horse and sleigh which was driven furiously and without bells, through a crowd of children. He was knocked down and the shoe of the horse broke the skull, so as to make the brain visible.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says private letters from Hungary give most frightful accounts of the increasing poverty and crime. One-third of the population are starving, and the rest are unwilling to work with the benefit of their labors merely accruing to a foreign tyrannical government.

A man named Sears has been arrested in Charlestown, charged with setting fire to his own house, for the purpose of defrauding the Worcester Mutual Insurance Company, with which he had just effected an insurance of \$600 on his furniture.

The Southern papers report that a man named Jones, with two others, entered a farmer's house in Richland county, on the night of the 17th, and compelled him to give them \$900. The following day, Jones, with one of his companions, was found frozen to death near the house.

PEACE MEASURES.—Samuel Adams and others of Castine, Maine, have petitioned Congress to take measures to have national disputes settled by "umpirage," rather than by an appeal to arms, and that nations will war no more.

The increase of taxes in New York city this year over last, is about half a million. The entire tax of the city is three millions and a half, which the Journal of Commerce says is out of all proportion to the increase in the wealth and population of the city.

LANCASTER, Jan. 23. The bills against the Christiana rioters for murder, were returned by the grand jury, they finding no proof sufficient to sustain an indictment, and consequently the prisoners were all discharged from custody.

Mr. Erasmus Hubbard and wife, while crossing the river, at Hartford, on Monday night, with a horse and sleigh, broke through the ice, and but for the buoyancy of the sleigh would have been drowned. The horse was drowned.

MODEL SUBSCRIBERS.—Out of all the subscribers to the N. Y. Spirit of the Times last year, only seven had to be dunned—five of whom were dead, and the money of the other two had been stolen from the post office.

NOT KILLED.—On the 20th of Dec. last, John Thompson, of Lebanon, N. H., aged 14, was kicked by a horse. The steel prong of the horse shoe entered the substance of the brain about three inches above the right eye. After the wound was dressed, the membrane remained exposed for a space as large as a half a dollar. In five minutes he recovered his consciousness, in three days he walked about the house, and in a week resumed his ordinary avocations—apparently in perfect health and strength, and so continues, (Jan. 22.) From the first he suffered almost no pain.

STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE.—A State Convention of the colored inhabitants of Ohio, held at Cincinnati, adjourned after a five days session, on Tuesday last. The subject of general emigration was the principal subject discussed, and the general sentiment of the Convention seems to have been in its favor. A resolution recommending military organization for the purpose of rendering efficient aid to the United States in case of foreign invasion, was adopted.

The Portland, (Maine), Advertiser says there is no disposition to repeal the Liquor law in the Legislature of that State, now in session, and that, on the contrary, some prominent members who voted against the law last year, now say they regard the evidence of its beneficial effects, and the favor which it meets from the people, as conclusive.

The Forrest Divorce Case has been decided in favor of Mrs. Forrest. She is to receive \$3000 a year from Mr. Forrest. There are some questions of law that are not yet decided, which, however, will not be likely to alter the decision.

A NIGHT UPON THE ICE.—On Sunday morning, a Mrs. Roderick, of New York, was found lying upon the ice in the East River, where it is supposed she had remained nearly all night. She was well bundled up with clothes, and although nearly frozen, it was hoped she would recover.

MAL-PRACTICE.—A Mrs. Twombly recently recovered \$250 damages, of Dr. Leach, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Cambridge, for mal-practice. The defendant performed an operation upon Mrs. T.'s thumb by which she lost the use of her hand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance.—The Subscriber is Agent for several Fire Insurance Companies, and will take risks on nearly all kinds of property on favorable terms. The advantage of effecting insurance on property through local agents must be evident to every person acquainted with the regulations of Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Counting Room of the Journal Office. G. M. FISK.

St. Paul's Church.—There will be, regularly every Sunday, Divine worship, according to the use of the Prot. Episcopal Church, in the temporary Chapel, (next door to Allen's Hotel) Morning Service at 10 1/2 o'clock, Afternoon Service at 3 o'clock. Seats Free. Rev. HENRY EDWARDS, Rector.

To Advertisers.—The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Oxygenated Bitters.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM DISPEPSIES.

Worcester, June 27, 1851. Messrs. REED, BATES & AUSTIN:—Gentlemen: After suffering much for two years past from Dyspepsia, I was induced to purchase of your Agent in Worcester, a bottle of Oxygenated Bitters, and after a trial of less than two bottles, I find myself radically cured. I have not the least hesitation in recommending them to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint. You are at liberty to use this as you think best to further the sale of this excellent Medicine.

Yours truly, JOHN GRAY. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 21 Merchants' Row, Boston, general Agents. Price \$1.00 per Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5.00.

Another Scientific Wonder.

INVENTOR'S DISPEPSIES.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's *Peppermint, or the Great Stomach of the Ox*, after directions of Baron Leibig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BRIGHT CATTLE MARKET.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 160 Stores, 13 pairs Working Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 2100 Sheep and Lambs, and 150 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$6.25; 1st quality \$5; 2d, \$5.00; 3d, \$4.50. Stores—Yearlings—\$10 a 13; two years old \$22 a 30; three years old \$26 a 40. Working Oxen—\$100, 105 a 120. Cows and Calves—\$21, 24, 26, 25, 31 a 35. Sheep and Lambs—\$2, 3 a 4; a few extra, \$5 a 7. Swine—1 1/2 a 51-36; retail 5 a 6 1/2.

BORN.

In this Village, 24th, a son to Bolivar Green. In this town, (Uxbridge) Jan. 6, a son to Isaac Langelier. Jan. 26, a daughter to James Wright. In this town, (Three Rivers,) Jan. 22, a daughter to James T. Burcham. In Belchertown, Jan. 23, a daughter to Amos Old. At Norwich, Ct., 10, a daughter to Joseph Q. Adams.

MARRIED.

At Belchertown, 27th, by Rev. Samuel Wolcott, Chalmers P. Longley, and Maria H. Shafer both of B. At Chicopee, 21st, Charles H. Sprague, and Mary E. Sanford. At Tolland, Ct., 22d, Geo. H. Kingsbury, and Mary O. Crane, both of T.

A MAN READING HIS OWN OBITUARY.—A Sheffield (Eng.) paper says that the venerable poet Montgomery has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction, and, what is more, read them without the aid of glasses.

The Queen of Spain has forbidden her subjects to take the customary oath of allegiance to her new baby, "the first princess," as she "hopes to present the nation with a son shortly."

Eggs.—During the late cold weather, eggs have been very scarce in Boston and New York—selling in the latter city, in some cases, as high as four and six cents a piece, and in Boston from 40 to 50 cents a dozen.

Mr. Whitney, nothing discouraged, is again in Washington, with a view to urge upon Congress his scheme for a railroad to the Pacific.

GENEROUS DONATION.—John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, we learn from the Hampshire Gazette, has given the sum of \$100 to the Young Men's Library Association of Northampton.

Lieutenant Pinn, by the advice of the Russian Geographers, had abandoned his project of crossing Siberia in search of Sir John Franklin.

DIED.

At Wilbraham, 26th, Dea. Elisha Torrey, 63, formerly of Chicopee. At Enfield, 24th, Leonard A. Woods, 21. In Stockton, California, Nov. last, Peleg R. Morgan, 32, formerly of Ware.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment; for by so doing you will save yourselves much trouble and cost. Four weeks will be allowed for settlements after which time the bills will go into other hands for collection. CYRUS KNOX JR. 4w41. Palmer, Jan. 20, 1852.

Social Gathering.

THERE will be a Social Gathering at the Vestry of the M. E. Church, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 24, 1852. The avails are to be appropriated for the support of the Gospel. A general attendance is solicited. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, may be expected. Doors opened at 6 o'clock. Per order of the Committee of Arrangements. Monson, Jan. 24, 1852.

Particular Notice.

THE undersigned having relinquished business in this place will leave town as early as first March next. All persons indebted either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against me are requested to present them for settlement. My books may be found for the present, at the store recently occupied by me. A. P. CHAPMAN. itd41. Palmer, Jan. 26, 1852.

A Farm for Sale.

PLEASEBLY situated in the North-west, a very part of Stowe, County of Middlesex, two miles from the meeting house, containing 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with good Buildings thereon. The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of buildings and walls, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire in person. ABRAHAM WHITCOMB. 2m41. Stowe, January, 1852.

Notice.

THIS may certify that I give my son Elihu S. Sperry, his time from this date, and shall claim none of wages and pay no debts of his contracting. ZEBINA SQUYERS. 3w41. Palmer, Jan. 26, 1852.

County of Hampden.

STATEMENT OF Receipts and Expenditures for the County of Hampden, from January 1, 1851, to January, 1852, published in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, viz:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Paid to Travers Juries for services, \$2,079 98	" Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks, Messenger and Constables for attending Court and service of process, 1,555 69
" " Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, Clerks, Messenger and Constables for attending Court and service of process, 1,555 69	" " Coroner's Inquests, 112 72
" " Clerk of the Courts, 351 66	" " on bills for the administration of Criminal Justice, not embraced under the term, 1,307 55
" " on bills for the administration of Criminal Justice, not embraced under the term, 1,307 55	" " to County Commissioners, 2,002 73
" " to County Commissioners, 2,002 73	" " to Examiners, 18 00
" " to Committees, Surveyors, &c., 288 34	" " for Land Damages, 2,090 00
" " for Land Damages, 2,090 00	" " Roads, Bridges, and Monuments, 553 11
" " Printing, 201 29	" " Money borrowed and interest, 8,145 39
" " Addition to Court House and alterations and repairs of the same, and furniture, 5,382 39	" " Stationery, Record Books, Fuel, &c., 722 77
" " Trial and support of Lunatic Paupers, 144 00	" " to Keeper of Jail and House of Correction above the earnings of the prisoners, 4,563 67
" " for Fuel, Bedding, Clothing, and other incidental expenses of the Jail and House of Correction, 632 30	" " to Overseers, 150 00
" " to Overseers, 150 00	" " to Chaplain for 15 months' salary, 125 00
" " for miscellaneous, 127 94	" " Treasurer's salary, 130 00
" " Treasurer's salary, 130 00	
	\$32,100 45

Received of C. Rice, Esq., late Sheriff, one half excess of fees, 3 39

" " Richard B. Egan, Clerk, 475 00

" " Treasurer of Commonwealth for support of lunatic paupers, 100 00

" " for Costs on Criminal Prosecutions, 91 15

" " Pellet's Licenses, 27 00

" " Apothecaries' Licenses, 25 00

" " Costs on Petitions for Roads not located, 600 14

" " Criminal bills barred by Statute Limitations, 19 47

" " An old Slave sold, 2 00

" " Money borrowed temporarily, 8,053 39

" " on Taxes for 1851, 5,977 32

" " " " 1851, 19,653 23

" " " " 1851, 34,447 26

N. T. LEONARD, Chair'n of County Comm'r's.

WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer.

Springfield, Jan. 10, 1852. 2w41

Hampden Agriculture.

THE Annual meeting of the Hampden Co. Agricultural Society for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the Court House in Springfield, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A full attendance is requested.

A. A. ALLEN, Sec.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Insolvency.

BEFORE A. W. Stockwell, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Hampden, in the matter of Jacob J. Davis of Palmer, in said County, Insolvent Debtor.

To A. R. Murdoch of Palmer, Assignee in said case, having been appointed. Assignee, you are hereby directed to call the second meeting of the creditors of the said insolvent Debtor, to be held at a Court of Insolvency at J. H. Morton's office in Springfield, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to publish notice thereof on three different days, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. You are also directed to give written notice by mail or otherwise of the time and place of the said meeting to all known creditors of the said insolvent Debtor. And you will then and there produce to the said Commissioner and to the creditors there present, fair and just accounts of all your receipts and payments touching the estate of the said Debtor.

And you are further directed to make return at said meeting of this order with your doings herein. Witness my hand this twenty-seventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

A. W. STOCKWELL, Commissioner of Insolvency.

A. R. MURDOCK, Assignee.

THE CELEBRATED

OXYGENATED BITTERS

FOR

DISPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, GENERAL DEBILITY

IN all its various forms, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Constipation, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Bilious Stomach, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

These Bitters have received the

Highest Testimonials

ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and other parties well known to the public.—Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,

are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor Vt.

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston.

General Agents.

Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. N. Packard, Tuxtonville; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 ly

Skates and Sleigh Bells.

At just received and for sale low by

Palmer, Dec. 1851. E. BROWN. 35

For Sale.

A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.

Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851. 39 tf

Mill Saws.

CROSS CUT, Tenant, Mill and Circular Saws, a lot just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices by

Palmer, Dec. 20. E. BROWN. 35tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account of more than three months standing, are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

CAIRO E. BOND.

Bondsville, Jan. 24, 1852.

Iron and Steel.

1000 lbs. Sward and American Shoe Shapes, 1000 do. Nail Rods, 500 do. Sleigh Shoe Steel, 500 do. Spring, Corking, Wedge and Drill do. Hoop, Tire and Round Iron of various sizes, and best quality constantly on hand and for sale low by

Palmer, Dec. 20. E. BROWN. 35tf

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. B. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD. 35tf

Palmer, Dec. 27.

REMOVAL.

POETRY.

The Pilot.

The waves are high, the night is dark,
The lightning the flaming tide,
Dashing around the straining bark,
As gallantly she rides!
"Pilot! take heed what course you steer;
Our bark is tempest driven!"
"Stranger, be calm, there is no fear
For him who trusts in Heaven!"

"Oh, pilot! mark you thunder cloud—
The lightning's lurid rivers,
Hark to the wind, 'tis piping loud—
The mainmast bends and quivers!
Stay pilot, stay and shorten sail,
Our stormy try-sail's riven!"
"Stranger, what matters, calm or gale,
To him who trusts in Heaven?"

Borne by the winds, the vessel flees
Up to the thundering cloud,
Now tottering low, the spray-winged seas
Conceal the top-mast shroud,
Pilot! the waves break o'er us fast,
Vainly our bark has striven!"
"Stranger, the Lord can rule the blast—
Go, put thy trust in Heaven!"

Good hope! Good hope! one little star
Gleams o'er the waste of waters;
'Tis like the light reflected far
Of beauty's loveliest daughter!
"Stranger, good hope He giveth thee,
As He has often given;
Then learn this truth—what'er may be,
To put thy trust in Heaven!"

Do you Really Think he did?

I waited till the twilight,
And yet he did not come;
I strayed along the brook-side,
And slowly wandered home;
When who should come behind me,
But him I would have chid
He said he came to find me—
Do you really think he did?

He said since last we parted,
He'd thought of none so sweet,
As of this very moment—
The moment we should meet,
He showed me where, half-shaded,
A cottage home lay hid;
He said for me he made it—
Do you really think he did?

He said when first he saw me,
Life seemed at once divine;
Each night he dreamt of angels,
And every voice was mine;
Sometimes a voice, in sleeping,
Would call his hopes forlorn;
And then he wakened weeping,
Do you really think he did?

Farewell to 1851.

Last of the rolling years, farewell!
Thy reign is o'er; thy days are done;
Remembrance only now can tell
Of eighteen hundred fifty-one.

The spring the summer's golden hue,
The gladdening autumn, all have shown,
And cheerless winter bids adieu
To eighteen hundred fifty-one.

The past, and present, future years,
Hath been, and is, and shall roll on;
But life, though changeable, must appear
As eighteen hundred fifty-one.

The Course of Life.

Our birth is but the starting place,
Life is a running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all our steps at last are brought,
That path alone of all unsought,
Is found of all.

The Puritans of New England.

The following is an extract from the address of the Hon. George S. Hillard of Boston, delivered before the New England Society of New York, on the landing of the Pilgrims. It contains a striking estimate of the Puritans:

"It might have been expected, that when a portion of the Puritans were brought to this country, their settlement would have been the scene of the wildest experiments in government; and such might have been the case had the Pilgrims been the narrow-minded bigots they are sometimes supposed to have been. They advocated liberty in all respects, and in all things, but they had a horror of insubordination—a reverence for law, rulers and magistrates.

Their manners were severe, and they were not always free from hypocrisy. They gave too much consequence to trifles. Their legislation was annoying and inquisitive in a great degree. Their sympathies were neither warm nor cordial, and they certainly could not have been a comfortable people to have lived amongst. They carried things too far, and often exercised that stringency which they themselves fled from.

But when we minutely examine the circumstances in which they were placed, we can hardly look upon them as less than perfect. A less stern piety, a less degree of stringent regulations, would not have carried them through their trials.

They landed here with the form of government in their hand, and they established, only in a greater degree, the liberties which the Puritans had endeavored to introduce in England. They had sat on juries and had experience as magistrates and sheriffs.

The Pilgrims never had any idea that they were to be founders of great democratic republics. The supremacy of the people never entered their heads, though all their senti-

ments ran in the direction of doctrine in regard to church government, likewise led them in the same direction. Congregationalism is the embodiment of democratic principles in the church. And finding themselves capable of self government in religious matters, they naturally undertook the same policy in secular matters.

Still an aristocracy might have been founded, had it not been for the cheapness and plentiness of land productive enough to repay labor, but not sufficient to tempt capitalists to emigrate. The principle of education laid down by the Pilgrims was also on the democratic principle. They first held that the child should be educated at the expense of the State, and for the support of the schools a tax was laid upon property, and the man who had no children was obliged to contribute as well as the man who had. The parish, the town, the school, became the prominent characteristics of New England, and to these we are indebted, that we are what we are."

Modern Geography.

What are the boundaries of the United States?
A—They are continually extending.
Q—What are the distinguishing features of the country?
A—Its capacity to conquer, and determination to annex.
Q—What are its great waters and tributaries?
A—The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are its principal waters, and all the seas and rivers of the earth their tributaries.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawann House
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McILVER'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombs, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Green St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scrophula, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scrofulous or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which have been tried by the original reformer, and which have been in the family for two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.

DR. DRAKE (Mr. Mott's Son-in-Law) has several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practiced for many years giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others have failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of
Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;

Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medicine therefore called vegetable.
MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (the late Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease practised in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice, &c. that it will be her aim to purify the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person, we would state that if you are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unusual state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. All communications post paid promptly attended to. Letters &c. should be addressed to 259 Green-st. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above, and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.

Sept. 13 6m

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.
PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested in the same manner as they occur in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states, that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."
Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer, Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It at once reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how long they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the Stomach, distress after eating, low of spirits of the Blood, Headaches, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS. 6t
Palmer, May 31, 1851.

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDELL. 51 n
Palmer, March 22d, 1851.

Cut Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cut Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS. 10tf
Palmer August 2.

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oxygenated Bitters, Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chamaelirium, Holman's Cod Liver Oil, Holman's Resolvent, Dr. Tobias' Venitonic Liniment, Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, McAllister's All Healing Ointment, Masta's Thayer's Roger's and other Pills, Dr. Somerville's Cedar Plaster, Essex Strengthening Plaster, Dudd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment, And various other medicines too numerous to mention.
A. R. MURDOCK. 31tf
Bondsville, Nov. 2d, 1851.

To Tailoresses.

TAILORSESSE can find employment at T. C. DENECKE'S. 22 tf
Monson, Sept. 20.

Cutting Machines,
OF various sizes just received and for sale at manufacturers prices by E. BROWN. 126g
Palmer, Oct. 18, 1851.

**DOESKINS, Cassimere, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.**

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE. 22 tf
Monson, Sept. 20.

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the Journal Office.
Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:

Gents.
I have Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—Very Garment warranted, or please give me a call.
T. C. DENECKE. 22 tf
Monson Sept. 0.

To Persons out of Employment.
American Gift Books for 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 131 WILLIAM STREET, (near Spruce), New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular and of such moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail in selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA AND INDIA, 600 pp., and **THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WARS OF THE UNITED STATES,** 600 pp., each price, \$250 per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.
Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will find little by sending to the Publisher 50¢, for which he will receive samples of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the actual amount of engraving and the sale of the books, and order accordingly.

We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a circular containing full particulars with "DIRECTIONS TO AGENTS," together with terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William street New York

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-WHEAT, in any quantity, by HALL & VALENTINE. 29 tf
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851.

The Whole Universe Abohy!
Wanted
TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds Inquire at T. C. DENECKE'S. 22 tf
Monson, Sept. 20.

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Books, in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Special Notice.
DR. HUBBARD would give notice that he has removed to Pleasant St., opposite F. T. Wallace Esq.

He would also say, that after an extensive practice of two years, he is prepared to treat disease in all its forms on scientific principles.
Palmer, Dec. 13. 34tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
In consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
J. S. BAILEY. 4tf
Palmer, May 7, 1851.

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence.
5.45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8.15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11 A. M.

10.45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express trains per W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12.25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1.45 P. M., connecting with steamer Chippewee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2.40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4.30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, at New London (6) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6.50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8.15) with the 11 P. & F. R. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10.00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippewee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12.35) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 3.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4.30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6.00) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5.45 a.m. train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Supt. 1f 27
Oct. 15th, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side of the Rail Road, where he is prepared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.

JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS. 1f 29
Palmer, Oct. 13, 1850.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of these much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 1f 5

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for sale low by F. O. BROOKS. 6 tf
Palmer, May 31, 1851.

Rings!
THE Subscriber keeps the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.

F. O. BROOKS. 6 tf
Palmer, May 31, 1851.

American Repository of Inventions.
TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS

7th Vol. of the Scientific American.
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the Scientific American, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of Volume VII. of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th of September.

The new volume will commence with new type, printed on paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science, by sides furnishing the usual amount of engravings of new inventions. It is published weekly, in form of binding, and affords at the end of the year a splendid volume of over four hundred pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred engravings, together with a full amount of practical information concerning progress of invention and discovery throughout the world.

There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors contributors and correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is in fact the leading scientific journal of the country.

The inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year,—one dollar for six months.

EP All Letters must be post-paid, and directed to "Munn & Co., Publishers of the Scientific American, 123 Fulton-Street, New York."

Inducements for Clubbing:
Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy the same length of time, or we will furnish—

Ten for six months, \$3; Ten copies for Twelve Months \$15; Fifteen copies for Twelve Months \$22; Twenty copies for Twelve Months \$38.

Southern and Western Money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

The Flower Basket,
OR
YOUTH'S MONTHLY MONITOR,

Contains Thirty-two large Octavo Pages of choice Original and Selected matter, is printed on fine white paper, is handsomely covered, and embellished with instructive Wood Cuts.

37 1/2 c; 10 copies 1 year \$7; 10 copies 6 mos. \$2.50; 20 copies 1 year \$12.50; 20 copies 6 mos. \$6.25; 40 copies 6 mos. \$10. One copy 18 ms. One Dollar.
N. B. Those who copy the above for 3 in. sections, and send us a copy of the paper containing it will receive two copies of the Flower Basket for one year.
Address JOHN J. BUCHANAN, Pittsburg, Pa.
HATS, HATS, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S. 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.

STATIONERY, BLANKS,

Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, (without number, for sale by)

ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;

WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES; GOLD PENS, PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS; INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;

BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK; WAFERS, SEALING WAX, Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,

WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS; Slate and Lead Pencils; RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNHILL STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1852.

NO. 42.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight, Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bordsville, A. R. Murdock; Postmasters at Thordike, Three Rivers, Belcherstown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.40, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
" New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 5.45, P. M.
" Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M. runs do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40, A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45, A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belcherstown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belcherstown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belcherstown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

BY W. HAZLET.

"Well," said I to myself, getting into the diligence to go from Havre to Paris, "a pretty day I shall have of it, to be crammed from sunrise to sunset in a jolting prison, face to face with a parcel of folks I have never before laid eyes on!"

To tell the truth, I was in a mood for grumbling, and on looking at my companions, there was nothing to soften it. They were well dressed, to be sure; but there was a general air of coldness, distance, restraint, that promised badly.

"What are you waiting for?" I enquired, rather pettishly, of the conductor.

"Only for Colonel Aubin, and it wants a few minutes of the time. Ay, yonder he comes."

Hardly was the word said, before a genteel, elegantly-formed man, in a military dress, and a blue Spanish cloak, made his appearance. In spite of large black eyes and moustaches, the smile on a handsome mouth with ivory teeth, indicated habitual gaiety and good humor.

"Ah, gentlemen," said he, looking round on taking his seat, "I am glad to see we are full. A diligence is a dull affair, which nothing can make tolerable but good company."

My blue devils took flight in a moment. The officer had made his remark in such a pleasant tone that it seemed immediately to banish the reserve and awaken the kind feelings of every one, and the next moment we were as merry as if we had been over a bottle of champagne. The colonel was the life of the party—witty and easy, at the same time well-informed and polite.

The diligence rolled on rapidly, and as we suddenly turned round a hill that overhung the river, one of the passengers cried out, "There is Caudaback; what a beautiful landscape!" In a moment every eye was directed through the windows, and fixed in admiration. It was indeed a lovely prospect. The valley below, swelling in gentle undulations, was covered with wheat and rye fields in their tenderest green, and far away rose lofty hills in softened blue. Not a fence or hedge-row broke the wide-spread sea of verdure; but here and there wooded spots, with lofty trees, lay like islands, and white cottages sprinkled over the scene, shone like so many distant sails. Just at our feet glided on the river, broad, still, and silvery, which here making a bend, enclosed most of the valley in its semi-circle. The day was one of the sweetest to give effect to picturesque beauty, clear without being dazzling, with a few light white clouds now and then skimming across the sun, and varying the tints of the landscape beneath. Our handsome officer, who had hitherto been the life of the party by his wit, intelligence, and good humor, sunk back in his seat, with his hand passed over his eyes.

The diligence rattled on through the town, ascended the hill beyond, and entered the road, bordered on either side

by formal rows of apple-trees, the beautiful landscape disappeared behind us. Once, and only once, as our lumbering vehicle was passing through the town, the officer looked hurriedly out of the windows, and convulsively shrinking back, resumed his former position. I know not how it was, but his sudden and incomprehensible taciturnity seemed contagious. From being as gay as a wedding party, we became as grave as the attendants of a funeral. The officer was the first to break the silence, and by his conversational powers, our former hilarity was soon restored.

"And now, Monsieur officer," said a passenger, "if I be not to bold, pray tell me why you were seized with a fit of the blue devils—you, 'the gayest of the gay'—just when every one was enraptured with the finest view on our route?"

The officer's countenance fell, but he immediately regained an appearance of composure.

"I have no reason, gentlemen," said he, "to make any mystery; and perhaps my involuntary conduct demands an explanation. I was in that town once before, and the sudden mention of it brought to memory one of the most eventful and awful scenes of my life—one which I cannot even think of now without shuddering. I would detail what after five years, has lost little of its original intensity, did I not fear of tiring you."

We all earnestly begged him to proceed, as we well perceived that it was no ordinary circumstances that had produced such enduring effects on one of his temperament.

"Five years ago, then," said the officer, "as I was on my way from Paris to Havre, to join my regiment, the diligence, in passing through Rouen, took in an old gentleman and his daughter, whose whole air and appearance bore the stamp of birth and education. I occupied a back seat, and as they entered, I alternately offered it to both of them; but they declined, coldly, but politely. The other seats were filled with young officers, destined for the same place as myself. They were all strangers to me; yet, as there is a kind of freemasonry among military men, conversation soon became general and unrestrained among us. The father and daughter seemed alone excluded from the common gaiety. It was not until after perhaps an hour, that I thought me of the want of good feeling not to say of politeness, in making these two individuals feel that they were the only strangers. I addressed some few indifferent words to the old gentleman, who replied readily and freely, and we soon got into a steady and interesting conversation. He now, of his own accord, requested me, as a favor, to exchange seats, as riding backward affected him. This change brought me alongside the daughter, not a little to my wishes, who may be sure, as I was gallant to all the sex, and especially to those having any pretensions to beauty. I had not distinctly seen my fair fellow-traveller, on account of veil and bonnet; but a fine form, and glimpses of sparkling black eyes, and a lovely complexion, were quite enough. Never in my life did I use so much exertion to render myself interesting, and never with less success. She always answered me intelligently and politely, yet so very briefly, that, after several attempts, I desisted, and renewed my intercourse with her more sociable father. When we arrived at the hotel, in the town we have just passed, we officers agreed to sup together. The father and daughter withdrew to their apartments. Our supper was prolonged until pretty late in the night; but, as we had to depart at the break of the day, we at last separated to get a few hours' repose. Whether it was the fatigue of the journey, mental excitement, or the effect of an extra glass, I know not; but I felt no inclination to sleep. I took books out of my trunk—novels, travels, and poetry, but all to no purpose. My eye glanced over the pages in a kind of vacuity, that left no distinct impression on the mind. I looked out at the moon, and paced up and down the room with a vague feeling of impatience and unhappiness, for no assignable reason. It was so very still

that the ticking of my watch struck me with a distinctness so painful that I stopped it.

"While in this state I was startled by a voice quite near me, which I immediately knew for that of my fair fellow-traveller, warbling exquisitely, in a soft under-tone, the beautiful air, 'Nel Corpo,' from the opera of *Idalide*. For a moment I experienced a thrill of satisfaction that a human being was awake, and so near me. On examination, I found that there was a door between my room and hers, apparently long nailed up and disused. Two or three times I was on the point of tapping, and of attempting a conversation; but the utter impropriety and indecency of such conduct as often struck me. As I was impatiently ruminating, she commenced in the same sotto voice the song from *Trilby*, 'Ecoute.' I listened till she had concluded the first verse, then, taking up the tune, I sang, loud enough for her to hear, the second verse where *Trilby* replies to *Jenny*. Her voice immediately ceased, and after a few light footsteps and gentle movements, I heard no further noise in her chamber. I listened long and eagerly, and then reflected with compunction, that I had taken an unwarrantable liberty in breathing one accent to a strange lady in her bedroom.

"I must have been very late, when, wearied more in mind than body, I threw myself, without undressing, on the bed. As for sleep, I had no expectation of it. I did sleep, however—a sleep I shall never forget. Frequently I was awakened by sudden starts, and when I slumbered again, I was surrounded by strange forms and faces, that stared frightfully at me, and shouted in my ear. My dreams eventually assumed greater distinctness on my senses. I seemed to hear tumultuous voices, the roaring of drums, the ringing of bells, and occasionally peals like thunder. I felt oppressed by the glare of light. Even now I am conscious of having suffered much in the throes of that deep and feverish sleep. A noise like thunder, and a violent vibration, startled me from my uneasy couch, and I sprang upon the floor. I looked around me with half-scattered senses; my dreams still continued; for I heard the shouts and screams of hundreds of voices; the drums rolled their alarms, as on the eve of battle; numerous bells clanged forth their jangling notes, and the room glared with red rapid flashes, as if illuminated by the burstings of a volcano. Accustomed to danger, I soon collected myself; I approached the window, and saw that the town was on fire, and that the conflagration was raging around the very spot where I was sleeping. It was the blowing up of a house in the vicinity that had suddenly aroused me. The wind blew high, and the flame, rolling on in broad sheets, was spreading from house to house. My hotel was evidently burning! It may well be supposed that I did not gaze long. I rushed toward my door, but at the very moment I recollected the lady near me. I paused—I confess it; but it was only a pause—whether I should not save myself." "What, leave a helpless woman?"—never! I knocked violently at her door—this was not a time for ceremony;—I tried with all my strength to force an entry, but in vain; the door resisted my utmost efforts. Meanwhile the light became more bright, and the noise of the crowd increased below, as if nearer and more numerous. I sprang to my door, and found it closed; I remembered well, locking it before going to bed, and taking the key out, but utterly forgetting where I had put it. After attempting to burst it open with my foot, I essayed with a chair, and then a table, till both were shivered into fragments, without so much as shaking in the solid fastenings. I relaxed my exertions, exhausted and bathed in perspiration. Once more I went to the window to try and ascertain my exact situation. I discovered that the conflagration was rapidly hemming in, and that they were actively playing fire engines, and now and then blowing up houses, to try to arrest its progress. As I could see by the light that the street below was crowded with people. I determined to call for assistance. The window-shashes closed by construction that I did not understand,

and my efforts to open them were unavailing. In my impatience, I dashed both hands through the panes of glass, and though severely cut by them, I felt no pain at the time. The smoke poured in so dense and hot through the aperture I had made, that I had to retire; but reaching the window a second time, I called loudly for aid. Amid the clamor of voices, and the roaring of the flames, a cannon could scarcely have been heard. I hallooed till I was aware that it was in vain, and the stifling vapor drove me from my position.

"The room began to be oppressively hot, and the floor parched my feet. I had faced death in a hundred battle-fields, and feared it not; but to die thus amid execrations and protracted torments, I sank down on my bed in despair. The black smoke that had dashed against my window was now mingled with gushes of dark red flame, that shivered the remaining panes, and covered the room with a murky cloud. 'Good heavens!' I exclaimed, 'It is all over; I have nothing to do but die like a man.' My eyes, irritated with the vapor, were filled with tears, and I could no longer distinguish objects; my body was scorching, and I panted for breath, inhaling at every respiration a poisoned atmosphere. At this time a loud splash rattled through the shivered panes, and I was deluged with a shower of water. The engines were playing on the house, and the streams had penetrated my chamber. By the sudden effusion of cold I was restored to life, and with it, to hope, the air of the room was more clear and freshened. Once more I arose, resolved to make an effort at preservation. I seized the tongs and poker, and tried to force back the locks of the two doors. My strength seemed to increase with my desperation. I toiled till the skin was rubbed from my bare lacerated hands, and they were bathed in blood. It was all useless, and hope died thoroughly within me. Almost fainting, I staggered back against the wall. In that position I saw my reflection in a large Psyche, and in spite of my absorbing situation I was appalled at my appearance. My eyes were haggard and bloodshot; my hair, bedewed with perspiration, hung in lank spikes; my lips were black and parched, and the pallidness of my skin was frightfully contrasted with spots of soot, and streaks of gore from my bleeding hands."

"What I have related was but the events of a few minutes, for hours seemed compressed in the hurried thoughts and rapid action of that horrid period. The consummation was rapidly approaching. A wooden portico, covered with tin, just under my window, had long resisted the furious element, and had been kept below ignition by the engines; but at length overcome by the intense heat from the neighboring houses, it spouted up in a pyramid of fire that was borne by the wind, with whirls of smothering smoke, immediately into my room. My lungs were so overcome with the heated and deleterious air, that I felt choked; my head swam round and my knees were sinking under me. I remembered to have heard that there is always in such cases a layer of pure air near the floor, and I threw myself on my face. In fact I did breathe more freely there. I listened for human accents or movements in the house, but heard none. All at once the noise of the crowd subsided, and from the few occasional shouts thro' speaking trumpets, I understood that the house was to be blown up. I almost felt relieved to think that this would speedily terminate my dreadful fate. While thus extended on the floor, my eye caught the door-key near me. I remembered afterward having hung it on a nail just above, from whence it had fallen. A ray of hope rushed into my mind. I seized the key, and gained the door; but the dense sulphurous medium into which I rose overpowered my exhausted frame. I reeled round, and fell senseless. I only remember that as I sprang from the floor, it seemed to me that I heard something like footsteps and voices, and that, as I fell, a loud crash rang in my ears."

"How long I lay insensible I know not. When I recovered, I found myself on a bed in a handsome room, a gentleman in black, who, I afterwards discovered

ed was a physician, close by me, and several servants around. As soon as I moved, he begged me to remain quiet, and indeed, I had no other inclination. I felt as if there were scarcely force in me to inhale or respire my breath. I had aching in my limbs, and a soreness along my veins, especially in my arms; but the worst of all was a most insufferable nausea. The burns were inconceivable. My head was bathed in Cologne water, and leeches were applied to my chest, and iced water given me to drink, till finally the irritability of my stomach was allayed. It was, however, three days before I was restored to anything like comfort. Even then I was conquered. I had made many attempts to question my attendants, and they had as often positively refused to talk with me. When they saw me really convalescent, my queries were satisfied. How was I saved? Who had thought of the stranger when every one was intent on his own safety, and that of his property? Who but woman, weak, timid woman, who, careless to the impulses of ambition, perils all when she can serve humanity! My lovely neighbor had been awakened by her father a few minutes before, and hurried off to a place of safety. As soon as the inmates of the hotel were assembled, and she saw that one was missing—that I was not there, she beseeched the firemen, the landlord, the officers, her old father to save me. They declared with one voice that the attempt was useless—was madness! Hardly had her father left her to look after his trunk, when again she begged and implored the firemen, until, moved by her tears and a full purse, two of the strongest and most resolute offered to go. But who was to show them the way? Before the question could well be asked, she rushed before them, while a scream was heard from every one near her. She led the way to the room she had lately occupied, now almost as dark as night with smoke. The firemen recoiled till they saw her still press on. A sturdy blow from their axes and the door flew in shivers. A fireman rushing in, raised my lifeless body on his shoulders, while, at the same time, his companion had to catch up and bear off the heroic girl, who had sunk to the floor the moment she had seen my prostrate form. And where is my preserver? I exclaimed, when I had heard the history. "She is in the same hotel where you are at present," said the physician; "but with her delicate frame her convalescence can not be as rapid as yours." The first use, you may rest assured, that I made of my returning health was to visit one to whom I owed everything. With my ardent gratitude I should have been fascinated had I found her less beautiful, or less amiable—as it was, I found her an angel. I will not tire you with the details of what may seem to you a mawkish love-story of common romance. Suffice it to say, that awful night, which still makes my blood run cold, made me what I still am—a happy husband."

DANDIES.—There are some folks in the world, who, after long incubation, will hatch out from the hot bed of pride, a brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity with all the self importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have an antipathy for such people. They are mere walking sticks for female firts—ornamented with brass heads, did I say? No. Their caputs are only half ripe musk melons with their rinds all hollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about in a vast quantity of sap. Tinkered up with broadcloth, finger rings, safety chains, soft soder, vanity and impudence; they are no more men than a plated tea spoon is solid silver. I detect a dandy as a cat does a wet floor.—"Down, Jr."

HAPPY GIRLS.—Ay, she is a happy girl—we know it by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she has something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect, wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face, or slander you behind your backs. They have more good sense and better employment. What are flirts and bustle-bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at, and that is rather unprofitable business, unless you have nothing else to do. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worships fashionable and idle simpletons.

CAPTAIN KIDD NOT A PIRATE.—At a meeting of the New York Historical Society, on Tuesday last, Judge Campbell, one of its members, delivered an Address in vindication of Capt. Kidd, in which he showed that Kidd had been an officer in the English Navy, prior to 1691, when he married in this country, and took the command of a merchant ship owned by Mr. Robert Livingston. He was then very much respected, and the Council, in May of that year, awarded £150, and publicly commended him for certain services rendered to the colony. About the year 1695 the costs of New England were infested with pirates, and the Earl of Belmont, whom the King had sent out as Governor, proposed to the home Government to fit out a ship of 30 guns and 150 men, and a commission to Capt. Kidd to command her in a cruise against the buccaners. This proposition was made upon the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, who expressed great confidence in Kidd's courage and capacity, and offered to pay one-fifth of the expense. The Government then was unable to furnish the required vessel; but the Earl of Belmont, Lords Halifax, Somers, Romney, Oxford, and others, contributed the necessary funds, and entered into articles of agreement with Livingston and Kidd. These articles were duly filed in the State paper office, and on the 11th of December, 1695, the Court of Admiralty issued a commission, authorizing Capt. Kidd to take all French cruisers and the King's enemies, &c. The Adventure galley was fitted out, and in the following April, Capt. Kidd sailed to New York, where he enlisted a full crew, and then commenced operations as a privateer. In the mean time the whig noblemen concerned in fitting out this adventure were impeached. Rumors were spread that Captain Kidd had turned pirate, and when he entered Boston in June, 1699, he was seized and sent to England, where he was convicted of piracy, and executed in May, 1701. The impeached lords were afterwards acquitted. The circumstances attending Capt. Kidd's trial were such as to give reason to suppose that his conviction was brought about by the government for the purpose of influencing the House of Peers against the impeached noblemen, and Judge Campbell so argued with much force.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.—A PRISON SCENE IN MEXICO.—The number of female prisoners is very small in comparison with the men. At one particular washing-tub stood four women. Our conductor spoke to one of them, this being a sign to us to notice them. Two looked up, and fairly beamed with smiles. One, a tall and very handsome young girl, continued to wash away with downcast eyes. I felt a sort of delicacy in staring at her, her looks were so modest. A fourth, a fat, ill-looking old woman—also never looked at the visitors. The two who smiled had remarkably agreeable faces; one with good features and a very mild expression; the other, a small woman, and, though with blooms on her cheeks, a certain sad, anxious expression about her eyes and mouth. Of which of these four women were we to hear a fearful history related? The only one who looked evil was the fat old woman. As soon as we were in the court our conductor said:

"Now what do you say about these women?"

"Three out of the four," we remarked, "are the only agreeable faces we have seen in the prison; and judging from this momentary glance at their countenances, we should say could not be guilty of much crime; perhaps the fat old woman may be so; that tall young girl is not only handsome, but gentle looking."

"That tall, young girl," replied our guide, "was one, who, a year or two ago, murdered her fellow servant, and cutting up the body, buried it in the garden; the little woman next to her, some two years since, murdered her husband; and the handsome, kind, motherly looking woman, who stood next, destroyed her child of seven years old; the fat old woman is only in for a slight offence."

So much for our judgement of physiognomy.—Household Words.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.—What a singular medley a newspaper must be. In one column you will find a labored and swelling eulogy of departed greatness, apparently written with tears and inspired by sorrow; in the next appears the history of the crops; anon occurs a witticism, next occurs a circus (juff), or a recommendation of ice cream, then follows the deaths and marriages. All tastes (and no tastes at all) must be consulted. Sorrow and fun, business and nonsense must all find a place in the folio of our pages, or the people will "stop the paper."

It is a prescriptive rule, and we believe a law of Hungary, that no monarch shall be called a Queen. Consequently, whenever females have succeeded to the throne of Hungary, they have been called Kings. In 1383, when Mary, the daughter of Charles Duras, ascended the throne, she was styled King. Maria Theresa was also styled King.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Manchester Mirror announces the death, in Atkinson, N. H., on the 3d ult., of Lizzy Jewell, aged between one and two hundred years. That's a wide latitude, there being a very respectable life-time between the two extremes. It is said, however, that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," when she was not called "old Lizzy Jewell." Some twenty years ago, she told the Mirror's informant that it was so many years ago she was born, that she could not tell how old she was. There Lizzy was not different from a great many other people—for there are few, we believe, who are competent to give the exact date of their entrance upon this mundane sphere. The account proceeds:

The earliest thing in her memory was that of attending the "General Muster," at Kings-town Plain. A singular fact, the most important in her life, except her birth, enables her to remember that: "A feller" came home with her from "training" and spent the evening. He never came again, and the faine then kindled burned brightly through life and only expired with her last breath. She never had another beau. She was Atkinson's chief spinner. For a hundred years she went about from house to house and rolled off from the large spinning wheel her "five skeins" or trotted off on a little flax wheel her "hank" a day.

The music of the wheel was often enlivened by snatches of the old songs, as:

Oh, that I could find a boy to suit my mind. In snuff taking she never had her equal.

Till within the last thirty years she used to take it moderately, and kept it in a nice box. Of late years she used a quiver of large phal instead, and did not nip it up in her fingers, but poured it into the hollow of her hand and put her nose into it. After the operation her face looked funny, inasmuch as having a very long beard, in spite of her attempts to keep it short with scissors, the yellow powder would assume the shape of an imperial or moustaches. Snuff did not give her voice a nasal tone as it does many people, but it was low and soft, as that of a magpie, till her lamp of light went out. She never really laughed, but sort of cackled and slid off into a snarl.

She outlived all of her relations, and has been supported by the town for the last fifteen years. Her physician passed an opinion that her body would keep for months after her death, it was so thoroughly enlivened in snuff.

No marble slab rises o'er the grave of this "oldest inhabitant," but generations yet unborn shall be familiar with the name of Lizzy Jewell.

AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAGE LAW.—The Post Office Committee of Congress propose the following amendments to the present Postage Law:

Each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical and magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every description of printed matter of no greater weight than 2 1/2 ounces, shall be charged one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under 2,000 miles; over 2,000, double these rates. All newspapers published regularly, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, and not weighing over one ounce, shall be charged with one half of the foregoing rates. The postage upon all printed matter shall be pre-paid either at the office where it is mailed, or at the office of delivery; otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon. All transient printed matter shall be charged as above, unless paid at the office where it is mailed. Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed suitable matter chargeable by weight and shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publication, one copy of each, for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber, in the County where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—A Portuguese paper gives some statistics which could only be obtained under one of those governments of the spy and secret police system. They report the state of matrimony in that country. There are in Portugal 872,634 married couples, of which the present condition is very nearly as follows:—women who have left their husbands for their lovers, 13,922; husbands who have left their wives for other women, 23,811. Couples who have agreed to live separately, 333,120. Couples who live in open warfare, under the same roof, 13,263. Couples who cordially hate each other, but dissemble their aversion under the appearance of love, 162,320. Couples who live in a state of tranquil indifference, 510,130. Couples who are thought by their acquaintances to be happy, but are not themselves convinced of it, 1,021,123. Couples that are happy as compared with those that are contentedly unhappy, 131. Couples indifferently happy in each other, 9. Total, 872,634.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN IN NOVA SCOTIA.—At Shipparbor, on the 29th of December, died Mr. Daniel Weekes, in the 17th year of his age. Mr. Weekes was born on Long Island, on the 31st of December, 1733, and served in the British army in which the gallant Wolfe fell, Sept. 12th, 1753, at which time he was 24 years old. He adhered to the royal cause at the time of the revolution, and received a grant of land at Shipparbor, on which he has since been settled. He brought up a family of 21 children, whose offspring to the third and fourth generation are settled around him, and scattered in many parts of the world, numbering several hundreds. In 1835 he enjoyed his second sight, and up to a couple of years ago went daily bareheaded into the woods to cut wood and timber, an occupation he preferred above all others.

VALUABLE RAILWAY INVENTION.—Judge Carpenter, of Rome, New York, has invented a means of preventing Railroad trains from running off the track. This invention consists of a middle rail, placed in the center of, and raised considerably above the two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-ties. A saddle is attached to the engine and cars at both ends, which sets over the middle rail, with friction rollers to play on both sides of it, thereby preventing the cars from rocking or running off. Whenever there is a tendency to run off, these friction rollers rise against the middle rail, and bring them back to their place again. It costs \$500 a mile, and an adoption of it could be made to assist trains in ascending elevated planes.—Sun.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

Palmer—The Bell Question.

The removal of the bell from the old meeting house in Palmer Center, to the Church at Thorndike, has created no little excitement and controversy in town during the past fortnight. As there appears to be various opinions as to the propriety and right of removing the bell to its present location, it is but just to all parties that a statement of the whole matter, as near as can be ascertained, be made.

On examining the records of the town, it appears that, in consideration of the honors bestowed on him by his fellow citizens, in sending him to the General Court, for several years successively, AARON MERRICK, Esq., presented the town—or the parish—with a bell, with the consideration that the town should build a cupola on the meeting house, and cause the bell to be rung on all days of public meetings, every noon, and at 9 o'clock, every evening. At a town meeting held April 4th, 1803, it was voted "to choose Rev. Moses Baldwin, Amos Hamilton and John Baldwin a Committee to render the thanks of the town to Aaron Merrick, Esq., for his generosity in presenting the town with an Excellent bell."

At another meeting, held the 18th day of the same month, it was voted "that the bell should be rung annually on the birth day of Esq. Merrick, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M." That this was ever done does not occur to the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

At this time, the meeting house and all therein was owned by the town, and every taxable person in town was taxed for the support of the minister. But it subsequently followed that a law was passed requiring religious societies to organize themselves independently of the towns. People were then required of a minister tax, by filing in to the Clerk of the society a certificate of withdrawal, which was done by many. The law, however, gave to the first society organized after this manner all the Church property belonging to the parish, and those who withdrew from the Society relinquished all their right to such property. This law, however, did not affect the owners of pews in the meeting house. If they withdrew from the society they could sell their slips or retain them, as they saw fit—and no alteration of the house could be made unless each pew holder or the town, gave consent. Agreeable to this provision, the town of Palmer in 1835, voted "that the town consent that the Congregational society make such alterations in the meeting house as they think proper, provided it is done without expense to the town in its corporate capacity, and that the society be allowed the avails of the Pews or Slips when sold."

The Society in Palmer Centre was the first in town, but in the course of events, the formation of other societies, and the decrease of population in the Old Center, rendered the removal of the society to Thorndike more convenient and desirable. Accordingly, the society was removed to a new Church at Thorndike, where it bears the same name as it did when at the center of the town.

We are informed by the members of this society, that they supposed they were entitled to the same church property at Thorndike that they were when at the Center. And under this conviction a number of them went up to the old church, two or three years ago, to obtain the bell for their new house. But the residents of the Old Center resisted their attempts to take it away, and the enterprise was abandoned for that time. But about the middle of last month they made another effort to obtain it which proved successful. They went up to the Center, early in the morning, took down the bell and removed it to Thorndike, where it now hangs in the cupola of the church. They give as a reason for going thus early and taking the bell, that it was to avoid any trouble or quarrel with the residents of the Center. The bell is an excellent one, and is said to contain one hundred crows of silver.

On the other hand, it is argued by the Center people, and many others in town, that the bell was given to the town and not to the society—that the removal of it from the old Church forfeits all the right the society or town has in it, and it reverts to the heirs of the donor. They represent that the Thorndike people took an underhanded course to obtain the bell—that they went after it when other people were asleep, and in fact, stole the bell from the church where it lawfully belonged, and from which no one had a right to take it without permission of the town.

The matter may be looked at in two ways. One is, if the bell was a present to the "first society," as its members contend, without any qualifications or provisions where it should remain, it honestly belongs to the society, however it may have changed its location. The other is, if the bell was a present to the town, as many also contend, the Society at Thorndike are responsible for their assumption of the town's property.

We are informed that there is an inscription on the bell, stating it to be a gift to the town of Palmer; if so, this ought to settle the controversy; but as there is a complication of circumstances connected with the town and church property, it is believed that a suit at law will grow out of the recent transaction.

Having given the facts in the case, to our best knowledge, we leave the subject, offering the use of our columns to those who better understand the matter, and who are willing to treat it in a fair, becoming manner.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have been credibly informed that while Mr. Merrick lived, and for six or seven years after his death, the bell was rung on his birth day, agreeably to the vote of the town.

Amherst and Belchertown Rail Road. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, at Amherst, on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

L. Sweetser, of Amherst, President; L. Sweetser, Ed. Dickinson, I. Conkey, Amherst; Myron Lawrence, Belchertown; Joseph Brown, Three Rivers; Thomas Williams, A. C. Lippert, New London, Directors.

The building of the Road was let to Messrs. Willis and George Phelps, of Springfield, and is to be ready for the cars to run over by the 4th of February 1863. Messrs. Phelps take a large amount of stock in the road.

The meeting voted an assessment of 20 per cent on the stock subscribed. It is now a fixed fact that the road will be built, and we congratulate our Amherst and Belchertown friends on the prospect of soon riding to Palmer on a rail!

The Fort Smith, (Ark.) Herald of the 2d ult., says that Gen. Blake, with a delegation of twelve or fifteen Seminoles and Creeks, arrived at that place the previous week, on their way to Florida, to induce the Seminoles in that State to emigrate to their new homes west of Arkansas. Gen. B. feels very sanguine of success, and believes he will be able to accomplish his design in a few weeks. In the mean time, Billy Bowlegs, the raggamuffin Chief of these Indians, threatens to shoot Gen. Blake in case he comes into his dominions.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says: "A company of persons belonging to the Presbyterian Church is about to found a colony in Oregon. Rev. J. A. Hanna goes out as pastor, and among the members now enrolled, who number sixty persons, are a physician, nine farmers, ten teachers, two mercantile clerks, a machinist, &c. A good many of them have wives and children. The overland route is fixed on, and the party are to rendezvous at Cincinnati on the 15th of March, and at St. Joseph's on the 15th of April."

The Winnebagoes are dissatisfied with the country assigned them, and on the 1st ult., the principal chiefs held a council in St. Paul with their agent, Major Friedly, on the subject. They had come down for that express purpose, and to invoke the good offices of Governor Ramsey in their behalf. It resulted in nothing. They have become greatly corrupted by contact with the whites, and their idleness, vice and intemperance is fast sweeping them away.

CONSPIRACY TO TAKE LIFE.—Samuel Ayland and Gustaf Tusholsky, Germans, and wealthy manufacturers of New York, have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to take the life of Charles Fox, a rival tradesman. Gustaf Albrecht, a German, makes affidavit that Ayland and Tusholsky offered him \$25 to take the life of Fox. The affair will be investigated.

Capt. Synn, who recently perished in the steamer Amazon, was the British officer whose efforts enabled the American passengers to get off from Chagres safely during the time of the terrible riot among the natives. Had it not been for his exertions, many of the passengers would have been slaughtered by the infuriated natives.

KOSUTH BLESSING CHILDREN.—The telegraph reports the following from Pittsburgh: Mrs. Johnson, a member of the congregation, was announced as wishing to present her child, 7 months old, whom she had named after Kosuth, before she had expected ever to have the pleasure to see him in America. The child was presented, and Kosuth pronounced the following blessing upon it: "May he be wiser, may he be braver than his namesake; but may he love his country as I have loved mine, love justice and freedom as I do, and be honored as I, before God, believe I am."

COLD WEATHER—SINGULAR.—We have never, in our recollection, seen or felt such cold weather as has been upon us within the last three or four days. On Monday and Tuesday last the thermometer stood at 2 degrees below zero—34 degrees below freezing point.

On Sunday night, a neighbor informs us, three of his dogs were frozen together with the ice on their bodies, while lying in a pen. In the morning they had to be separated by throwing hot water upon them. This seems strange, yet we are assured by gentlemen of veracity that it is strictly true—and that the dogs are all living and doing very well.

Cassville Standard, 22d ult.

THE HOME CIRCLE.—This is the title of a neatly printed, pleasant looking sheet recently started in Hartford, by P. Brockett & Co. It is expressly designed for the home circle—the family fireside. It will render brighter the hearthstones of those who take it. Terms \$1 a year, in advance. See the publishers' advertisement in another column.

A duel was fought in the outskirts of the city of Cleveland, on the 16th ult. The challenged party fired his pistol in the air. The challenger took deliberate aim, and the ball passed by the head of his antagonist, and lodged in a tree. The affair was then settled.

We would call attention to the Advertisement of "The Life and Public Services of Gen. Andrew Jackson," in another column. Such a book will be highly valuable, and should be read by every person in the United States.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WELCOME TO KOSUTH.—Erastus Hopkins, who was sent to Pittsburg to welcome Kosuth, on behalf of the Legislature, to Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech to the distinguished Magyar, the following being an extract:

It is well, sir, that your feet have not yet pressed the soil of Massachusetts. It is well that you landed elsewhere—that you have surveyed the most prosperous portions of the Atlantic coast; that you have surmounted the formidable Alleghenies, and planted your feet in the confines of this great valley. It is well that you should comprehend its vast extent; that you should float down these mighty streams, and survey these mighty valleys—that when your soul has become expanded by these scenes, and gratified by the fine institutions which adorn and bless them—then, and not till then, should you turn your foot-steps on a holy pilgrimage to the spot where American liberty had its birth.—[Applause.] Its embryo shrouded in the souls of those illustrious and highly accomplished Patriotic exiles, when, with religion for their handmaid, they set foot on the rock of Plymouth, and encountered the stern rigors of a New England winter. [Applause.] Their first born child was popular Education. [Applause.] Their second was popular Freedom. [Great applause.] In what words can the history of any Commonwealth be so gloriously emblazoned, as in those three words, and in the order in which I name them: Religion, Education, Freedom? [Applause.] Here, sir, is a tri-color for the world. [Applause.]

Such, pre-eminently such, is the record of Massachusetts. One word only need be added to bring her history to the present hour, and that is but a corollary of the former—I mean prosperity. As the man of piety surveys her annals, and hears her people count their wealth, he finds a new fact added to the proof of ages—"Never have I seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread."

I have said, Sir, that Massachusetts is the birth place of American liberty. When, then, you have seen the full stature with which she fills these vast valleys and stretches herself over these mighty mountains, come to our little nursery, so retired from the turpitudes and corruptions of the Old World, and we will show you the cradle where she was rocked. [Applause.] Come, sir, and we will show you the holy spot where the first baptismal blood of the Revolution was sprinkled upon her consecrated head, the Camp-ground where Washington first unsheathed his sword in her defense, [Applause.] and the fortifications which he first erected for her entrenchment. From the windows and balconies of the Legislative Hall, hence this invitation to you has emanated, these spots can be seen. [Applause.]

Come, then, and stand amid these hallowed scenes; gaze upon them; listen to their silent eloquence; till it steals through every fibre and breaks up every fountain of your soul. Drink with us of these first well-springs of American liberty, and you will find them still gushing and pure! [Applause.] Ah, Sir, is it not fitting that your last pilgrimage to this continent should be to such a place—that as you embark for the Old World, your parting act should be to drink at the most hallowed fountains of the New? [Great applause.] Sir, Massachusetts will welcome you. She is the descendant of illustrious exiles, who fleeing from oppression in the Old World, sought freedom in the New. Her past history, her filial piety, bid you welcome as an exile. [Applause.]

ARMED AT ALL POINTS.—The Californians appear still to have considerable faith in Colt's revolvers, as a means of justice. A correspondent of the York Republican thus describes the members of a court in which he was a claimant:—"The counsel opposed to me, General Anderson, a fine looking old gentleman, was armed with a large bowie knife, that hung like a broadsword by his side, and I was perhaps the only unarmed man in the body. The Judge had his Colt revolvers buckled on—the spectators had their—the grand jury, etc., and, as I said, the sheriff and his assistants theirs. In fact, Colt's revolvers and raw bravery are a part of every equipment."

A little son and daughter of the late Mr. Charles Gregory, of Norwalk, Ct., went on the ice to slide, last Wednesday, when the little girl broke through and fell into the water. She called to her brother for help, and the little fellow ran to assist her when he, too, fell in, and both were drowned. Their mother is left a widow, poor, and childless. Her husband was drowned a few years since.

ONE PROFESSION UNREPRESENTED IN THE STATE PRISON.—At the recent celebration of Franklin's Birth day in New York, Mr. Bigelow, (who is connected with the Evening Post), stated that he had once been an Inspector of State Prisons, and that during all his connection with the Prison at Sing Sing more than twenty years, there had never been a single practical printer within its walls, and he had been assured that a printer had never been sent to Sing Sing since it was built, notwithstanding every other trade and profession, from clergymen and lawyers down to carpenters and shoemakers, was represented.

TAKE NOTICE.—Townsend, the Saranaplan man says his book exhibits an outlay for advertising, in the course of five years, in the various papers of the United States, of \$800,000. He says, for six months, he cut off all advertisements, to see if his medicines would go off on their own merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost \$300,000 by it! the sales dwindled down to nothing; for his competitors seeing him drop off, went on advertising, and got the start of him.

MOSES IN THE BULGARIAN.—The editor of the Springfield Post states that on returning to his sanctum, after a brief absence, he found lying on his desk "the miniature of a beautiful young lady, beaming forth from the editorial litter that surrounded it, with the heavenly radiance of Moses in the bush." Whereupon he exclaimed in ecstasy: "God bless the fairy foot which lay loving before us, and the ever thoughtful friend who placed it there—we think we know them both."

DIED FROM BEING BURNED.—Elizabeth Foster, widow of Festus Foster, aged 82, died on the 27th ult., in Brimfield, from the effects of being burnt. Her clothes took fire, and before they could be extinguished, she was shockingly burned.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 2d.

In the House, the Speaker's hammer fell at 11, there being less than one-third of the members present. Mr. Rowson of West Brookfield, denounced a call of the roll, which was ordered. The result was that 128 members responded—6 only, out of 44, present from this city.

Mr. Monroe attempted to excuse his colleagues, by informing the house that he presumed they were very wisely and properly engaged in shoveling the late snow from the side-walks, that would otherwise endanger the public safety.

To which, was replied: does the State pay members for shoveling snow? On re-opening the doors there soon appeared a quorum in their places; and a small amount of customary business was transacted. Six or Eight petitions for the enactment of the Maine Law were presented and referred, adding as many more hundred names to the enormous pile already before the Committee. Orders of the day were taken up, and sundry matters advanced one stage. Adjourned.

Felt 3d. House met at 11 o'clock. The Journal of Monday read, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Burton. Petitions presented and referred, of several parties, in aid of the Maine Liquor Law—of the overseers of the town of Ashland for State Pauper allowances, &c. &c.

Passed to be enacted.—Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in advance of the revenue.

Orders of the day were taken up, and several Bills to incorporate Insurance Companies passed to a third reading.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bills in further addition &c. to establish the City of Roxbury; relating to shop breaking and aggravated larceny; to incorporate the South Boston Sanitarium Society.

Then followed various Bills that were debated up to the hour of 2 o'clock, when Mr. Earle, of Worcester, moved to adjourn.

Wednesday 4th. House came to order at 11, and prayer was offered. Papers from the Senate passed in concurrence.

Petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and papers of a like nature were in order. Many petitions were received and referred to committees. Also, a remonstrance from John T. Heard and others, of Boston, against the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, which was likewise received and referred.

Orders of the day were quietly disposed of, and after a small amount of ordinary business, the House adjourned at 2 1/2 minutes past 12.

Next Friday is assigned, by the two branches, for the choice of State Auditor.

There is little doubt that the contested election cases will all be reached in the course of the present week. The Lowell case has been unanimously agreed upon, by granting the first three elected, their seats—the question was not debated.

Next week will reach the "Maine Liquor Bill," but the length of time requisite to a full discussion of its merits and demerits, proposed amendments, and final disposition of the whole matter, cannot be guessed at; time alone must give the history and fate of the Bill.

Rumors are again rife that Gov. Boutwell is preparing another batch of *relates* at his disposal, for the offices of Attorney, Sheriff, Police Justice, Attorney-General, &c. &c., of the Suffolk District. Loaves and Fishes in olden time, as now, were distributed among the hungry multitude, and much provision left when all were served—but, it remains to be ascertained, how many "Baskets full" will be taken up by modern dispensers of the "staff of life" after the service has been completed.

Verily, "the time of Figs is not yet,"—but by digging, watering, pruning and spading, may we not hope for much fruit, in the time? X Y Z.

In the House, Saturday, a call was made on the Governor for the dissertations on the potatoe rot, which may have been called forth by the \$10,000 premium offered by the last Legislature. The Committee on Mercantile Affairs were directed to memorialize Congress for an appropriation to build a Light House upon Minor's Rock. The report on the Lowell election case was accepted by the House, which settles this affair.

The attempts to increase the pay and mileage of the members of the Legislature have failed. The House, after considerable discussion, adopted the usual rates of mileage and compensation.

On Monday, in the Senate, the town of Dorchester was refused remuneration for its expenses to preserve order at a militia muster last August, although Senator Keyes made a strong appeal in its behalf, and denounced the militia in his usually fish-woman style.—He was replied to by Mr. Brinly and Mr. Beal.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Orders were adopted, that the Judiciary Committee consider whether any changes in the Courts of the Commonwealth are required; that the Committee on the Militia consider the expediency of altering the laws so that the State shall furnish arms to light infantry companies, instead of towns; and that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to the location of District School Houses. It was also ordered that the Judiciary Committee consider the expediency of giving to the Supreme Judicial Court concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in writs of entry for the foreclosure of mortgages, and of giving to the Courts of Common Pleas concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Judicial Court in actions concerning easements.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State, containing the documents required by the order of the 14th of January, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, and 2,500 copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate on Wednesday, on the second ballot, Rev. Samuel Wolcott, of Belchertown, (Congregationalist), was chosen preacher of the annual election sermon. The Judiciary reported an act to define Felony, and a bill concerning mortgages of Railroads.—The same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of further provisions by law, for ejectment, in case of forcible entry and detainer.

On Thursday, in the Senate, petitions were presented in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. The Committee on Towns reported a resolve changing the name of the town of Sherburne in Middlesex County, so that it shall be hereafter called Sherborn.

HOCES.—A lot of druggists in the Eastern cities of the State petitioned against the passage of the Maine Law. The Committee on Elections reported against those, who petitioned against the right of Mr. Nye of Plymouth to his seat in the House.

Elizur Bates and others of Springfield petitioned for a change in the law regulating the measurement of charcoal.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported the Senate bill to enable aliens to hold real estate in this Commonwealth, with amendments.

ANOTHER HANGING SCENE.—Hiram Knickerbocker was executed in Buffalo on Friday, last week, making two executions in the state of New York on the same day. Otto Grunzig, another murderer, was to have been hung in New York the same day, but a confession of his mistress, that she poisoned his wife, led to a respite for the criminal for a few weeks.

Hiram Knickerbocker protested his innocence to the last. He said:

"I wish to say I am innocent of the intentional murder of Barker. If the Governor and people could know all, they would not hesitate to commute my sentence, if not to pardon me. You are hanging a man for larceny. I had no intention to kill Barker, nor can I account for his death, except that I lost my presence of mind. With my last breath, I say that I am innocent." The prisoner then turned to the Clergyman, and said: "These are my sentiments—I feel it." He then continued to the people: "I trust in God—I know that he is near me now. God will forgive me and relieve my soul. I repeat, that I am innocent of the intentional murder of any man. These are my dying words, as I said before." He then spoke gratefully of the attentions received from Sheriff Farnham and others, and shook hands with him and all on the scaffold. At 12 minutes past 12 o'clock the Sheriff cut the rope, and the wretched man was launched into eternity. As he was placed on the trap-door, he exclaimed: "Oh, save me, Christ, save me!"

ROM AND LITERATURE.—The following Petition against the Maine Liquor Law, signed mostly by Irishmen, was received in the House of Representatives, last Saturday.—Will not all those who are opposed to the law come forward and sign it?

"To the Hon the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned Believing that great evils would to the People and to friends of Law and Order. In this Commonwealth, to enact, or Pass, a Law Semblable to that which is Called the Maine Liquor Law, your Petitioners humbly Pray that your Hon. Body,—May Possess more wisdom than to pass any measure Contrary to the Law and Constitution.

And thus in Duty bound will ever Pray. Lawrence McCarthy and 108 others."

A SAD LESSON.—The True American mentions the appearance in Trenton, of a man who has just been released from the State Prison, after serving a term of twenty years. During this time the march of improvement has been so rapid, that almost every vestige of all that was familiar to him there has been swept away. Cities and towns have grown up, railroads and telegraphs have been established; the ocean is navigated by steamboats, in short, almost everything which to us appears old and void of novelty, must appear strange and wonderful to him. He entered his cell, of 8 by 10, a young man, and comes out with the marks of age, and the stamp of ignominy upon him.

PAINTED CHECKS—OH!—The Lowell News has given the best reason for ladies painting their cheeks that we remember to have seen. It says:

The last reason assigned to us by the ladies for painting is, that paint is a preservative.—We suppose this to be true, for all know that paint will preserve a wooden house, and if it will preserve a wooden house, it should a wooden head, most certainly.

If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or to let go?

The above very profound question we find going the round of the papers. Would it not be an equally profound question to ask how can a man get hold of a tiger's tail?

BIO MEX.—Hon. Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown, brags that he is the heaviest man in the State. Dr. Brown of Springfield, also a large man, says he weighs 15 pounds more than the Hon. Senator. The Doctor's weight is 360 pounds. We know lots of folks who feel as big as either of the above gentlemen.

GOLD.—Over two millions of dollars in gold dust arrived in New York on Friday, last week, by the Cherokee and Prometheus.

HUNG.—Lawrence Reilly, was executed at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, last week, for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law. He made no confession.

We don't want to insinuate that the fair sex are cruel or unmerciful, but it is a fact that within the past month we have seen hundreds of them out slaying.

Jenny Lind Married.

The fair Songstress of Sweden has taken to herself a mate. She was married at Boston last Thursday morning, to Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist at her Concerts.

The parties had contrived to keep this one thing pertaining to Jenny Lind's movements a profound secret, until Mr. Goldschmidt made his appearance at the Registrar's office the morning of Thursday, for a certificate. The following is the official record of the joyful termination:

Married, in Boston, at the residence of Mr. S. G. Ward, by the Rev. Charles Mason, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wahlstrom of New York, the Swedish Consul, the Hon. Edw. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. N. L. Bowditch, her legal adviser, and other friends being present—Otto Goldschmidt, of Hamburg, to Mlle. Jenny Lind, of Stockholm, Sweden.

The happy pair left Boston the afternoon of the same day, for Northampton, where they arrived in the evening, and where they will reside for the present. Oh, Jenny!

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The School Teachers of Palmer have formed an Association for the purpose of benefiting themselves and all those who are intending to become Teachers. The first meeting was held at Thorndike one evening last week. Such an institution cannot but interest, not only the Teachers, but every parent and child in town. The character of our Schools will be elevated, the Teachers will learn, one from another, the best method of conquering difficulties, and the Scholar will enjoy the experience and wisdom of the whole body of Teachers. We cannot but hope that every Teacher in town, and those fitting themselves for that calling, will become members of the Association.

THE GARDNER CLAIM.—A despatch from Washington states that conclusive evidence has been received from the American Minister, that the Gardner claim is an out-and-out fraud, and that evidence has been procured to show that all the books and vouchers of Gardner, upon which the claim of half a million was paid, were forgeries. The case is to come up in the court in a few days, when the Government will ask for a postponement with the view of bringing witnesses from Mexico.

THE SUPREME COURT, has decided, in the case of William W. Merrick, of Wilbraham, vs. Cyrena Merrick, his wife, concerning the custody of a boy six years old, child of the parties, who have separated, that the mother with her mother till ten years old, at which time he shall pass to the custody of the father.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.—The passenger train was put in motion by means of horse power, under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Stephenson, upon the Stockton and Darlington Railway, in England. It was on the 27th of September, 1825. In the following year Mr. Stephenson employed locomotives in the transportation of passengers.

SNAKE.—A black snake, four feet long and four inches round, was last week picked up on Mount Tom and carried into the Halloway Freeman office. He was stiff as a snake at first, but on getting where it was warm he came to life and squirmed, of course.

Graham's Magazine for February is decidedly a rich number. The editorial matter is especially interesting. Graham don't make as many promises as some of the Magazines, but he is never behind in furnishing an excellent book. The book is for sale at Bowles' Book Store.

Our Legislative correspondent writes, privately, that he is in possession of facts concerning the policy of that body, which, should he divulge them, would "sit up the monkeys amazingly." Let's have them; never mind the monkeys.

Hon. Joseph Bowman, of New Braintree, an esteemed citizen, and for twenty-one years President of the Ware Bank, died in that town on the 30th ult., at the age of 80.

CHANGED.—The name of the Union House, at Springfield, has been changed to Warrior House. We know of a hotel in this region that ought to have its name changed.

MATERIAL AID.—Kossuth has written a letter in which he states that he has received \$30,000 for the cause of Hungary, and has contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each.

The mangled remains of Tony Lehman, the Jew pedlar, who has been missing from the vicinity of Philadelphia since the 8th of Jan., were found on Friday, in the Delaware river at Port Richmond. The body was dismembered, the head being off, and concealed in three sacks which were accidentally discovered by some children at play on the bank of the river. The sacks were frozen in the ice. Andrew McBride, who recently murdered his brother in the same neighborhood, is supposed to have been concerned also in this horrid deed, in connection with his brother, now dead, and another relative.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to exempt the homestead of every family from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill provide that the debtor shall designate his homestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value.

Baron Pasquier, who was principal surgeon to Louis Philippe, and who was by his side at the moment when he fled on the 24th February, has just died.

Elder Orson Hyde's paper in Iowa defends the Mormon system of a plurality of wives. The Mormon law allows it and the Elder deems it no sin.

XXXIII CONGRESS—First Session.

On Saturday, last week, neither branch of Congress was in session.

On Monday, in the Senate, Commodore Stockton made a speech on Kossuth and Intervention, and laid down what he considered the proper course of conduct for this country. He could not join Great Britain, and Russia had always been the friend of the United States. Mr. McKee, of Mississippi, concluded his speech on Foote's Compromise Resolution, explaining and vindicating the State Rights party from the charge of disunion, a doctrine which he first heard from Mr. Foote himself.

The House of Representatives keeps calling on the Departments for information by which the members hope to prove corruption or malfeasance on former administrations. The country will soon begin to call upon them to do something or go home. Resolutions were presented from Alabama against and from New Jersey for Kossuth's Intervention doctrine. A proposition was made to amend the Constitution of the United States in respect to the election of President and Senators, and of the term of office of the Judiciary. A bill was introduced to establish a Public Printing Office, and an order passed to inquire into the power of our Consuls abroad.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, a petition was presented, from Mr. Douhlev, from New York, asking intervention all over creation. Mr. Cooper presented a petition, from Philadelphia, against the establishment of a Mint where it is most wanted. The subject of the last was then taken up, and Mr. Badger offered a bill by which the penalties should be transferred from the back to the stomach, purse, moral character, standing, &c. of the sailor. A long debate ensued on this, after which the bill was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Felch, without concluding, addressed the Senate in favor of the Iowa Land Railroad Grant, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cabell, of Fla., delivered himself of a running speech, or rather of speeches, denouncing all "isms" but Calhounism. He expressed a preference for Fillmore, and strong objections to Scottism, and stirred up the anvil of Opposition incongruity generally. Slavery and the harmony measures were overhauled in admirable detail.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Clark's Intervention Resolution was postponed till Monday next. Mr. Stockton presented petitions for a line of steamers to Galway, and another Sir John Franklin expedition. Mr. Hamilton reported against remission of duties on several articles for religious uses. Mr. Shields introduced a bill granting land for relief of the Indigent Insane. Several matters received their incident, progressive and final touches, and then the Census Printing Corruption Bill was taken up, an amendment offered, and then postponed. Mr. Felch spoke on the Iowa Railroad Grant. Mr. Bell took the floor on the same subject. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, after some preliminary business, the subject of employing newspapers to publish the laws, &c., was taken up. Mr. Stuart, who first introduced the measure, said he wished to discontinue the Press from the control of the Government, and to secure this end he proposed to have the laws published in newspapers in every Congressional District, in place of, as now, in two in each State. This paradox so struck the members "all in a heap," that after a brief consideration of the Bounty Land Warrant bill, they adjourned.

The notorious forger, Capt. French, who, with five or six of his companions, has been eight or ten months confined in jail at Durango, Mexico, awaiting trial for robbery, &c., recently made a desperate but ineffectual rush upon the turnkey with a view of liberating himself and companions. The affair resulted in two or three of the party being flogged and the whole number placed in heavy irons, where they still remain.

SHOCKING.—While a mother was temporarily absent from her house near Townsend, Md., a large hog came in, dragged the infant from its cradle, and commenced devouring it. He had eaten off both its hands, and one of its ears, and mangled the body, when interrupted, but it was supposed the child would not recover.

A man named Gable died recently in Indiana, who was a believer in the Rappers, and had not taken any nourishment for two weeks, and had burnt his hands by holding them against the fire, for the purpose of taking the electricity out, as he said, while under extraordinary excitement. Exhaustion and excitement were the probable cause of his death.

A BIG CHUNK.—The New York Times states that in front of the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall street, there is a mass of native Copper ore, weighing 4,700 pounds, a portion of a mass of 55 1-2 tons, which was taken from the Minnesota Mines, on the Ontonagon River, Lake Superior.

Run—A man and his wife purchased a gallow of run, in one of the villages of Yates County, N. Y., recently, and started for home in a sleigh. On arriving home, the drunken husband left his wife sitting in the sleigh, where she was found the next morning, frozen to death.

The grocery store of Mr. Eddy in Troy, was broken open on Monday night, robbed, set on fire, and entirely consumed, with its contents. Loss \$2500—insured for \$1400. An adjoining shoe store was also broken open and robbed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire it. The city is besieged with burglars and incendiaries.

The Old State House at Columbus, Ohio, was consumed by fire on Sunday morning. The fire broke out in the Senate chamber, and destroyed everything except the clerk's desk, which contained, however, most of the valuable papers.

George Alberti, convicted at Philadelphia of assisting slaves to escape, and who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, has been pardoned by Gov. Bigler.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The English sloop-of-war Flying Fish reports, on her late arrival in England, that the abolition of the slave trade is approaching, and that the merchants on the coast formerly engaged in the business, have abandoned the trade. The Admiralty are lengthening the commissions of the ships on the stations, it is supposed, with the intention of bringing the affair to a completion.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a lad named Jacob Lehman, who has been missing from his home in Philadelphia since the 8th of January, was found by some children under the ice on the flats of the Delaware River at Richmond, on Friday last. The remains were shockingly mutilated, and were sewed up in three sacks. Several gashes were found upon the breast and skull.

Niagara Falls has been Sam Patching. The Table Rock on the Canada side caved in a short time since, and the Yankee side would not give in beat, but tried the leap too, on Sunday last. Very little water fell over the point which has now fallen in.

HORRID.—The wife of Mr. Jeremiah Bantfield, of Chester, N. H., on Sunday, the 25th, in a fit of insanity, while alone in the room with her child, an infant of two weeks old, deliberately laid the child upon a block, and clouted its head off with an axe.

A heavy mass of earth fell upon a squad of Irish laborers, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, near Ludlow, Vt. Two were dead when dug out, and others were injured.

Greely Putney, of Westboro', Mass., has been convicted of manslaughter, for killing Thomas Malany in a fight, last October.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.—The steamer De Clinton struck a snag and sunk near Memphis, Tenn., on the 25th ult. About thirty persons were drowned.

Philip J. Roe, a young and respected citizen, was frozen to death near Charlestown, Ind., on the 12th ult.

Taking all things together, we think that the weather is now very fine; the sun shines brightly, and the moon shines, nightly—what a pleasant time.

The whole number of petitions presented to the New York Legislature, for the adoption of the Maine Law, 150,000.

Congress has been in Session six weeks, during which one Law and three Resolutions have been passed.

Another Scientific Wonder.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market. Feb. 5th.—At market 875 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 45 Cows and Calves, 2700 Sheep and Lambs, and 30 Swine. Prices: Beef Cattle—Extra, \$6.25; 1st quality \$6; 2d, \$5.00 a 5.50; 3d, \$4.00 a 4.75. Working Oxen—\$2.5, 97, 100 a 115. Cows and Calves—\$2.50, 24, 31 a 35. Sheep and Lambs—\$2, 24 a 29, extra \$2 a 6. Swine—retail 9 a 12.

BORN.—In this town, (Bondsville) Feb. 1, a daughter to Rockwell Borley.

MARRIED.—In this town (Three Rivers), Jan. 18th, Wm. Fletcher and Mrs. Susan Foster, both of this town.

At Belchertown, 23th, Nathaniel E. Dwight, and Harriet H. daughter of Josiah Bartlett of B.

At Ware, 20th, Horatio Ely of Boston, and Mary S. Ansdon of W.

At New Britain, Ct, 21st ult, Elisha B. Brigham of Belchertown, and Caroline H. Andrews.

At Greenwich, 27th ult, Joel D. Simonds of Ware, and Sarah Jane Drinkwater of G.

DIED.—In this town, Feb. 4th, John Peck, 34.

In this town, Jan. 16th, Widow Mary Chapin, of West Springfield, aged 71.

At Holyoke Feb. 1, at the residence of John Ashley, Lorenzo Chapin aged 39.

Papers in Vermont please copy. At Greenfield, Conn., 23d, Ephraim Nichols, 94 yrs. 9 mos., a revolutionary soldier of sterling integrity, who early enlisted in the service of his country, and who was actively engaged in a number of its important battles.

Valentines! Valentines!! JUST received, a splendid lot of Valentines at J. BOWLES' Book Store. Palmer Depot, Feb. 5th, 1852. 42

REMOVAL. E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvray's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers. Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 43

Sons of Temperance. YOU are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Members of Day Spring Division, will be held at their Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 9th, at 7 o'clock.

G. M. STACY, R. S. pro tem. Per order of W. F. Palmer, Feb. 6th, 1852.

REMOVAL. T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvray's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House. Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 44

To the Friends of the Union.

JUST PUBLISHED, **The Life and Public Services of General Andrew Jackson,** Seventh President of the United States, INCLUDING the most important of his State Papers, with the Eulogy delivered by the Hon. George Bancroft. Edited by John S. Jenkins, A. M. Published by Geo. H. Derby & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Now that all that was mortal of Jackson, is gone from among us, and there remains of the once great man, but the memory of his actions now that party strife and political turmoil can no longer buffet his name and fame between the goals of opposing factions—now that the dead may claim, what few distinguished men ever received while living, the dispassionate judgment of their fellow men, now is the time for the life of Andrew Jackson to be written. A new generation is springing up, to which the deeds of his life will be matters of history, and it is right that it should receive its knowledge of them, through a medium free from prejudice and party spirit.

The question of the Union brings up his action on the Nullification question, and in the very words which Bancroft, in his Eulogy in 1845, applied to the author of the Proclamation, "The Union—it must be preserved." The whole influence of the past was involved in the issue of the Constitution; from the council chambers of the fathers who moulded our institutions from the hall where American Independence was declared, the clear, loud cry was uttered—"The Union—it must be preserved."

The Union—it must be preserved. From Lexington and Bunker's Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the field of Eutaw—from the cane-brakes that sheltered the men of Marion—the repeated, long-continued echoes came up—"The Union—it must be preserved."

Every battle-field of the revolution—from Lexington and Bunker's Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the field of Eutaw—from the cane-brakes that sheltered the men of Marion—the repeated, long-continued echoes came up—"The Union—it must be preserved."

Our authorized Agent will call and present the Book for inspection.

N. B.—Agents wanted to sell the above work in all the States in the Union. Apply, post paid, to GEO. H. DERBY & Co., 164 Main St., Buffalo.

A Chance for Employment. TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the month, or share the profits of the business. None but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office. Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. 4042

Pocket Book Lost. LOST, on Tuesday, the 25th of November, last, at or near Palmer Depot, a calf skin Pocket Book, containing \$12 in bills, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one who will return the above to the owner. FREDERICK STEBBINS. Wilbraham, Jan. 3, 1852. 3432

For Sale Cheap. AN account of One Dollar against Augustus Hamilton, the same being for money borrowed of me "for a few days," some months since. Any one wishing to purchase can have it cheap. JASON B. MAYNARD. Palmer, Feb. 7th. 34

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. HAMPDEN SS. A Justice's court holden at Palmer, before John Ward, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for said County, at the office of said Justice, on the first Saturday of January, A. D. 1852, it being the third day of said month.

Milton C. Manger, Pff. vs. Michel Deloge Dft. In an action of contract to recover twenty dollars, as appears by the writ on file in this action. And now it appearing to said Justice that said defendant at the time of service of this writ, was not an inhabitant of, or resident in this Commonwealth; and it further appearing upon inspection of the officer's returns thereon, that a buggy wagon was attached on said writ, and that no personal service of said writ was made on the defendant. Orders that notice of this Court be holden at Palmer aforesaid, at the office of said Justice, on the sixth day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., by publishing this order in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper published at said Palmer, two weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be, at least, fourteen days before said sixth day of March, and that this action be continued to said time and place.

JOHN WARD, Justice of the Peace.

Plows. THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD. 35th Palmer, Dec. 27.

Notice. THIS may certify that I give my son Elihu S. Sperry, from time from time, and shall claim none of wages and pay no debts of his contracting. ZEBINA SQUIERS. Palmer, Jan. 26, 1852. 3441

Hampden Agriculture. THE Annual meeting of the Hampden Co. Agricultural Society for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year will be holden at the Court House in Springfield, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested. A. A. ALLEN, Sec.

Particular Notice. THE undersigned having relinquished business in this place will leave town as early as first March next. All persons indebted either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against me are requested to present them for settlement. My books may be found for the present, at the store recently occupied by me. A. P. CHAPMAN. 1st41. Palmer, Jan. 26, 1852.

KID Gloves! Kid Gloves! T. C. DENECKE'S Monro, May, 1851. 44

THE CELEBRATED



OXYGENATED BITTERS. A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, A Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulence or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, &c. &c. &c. **GENERAL DEBILITY,** and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease. They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of **FEVER AND AGUE.** These Bitters have received the **Highest Testimonials** ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from **MEMBERS OF CONGRESS** and other parties well known to the public. Any individual wishing further information respecting this **INVALUABLE MEDICINE,** is invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston. General Agents. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signatures of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W. S. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co., and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 ly

County of Hampden. STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures for the County of Hampden, from January 1, 1851, to January, 1852, published in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, viz:

EXPENDITURES.	
Paid to Travers Jurors for services, \$9,979 99	
" Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, Crier, Messenger and Constables for attending Courts and service of process, 112 72	
" " Clerks of the Courts, 351 65	
" on bills for the administration of Criminal Justice, not embracing Dec. Term, 1,307 53	
" to County Commissioners, 2,042 73	
" " Examiners, 18 09	
" " Committees, Surveyors, &c., 258 34	
" for Land Damages, 2,009 00	
" " Roads, Bridges, and Monuments, 553 11	
" " Printing, 291 21	
" " Money borrowed and interest, 5,145 39	
" Addition to Court House and alterations and repairs of the same, and furniture, 5,382 39	
" " Stationery, Record Books, Fuel, &c., 722 77	
" " Trial and support of Lunatic Paupers, 1 44 0	
" " Keeper of Jail and House of Correction above the earnings of the prisoners, 4,567 67	
" for Fuel, Bedding, Clothing, and other incidental expenses of the Jail and House of Correction, 639 39	
" " to Overseers, 159 00	
" " for guard for 15 months' salary, 125 00	
" " for miscellaneous, 147 94	
" " Treasurer's salary, 300 00	
	\$32,100 45

RECEIPTS.	
Received of C. Rice, Esq., late Sheriff, one half excess of fees, 3 30	
" " Rich'd Bliss, Esq., Clerk do, 475 00	
" " Treas'r of Commonwealth for support of lunatic paupers, 100 00	
" for Costs on Criminal Prosecutions, 91 15	
" " Pedlars' Licenses, 27 00	
" " Apothecaries' Licenses, 25 00	
" " Costs on Petitions for Roads not located, 690 14	
" " Criminal bills barred by Statute of Limitations, 19 47	
" " An old Store sold, 2 00	
" " Money bor'd temporarily, 8,033 50	
" " on Taxes for 1850, 5,977 38	
" " " 1851, 18,653 23	
	\$34,047 26

N. T. LEONARD, Chair'n of County Commrs. WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer. Springfield, Jan. 10, 1852. 3441

A Farm for Sale. PLEASANTLY situated in the North-western corner of Stowe, County of Middlesex, two miles from the meeting house, containing 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with good Buildings thereon.

The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of building and wall, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire of ABRAHAM WHITCOMB. 2nd41. Stowe, January, 1852.

Take Notice. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment; for by so doing you will save yourselves much trouble and expense. Four weeks will be allowed for settlements after which time the bills will go into other hands for collection. CYRUS KNOX Jr. 441. Palmer, Jan. 29, 1852.

CLOTHING

JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see. L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor. Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4. Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 44

For Sale. THE House now owned and occupied by the Subscriber, J. S. BAILEY. Palmer Dec. 5th, 1851.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 44

Dissolution. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. Smith & Sons was dissolved Sept. 6th, 1851, by mutual consent. N. SMITH, G. K. SMITH, P. L. SMITH.

The Carriage-making business heretofore will be conducted by the subscribers, at the old stand under the name of G. K. Smith & Co. G. K. SMITH, P. L. SMITH. 344

Palmer, Sept. 6th, 1851. BAILEY'S Caps, very handsome and fashionable at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 44

E. L. CHILDS, DENTIST, PALMER, Mass. All operations warranted.

REFERENCES. Rev. T. Wilson, A. V. Blanchard; Wm. Holbrook, M. D., S. H. Hall. Office opposite McGilvray's Block. 319

E. L. C. would also give notice that he will be at the Hotel in Monson, on Saturday of each week, when he will make engagements on other days if necessary.

A New Enterprise. THE Subscriber has added to his already extensive stock a complete assortment of **Children's Clothing;**

Boys from 4 to 14 years old can be fitted and dressed in a few minutes, and at less cost than what the clothes necessary will cost. Parents are respectfully invited to examine for their selves. T. C. DENECKE. Monson, May 24th, 1851. 44

Prospectus of the Home Circle For 1852.

THE HOME CIRCLE is a paper devoted to Polite Literature, General Intelligence, News, Agriculture, Tales, Wit, Poetry, &c. It is printed entirely from new type, on paper of a good quality, and issued regularly every Saturday. It will be entirely free from profanity, vulgarity or anything that can corrupt or deprave the mind.

Great Attractions for the coming Year. On, and after the first of January, we shall commence the publication of a series of very interesting TALES, SKETCHES, &c. We shall endeavor to have at least one article in every number from the pen of some Author well known to the public. Our Miscellaneous will be selected from the best productions that the wide field of Literature affords, and no pains will be spared to render this part of our paper as agreeable and profitable for the parlor and the fireside as possible.

Each number will contain an Agricultural and Youth's Department. **NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.** Terms to subscribers \$1 per annum invariably in advance, or we will furnish Harper's Magazine and The Home Circle for one year, commencing the 1st of January, for \$3; thus bringing the Home Circle free to all those who bring their subscriptions for Harper's Magazine to us.

This paper will be put upon a weekly issue the third of April next, at the low price of \$1 a year to all those who commence their subscriptions now, thus making it the cheapest paper in New England.

Sample copies will be sent to any person addressing, post paid, F. BROCKETT & Co., Hartford, Ct.

1852. BOOKS 1852. FOR the Holidays, Christmas and New Years Presents, Annals for 1852, Poets' Tokens of Friendship, Bibles, Juvenile Books, and a variety of Works suitable for the Holidays. School Books of all kinds at J. Bowles' Book-store, opposite the Depot. Dec. 20. 35th

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In Insolvency.

BEFORE A. W. STOCKWELL, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in the matter of Jacob J. Davis of Palmer, in said County, Insolvent Debtor. To A. R. Murdock of Palmer, Assignee in said case, having been appointed Assignee, you are hereby directed to call the second meeting of the creditors of the said Insolvent Debtor, to be held at a Court of Insolvency at J. H. Morton's office in Springfield, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to publish notice thereof on three different days, in the newspaper called the Journal, printed at Palmer, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims. You are also directed to give written notice by mail or otherwise, of the time and place of the said meetings, to all known creditors of the said Insolvent Debtor. And you will then and there produce to the said Commissioner and to the creditors present, fair and true accounts of all the receipts and payments touching the estate of the said Debtor.

And you are further directed to make return at said meeting of this order with your doings therein. Witness my hand this twenty-seventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. A. W. STOCKWELL, Commissioner of Insolvency

For the Journal.
Indian Mother's Lament on the Banks
of the Susquehanna.

Bird of my lonely bosom, thou art hushed in
drowsy rest,
And canst not know the stormy grief that rends
thy mother's breast;
The heart is breaking o'er thee, that pillowed
thy young head
How can it beat in life and light and know that
thou art dead?
I've made thy grave my nestling, by Susque-
hanna's tide,
Dark heave the rolling waters thy slender form
beside;

Those waves may howl in madness, and the sea-
bird shrilly scream,
But alas! they cannot wake thee from the sleep
that has no dream.
Thy face was like thy father's, boy, and yet he
loved thee not,
The vows he made the Indian-girl, how soon
they were forgot.
O! he was beautiful to see, but his heart was
filled with pride

He would not take to his proud home, a dusky
dark-eyed bride.
Thy face was very like his own, thou hadst his
forehead fair,
And just so round it waved the rings of bright
luxuriant hair;

I never can forget him, nor the cold and cruel
clasp
That he gave my hand at parting when he knew
it was the last.

I thought that Life's most bitter ill was o'er my
pathway thrown,
But I had not seen thee, dying then, my beauti-
ful, my own.

I had not seen thee gasping, nor close thine eyes
in death—
Had never watched thy ruby lips when through
them came no breath.

Roll on thou mighty river, roll and howl for
him a dirge,
He has smiled upon thy bosom and has shouted
'mid thy surge.

Soon shall I sit upon his grave and chant my
own death song,
The hours that keep me from his side, they must
not be too long.

ANNE MORRIS.

Wayside Dream.
BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is stealing o'er my brain;
I see no more the Danube
Sweep through the royal plain.
I hear no more the peasant girls
Singing amid the grain!

Soft, silver wings, a moment
Seem resting on my brow;
Again I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking bird and the oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Drop dark and close overhead
And the foaming forest brooklet
Leaps down its rocky bed.
Be still, my heart! the seas are passed—
The path of home I tread!

WINTER.

The winds are sighing—sighing—
Like mourners round a bier,
And from the hills there cometh
A voice that soundeth drear;
As the trumpets call to judgment,
Saying—'Prepare—prepare!
Spread o'er the vale a fleecy pall,
And lay the old year there!'

Within, the sounds of gladness,
And fires that brightly burn,
And stories of the olden times
Are told by each in turn;
Without the cry of misery
And want salute the ear,
And we look on hoary WINTER
Through mingled smiles and tears.

GAMBLERS CIRCULATING THE BIBLE.—A
correspondent of the Bible Society Record
relates the following:

Many years ago, when Louisville was a
pretty village, consisting of a few houses and
stores it was a great resort for gamblers and
persons of dissipated habits. At this period a
Col. C., a wealthy, but very wicked man car-
ried on an extensive mercantile business.—
On a certain occasion he sent a confidential
clerk to the East to lay in a supply of goods
furnishing him with the requisite amount of
cash. An unexpected fall in prices left the
clerk \$300 in hand, after making all his pur-
chases. He did not wish to take it back with
him and was somewhat at a loss to know how
to invest it. He was a religious young man,
and it occurred to him that bibles were more
wanted than anything else in Louisville, and
he finally resolved to invest it in bibles, and
he accordingly sent home three hundred dol-
lars worth. Col. C. thought the transaction
rather unpromising as it was an article never
called for at his store. Cards he could sell
in abundance but no bibles.

At length, after sleeping, an idea struck
him. Gamblers would have cards at any
price, and on any terms. Accordingly he
made his arrangements, he put up a bible to
every pack of cards, charging a dollar and a
half for the former, and fifty cents for the
latter, telling each applicant that he could
get no cards without a bible. In due time
the bibles were all disposed of, but as the
gamblers wanted only the cards they usually
presented them to the first boy or girl they
met in the street. In this way hundreds of
Bibles were distributed in Louisville, and
many houses were supplied with the word
of God, that never contained one before.—
This is the first and only instance, perhaps,
in which gamblers were made the instru-

ments for circulating the Bible. Great good
was informed, resulted from this singu-
lar proceeding.

A smart young student of anatomy
remarked in hearing of his sister, that the
reason there were so many old maids in the
world, was owing to their tight lacing, which
so hardened their hearts as to make them
impervious to the shafts of Cupid. "And
the reason there are so many old bachelors,"
retorted the sister, "is because of their tight
strapping—they cannot get on their knees to
declare their passion."

The most remarkable railroad ac-
cident of which we have any knowledge oc-
curred on the Indianapolis and La Fayette
road recently. Two hand cars were
racing with several men on each; the for-
ward car, in passing a point where a com-
mon road crossed the track, was thrown off
the rails, and the other came upon it with
its full force, killing three men and injuring
several others.

TO MAKE HENS LAY.—The South Caroli-
nian says, a neighbor states that hog's lard is
the best thing that he can find to mix the
dough he gives to his hens. He says that
one cut of this fat as large as a walnut, will
set a hen to laying immediately after she has
been broken up from sitting, and that, by
feeding them with the fat occasionally, his
hens continue laying through the whole win-
ter.

In the fashionable circles of Vienna it
is rumored that Count Don Juan, second son
of Don Carlos, has run away to London
with a young English lady. Don Juan's
wife is the second daughter of the reigning
Duke of Modena.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassauwano House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be con-
ducted with promptness and care. Particular
attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McILVER'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best
manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
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TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MAN-
UFACTURERS

7th Vol. of the Scientific American.
MESSRS MUNN & CO., American and For-
eign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the
Scientific American, respectfully announce to
the public that the first number of volume VII.
of this widely circulated and valuable journal
will issue on the 29th of September. The new
volume will contain many new types, printed
on a paper of a heavier texture than that used
in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of
the publishers to illustrate it more fully by in-
troducing representations of prominent events
connected with the advancement of science; be-
sides furnishing the usual amount of engravings
of inventions. It is published weekly in the
form of binding, and affords at the end of the
year a splendid volume of over four hundred
pages, with a copious index, and from five to
six hundred engravings, together with a vast
amount of practical information concerning the
progress of invention and discovery throughout
the world. There is no subject of importance to
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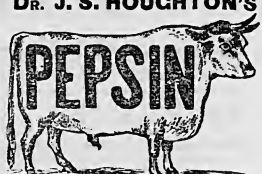
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How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. DENECKE'S store, buy a
New Suit of Clothes, and the way he man-
ages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away
the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds
just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 5tf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rumen, or the fourth Stomach
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,
M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipa-
tion, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own
method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric
Juice.

Take a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water,
will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast
Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Dig-
esting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Sol-
vent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving,
and assimilating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach
of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive
Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice
in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a
Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the
aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of In-
digestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as
they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing
wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of De-
bility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspep-
tic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of
the grave. The scientific evidence upon which
it is based, is in the highest degree curious and
remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal
Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive
Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be
readily prepared from the mucous membrane of
the stomach of the Calf, in which various arti-
cles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened,
changed and dissolved, just in the same manner
as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the
"Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a
diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric
Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of
Dyspepsia," and he states that "it is a remark-
able fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals
nourished in water, impart to the fluid the prop-
erty of dissolving various articles of food, and
effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them
in no wise different from the natural digestive
process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive
circular, gratis, giving a large amount of sci-
entific evidence, similar to the above, together with
reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of
the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most
marked effects, in curing cases of Indigestion,
Jaundice, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic
Consumption. It is impossible to give the de-
tails of cases in the limits of this advertisement;
but authenticated certificates have been given of
more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in
Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

These were not only rapid and wonderful, but
permanent.
It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particu-
larly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly
treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quil-
quina, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive
Organs, when a long sickness. Also, for ex-
cess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits.
It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints
which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once.
No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant
relief! It single dose removes all the unpleasant
symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for
a short time to make these good efforts perma-
nent. Purify of blood, and vigor of body fol-
low at once. It is particularly excellent in cases
of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of
the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low
color of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of
Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness,
tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the
dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines,
throughout the United States. It is prepared
in Powder and Fluid form, and in prescription
vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians,
may be obtained of Dr. J. S. Houghton, Agent,
describing the whole process of preparation, and
giving the authority upon which the claims of
this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret
remedy, no objection can be raised against its
use by Physicians in respectable standing and
reputation. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Very bottle of the genuine
Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S.
Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medi-
cines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot,
Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green,
Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Bar-

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and
Silver Watches just received
and will sell cheap. Also, a
fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickies! Silk
and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fire! Fire!!
The Subscriber is Agent for some of the best
Fire Insurance Companies in the United
States, and will take risks on the most favorable
terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 61 tf

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of
beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for
any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular
Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest
and as good as the best:
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxyerated Bismuth,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chan-
chalagna,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment,
Dr. Carter's Compound Pain-destroyer Balsam,
Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Mast's, Thayer's Rogers' and other Pills,
Dr. Somerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dodd's Heavy Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to
mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondsville, Nov. 22, 1851. 31tf

To Tailoresses.

TAILORSES can find employment at
Monson, Sept. 23. T. C. DENECKE 22 tf

DESKS, Cassimere, the best assort-
ment in this county at
Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or
week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 23. 22 tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best,
the neatest and the greatest assortment at
Monson, May, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly and on reasona-
ble terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Handbills, Waybills,
Billheads, Ball Tickets,
Circulars, Business and
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the most elegant and correct manner. A gen-
eral assortment of Cards and fancy paper always
on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods
a man must advertise, well here she goes:

Gents.

I have Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins and
Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hats,
Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves,
Underlinen, in fact, anything a man needs for
wearing and will, I assure you of the Tailor.
Very Garment warranted, so please give me a
call.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept. 0. 22 tf

To Persons of Employment.
American Gift Books for
1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF
SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS,
AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK
ESTABLISHMENT removed to 151 WIL-
LIAM STREET, (near Spruce,) New York.
BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of
most valuable books, very popular and of such
a moral and religious influence, that while good
men may safely engage in their circulation, they
will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair
compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this
business offers an opportunity for profitable em-
ployment seldom to be met with. There is not
a town in the Union where a right honest and
well-disposed person can fail in selling from 50 to
200 volumes, according to the population.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA
AND INDIA," 600 pp., and THIRILLING
INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE
UNITED STATES," 600 pp. Retail price,
\$2.50 per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be
described in an advertisement.

Any person wishing to embark in the enter-
prise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher
\$25, for which he will receive samples of the
various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully
boxed, insured, and directed, involving a very
liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble.

With these he will soon be able to ascertain the
most saleable, and order accordingly.

We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers,
and School Committees for Books, to whom we
furnish our own publications, and those of all the
publishers in the country, on the most liberal ter-
ms.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure
subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL
WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no
loss.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will
receive promptly by mail, a circular containing
full particulars with "DIRECTIONS TO PERSONS
DISPOSED TO ACT AS AGENTS," together with the
terms on which they will be furnished, by ad-
dressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
151 William street New York

CASH

WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-
WHIST, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 22 too

The Whole Universe Aho! Wanted
Twenty five cash Customers, to raise funds
in aid of
Monson, Sept. 20. T. C. DENECKE 22 tf

Book Binding.

ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Books
in the best possible manner and on reasona-
ble terms at this Office.

Special Notice.

DR. HUBBARD would give notice that he
has removed to Pleasant St., opposite F.
T. Wallace Esq.

He would also say, that after an extensive
practice of two years, he is prepared to treat
disease in all its forms on scientific principles.
Palmer, Dec. 13. 34tf

Stoves! Stoves!!

In consequence of the late fire the subscriber
has removed his place of business to No. 1
Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office,
and is now ready to supply his Patrons with
Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron
Ware with other articles usually kept in a Store.
Persons in want are respectfully invited to
call.
J. S. BAILEY.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

For Sale,

A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for
a cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to
S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.
Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851. 39 tf

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-Lon-
don, Springfield and Providence.

5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car
connecting with the first train for Hartford, at
Willimantic, (2:15) and at Norwich with train
on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at
New London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express
train at New London, the arrival of Trains from
Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic
(4:30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York;
at New London (6:15) with the evening
boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and
Palmer.

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (5:15)
with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and
New York, and at Palmer (10:00) with Western
R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:40 P. M. After the arrival of the steam-
er Chicopee from Stoughton, connecting at
Norwich, (12:45), with N. & W. R. R., arriv-
ing at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:30),
for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at
Palmer, (6:00), for Springfield, Albany and Bos-
ton.

The 5:45 A. M. train from Palmer and the 12 M.
train from New London are Freight trains with
Passenger Cars attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before entering the cars.

Stages

Run from the principal stations on the line of the
Road to towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Supt.
Oct. 15th, 1851. 1f 27

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had
a new shop fitted up, a few
rods from Main street, North side
the Rail Road, where he is pre-
pared to shoe Horses in the best possible
manner. Having had many years experience in
this branch of business, he flatters himself that
he can do work to the satisfaction of all custo-
mers.

JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851. 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 1f 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 250, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly caretaker of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Would inform her old patients and such others
as may desire to try her medicines that having
visited the several towns mentioned in previous
advertisements during the four months proposed,
they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's
well known remedies, and be consulted at their
residence as before, on the use of them in the
following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms,
Anemia, Ties Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis,
Bronchial Affections, Female Weakness of all
kinds, Catarrhs, Colic, Scrophula, Ringworm, Acne,
Eruptions, or eruptions diseases, Hemor-
roids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Warts,
Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many
others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott
was uniformly successful, and such as Dr.
and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge them-
selves to cure or relieve with her remedies which
are prepared by themselves from the original re-
cipes that have been in the family for the two
past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have
met with during their recent visits has fully
equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their
most sanguine patients and their friends.

DR. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has
devoted his whole life to the study of the
system of medicine and method of curing dis-
eases, and also traveled with her several seasons,
this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not
proposed to introduce a new system, but one prac-
ticed for many years, giving universal satisfaction
and proving a blessing to thousands who others
had failed.

To those unacquainted with the nat-
ure and system of our medicine, it may be prop-
er to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral
preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold
water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetables, and Essen-
tial Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simplex.

For a list of the names of the staples of the
Maternal Medicine and the Herbal Medicine there-
fore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the
minds of those whom it may interest, that she
was carefully educated by her Mother (the late
Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that
she for some years previous to her mother's de-
cease practised in conjunction with her. This
fact will be readily remembered by all patients
under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs.
Drake would assure those persons calling on
her for advice &c., that it will be her aim to pur-
sue the same upright and candid manner to all,
for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and uni-
versally respected.

To invalids residing at a distance and
those that are unable to call upon us in person
we will state that if we are informed by letter,
or through some friend, the symptoms attendant
upon, mode of attack, and the unusual state of
the patient, we can prescribe the necessary reme-
dies to be used in their complaints, and forward
the same with full directions by express, free of
their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS.
DRAKE to females and children. Advice gra-
tis. The price of medicines will be the same as
formerly. All communications post paid promp-
tly attended to. Letters &c. should be address

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1852.

NO. 43.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks, One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Bread; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondville, A. R. Murdock; Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, a. m., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, p. m.
"New York, 10.44, 11.15, a. m. and 5.45, p. m.
"Albany, 11.15, a. m. 7.30, p. m.
"The 10.44, a. m. and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, p. m. runs do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 a. m.—West at 3.20 p. m.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 a. m., and 6.45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9-12, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8-12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 a. m.
Leave for Amherst at 12 a. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELGIVA.

Noisy mirth, riot and disorder reigned in the Great Hall, where were gathered the Nobles of England on the eve of the Coronation of young Edwy, whose amiability of character and beauty of person entitled him to admiration and respect. Wearied with his dissolute companions, and attracted by softer pleasures, he quietly slipped away and sought the distant apartments of the beautiful Elgiva. Imprinting a kiss on her fair white forehead, he gently led her to the recess of a vine-covered window, where he might once and again express his extreme fondness for the beautiful being whom he had dared to espouse, despite the maledictions of Monks and Prelates.

The swift-winged moments flew by, but the young lovers heeded not their rapid flight. The soft, balmy breeze of the evening bathed their youthful brows with dewy perfumes from the garden, while their fond hearts beat in sweet and joyful unison. Many a low, soft word of confiding love had been spoken; many a look of life-long tenderness been exchanged, when Elgiva, casting a glance at her watch, and, being startled by the lapse of time, exclaimed, in a tone of anxious earnestness:

"You must return to the banquet hall, dear Edwy. Thy Nobles will miss thy presence, and the already exasperated Monks will desire nothing more than this seeming want of courtesy, to bring down upon thy poor, devoted head all the terrors of excommunication."

"Let their wrathful vengeance do its worst. If they will leave me my fair and beautiful Queen, they will leave me a treasure, beside which my realm were a mote. Think not I will bow me to their ignorant superstition. Am I not King? and may not the King dispose of his time as he pleases, as well as his meanest subjects? Nay, dearest Lady, do not drive me from thy sweet presence, to mingle again in the mirth of the banquet."

"But, noble Lord, though I prize thy love above all else on earth—though thy society is more desirable than gems—yet direful consequences may ensue if you longer tarry. Better be over-cautious, than a little incautious. Already there are footsteps in the corridor. Fly, fly dearest, fly, for my heart tells me of danger."

One moment he lingered to caress his young wife, but O! that moment was a fatal one.

Dunstan, Abbot of Glastenbury, discovering the King's absence, and, readily conjecturing the cause, took Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, and immediately sought the apartments of the Queen.

Rudely bursting open the door, and pushing the Queen from the arms of her husband, casting upon her a glance of deadly hate, and bestowing the most opprobrious epithet which woman ever knows, upon her, he thrust the King once more into the banquet hall.

With a proud, firm step young Edwy took his place among the banqueters. His cheek was flushed with suppressed

anger, and his kingly lip curled in scorn at the base treatment he had received. No word escaped him respecting it. Yet in those few moments he lived many years, and the judgment and wisdom of manhood took the place of the rash impulsiveness of the boy of seventeen.

The banquet ended and the revellers retired—but over the hopes, the desires of Edwy had come a change. He looked upon his beautiful bride in trembling fear. Protection for her was the great subject of his thoughts; plans were laid and abandoned—and the morning dawned ere he slumbered.

Not many days after these occurrences, at a session of the nobles, Edwy called Dunstan to account for his administration of the Treasury during the reign of his predecessor.

Dunstan refused to give this account, alleging, the orders of the late King as his reason.

Edwy charged him with malversation, and taunted him with his former life.

"Was it to waste the King's Treasures that he dragged thee from thy narrow cell, whether thou hadst fled to avoid the penalties of popular hatred, due thy earlier career, where thou hadst time enough to concoct fabulous tales, with which to feed the eager ears of a deluded populace? Better back and wage war with his Satanical Majesty, and employ thyself in 'holding him by the nose with red-hot pincers,' thy great meritorious work,—thou standest here to-day with a lie of darkest die upon thy tongue. Think not I am unacquainted with thy character. No! From henceforth thou art banished my kingdom!"

Dunstan dared not oppose the will of the King, but his Cabal was not inactive. To annoy and distress Edwy was now the ruling motive of his adherents.

To whatever affected the happiness of Elgiva, the king was most keenly alive. Taking advantage of this, Archbishop Odo hired a party of ruffian soldiers to enter the Palace and seize and carry off the Queen.

They secreted themselves until midnight in the Palace, and, with noiseless tread they entered her bed-chamber. Her extreme beauty made them pause in their deadly work. At length one of the party with averted eyes, drew across that lovely face a red-hot iron, which burned and disfigured in its passage, and ere her piercing shrieks could arouse her attendants, they had borne her away, carrying her by force into Ireland, to remain a perpetual exile.

Edwy, frantic with grief, and dispirited by the continued persecutions of the clergy, was obliged to submit to a divorce, which was pronounced by the perfidious Odo.

His heart, however, still clung to his beautiful Elgiva, but alas, for her, there awaited a more terrible catastrophe.—Having succeeded in curing her wound, and obliterating even a scar, she was flying once more to England, and the arms of Edwy, whom she still considered her husband. Odo, however, had kept his emissaries on the look-out for such an event, and, being informed of her flight, sent a party to wait in ambush and seize her. This they effected; and now nothing but her death would give security to the Primate.

In vain, with all the eloquence of injured right, did she plead to be restored to the arms of her husband. The rapacious cruelty of Odo would not listen—her heart-breaking sobs could not move,—her tears of anguish could not awaken a ray of sympathy. She knelt at his feet, and, raising her dark hazel eyes to his, she pleaded in love's own potent words, to be once more allowed to look upon her Lord, only one look—but it was vain.

With the most consummate hardened cruelty, he spurned her with his foot, and coolly ordered her "ham-strung," and, after lingering in most terrible anguish for a few days, she died.

Edwy survived her but a short time, yet long enough to see his kingdom taken from him and given to another.

Such was the power of the Catholic Priesthood about the year 955.

E. W. H.

To kiss a rosy cheeked girl, and find your mouth filled with Venetian Red, and she growing pale on it, is truly awful.

BOMBARDMENT OF JOHANNA BY AN AMERICAN SHIP-OF-WAR.

Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, situated in the northern part of the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the African coast, has been bombarded by the U. S. sloop-of-war Dale. The place is much frequented by whalers for supplies, and it was owing to repeated outrages from the king of the islands, to which our whalers have been subjected, that the attack was made. In August, 1850, he seized and threw into prison Captain Moore, of the barque Maria, of New Bedford, and the Dale was despatched by our government to obtain redress for the outrage.

The Warren Star has the following account of the attack, derived from Captain Cutler, of the barque Dolphin:

"Captain Pearson, after making all inquiries, of both the English squadron on this station, and the masters of American ships in the harbor, and also of the English residents here, being convinced of the flagrant injustice done to Captain Moore and others at this island, immediately demanded of the King \$20,000, and required an immediate answer. After waiting all night and receiving no answer, he despatched another letter, informing the King that if he did not give him an answer at or before 12 o'clock, he should commence hostilities. The King replied to the last note, offering \$5000 in cash, \$5000 worth of bullocks, and trinkets. Captain Pearson refused this, and got his ship under weigh, and moored her off the town, 100 yards from the beach, with his broadside to the town.

The King then sent off and offered to pay \$5000 if he could get it in any way—he would give trinkets, cattle and cotton cloth to make up the amount. Captain Pearson then gave the King 24 hours more to consider of it, at the same time telling him not to make any warlike demonstration in the meantime; if he did, he should consider it as a breach of faith, and should commence immediate hostilities. He also notified the King that if he did not come to some definite terms, to send the women and children out of the place by noon the next day, as he should then commence firing upon them. At daylight the 6th, there were a large number of troops paraded on the shore, and they sent word to Capt. Pearson that he might do what he could—they would not pay anything. At 9 A. M. the Dale commenced firing shot at the fort. After five shots they sent a white flag. Capt. Pearson immediately ceased firing, and sent Lieut. Fairfax with a flag of truce, to inquire what the white flag was set for, and if they were ready to treat with him. They answered that they wished the firing to cease, and said they could not meet the demand.

They were told to haul down the flag of truce, but they refused to do so. Capt. Pearson, on learning their answer, sent another message to them, informing them if they did not haul down the flag he should commence firing again with it up. After waiting a proper length of time, Capt. Pearson again commenced firing at the Fort, and Blockhouse at the corner of the town, but strictly avoiding to fire into the town. After nineteen shots and shells they set a signal on the beach, and Lieut. Parker sent with a flag of truce.—At this time the King offered to pay \$1000 down, give a bond for \$5000, and surrender the town; said he was very sorry that he had done wrong, and faithfully promised not to do so in future. He would give up his houses, his slaves, his cattle, but that he could not give but \$1000 in money, and thirty head of cattle. Capt. Pearson, wishing to avoid bloodshed, accepted this offer on condition that the King should make a treaty with the American government, placing Americans on an equal footing with the most favored nations.

At 5 A. M., on the 7th, Capt. Pearson hauled his ship from the town, and everything has gone on quiet since, so far."

"For about two years after I was married," says Cobbett, in his advice to husbands, "I retained some of my military manners, and used to romp famously with the girls that came in my way, till one day in Philadelphia, my wife said to me in a very gentle manner, 'Don't do that, I do not like it.' That was quite enough; I had never thought of the subject before; one hair of her head was more to me than all the other women in the world; this I knew that she knew; but now I saw that this was not all she had a right to expect from me. I saw that she had a further claim upon me, that I should abstain from everything that might induce others to believe that there was any other woman for whom, even were I at liberty, I had any affection."

The Cincinnati Gazette says a young lady of that city, step-daughter of a well known merchant tailor on Main street, has just received the painful intelligence, that a relative in England has taken leave of all sublunary things—and left her a legacy of \$600,000.

Written for the Palmer Journal. HENRY LEMANN; OR, A SCENE IN THE WEST INDIES.

'Twas a mild, beautiful Sabbath morning, when the good ship Charles anchored off St. Domingo, and, at length, after a tempestuous voyage, found a safe harbor and quiet resting place.

The sun had risen cloudless o'er the waters of the Caribbean Sea, throwing its balmy light over the Indian Isles. Now and then a ship hove in sight, with its white sails gleaming in the sun-light, then changing its course, was lost in the distance. Scarcely a sound was heard, save the rippling of the waves or the morning carol of the birds, straying from the winding shore, to welcome the wandering mariner to port. So beautiful was Nature now, in her holy rest, so calm and quiet was the scene, that a young officer, leaning over the taffrail, and gazing on the broad expanse of ocean, exclaimed, "Ever glorious morning this."

This burst of admiration was caused by no sense of the sacredness of the day, but merely by the loveliness of the natural landscape.

"Yes," replied Henry Lemann, "it is so, and before next Sabbath I shall be at home I hope."

The captain's barge coming along-side just then, interrupted further conversation. Soon after the captain had gone ashore with the pilot, and the work about ship was finished, the crew scattered around on deck and below; some stretched at full length under the awning and gave their wearied energies rest in slumber, some took the books and tracts they had stowed away in their trunks, and seating themselves on deck, began reading. Just then Henry came up, and turning to a shipmate said, "Come, George, let's take a swim in the harbor, come." "No," he replied, "I rather not, as I have just interrupted myself in this book, and haven't had any time before, to read since I left Derry." "Oh come along," urged Henry, "read your tracts and Bible when you come back, for my part, I'll give more for a mug of gin than for a ship load of 'em." "Well, I think," replied his companion, "if you'd drink less liquor and read your Bible more, you would be better off than now; I can't forget my parents handing me this book, and in parting, implored Heaven's blessing on their son; it will be a long cruise before I'll leave it aside."

While thus speaking, they stepped aboard a small cutter, and dropping astern half a mile, hauled ashore in a little cove, and Henry swam out into the stream. He had not been long in the water, when he suddenly noticed a huge shark near by, cutting rapidly thro' the waves, towards him. Knowing well the nature of this deadly monster, he instantly shouted aloud to his companion for aid. "Save me! for Heaven's sake, save me!" For a while he manfully stemmed the tide, with sinewy arms, to reach the boat, but in vain! and a dimness came over his vision, and a mortal agony quivered on his lips, as he felt the touch of the shark. He, for an instant, closed his eyes and held his breath, and then again, his pent-up anguish burst forth anew.

George had, at his first cry, pulled out towards him, and approaching, struck the monster a blow on the back, with the oar he had in his hand, but without avail, it having a firm hold above the knee. The suffering-sailor, with superhuman power, struggling with death, dragged the voracious animal so near the boat that George instantly seized his comrade by his hair and drew him over the boat's side. But in the dreadful struggle the monster had done his work, for the leg was wrenched off near the thigh. Fainting, he was laid in the stern, and was brought, in a few moments, to the ship. The surgeon endeavored to bind up the limb, but all in vain! the femoral artery was severed, and the ebbing tide fast leaving.

As his friend knelt by his side and threw back from his noble brow his matted locks, bending over his heaving bosom, he caught his last faltering words, "Would that I had remained with you, George, and spent this holy day in reading those sacred pages—I'm not prepared to die! But, shipmate, I'm going fast—be warned by me, be sober, and forget

not, as I have done, the prayers of a Mother."

With that word on his lips, his spirit fled to its final account. With heavy hearts they bore him to the cabin, and, at setting day, carried him ashore to the little church-yard on the hill, where the impressive service of the church of England was performed by a resident clergyman. The shadows of evening were gathering on the hill-tops when they returned, having paid the last sad services for him, who, but a few short hours before, had trod that deck in the full vigor of manhood, now sleeping beneath the clouds of yonder church yard.

None felt the sad lesson more deeply than George M., who, a few weeks afterwards sailed for Boston, and from whom the incidents of this narrative were learned.

"The sailors' home is on the deep,
And there his grave will be."

HARVARD.

Lo, The Poor Indian.

The Winnebago Indians, being dissatisfied with the country assigned to them by the U. S. Government, lately sent a deputation consisting of several chiefs, to St. Paul, Minnesota, to invoke the good offices of Gov. Ramsey in their behalf. At the head of the deputation was a venerable Chief, upwards of ninety years of age, called "One-eyed Dekora." He was six feet in height, still erect, his step firm, his limbs supple, and his sight undimmed. His head was sparsely covered with grey hairs, his countenance grave, and his bearing dignified. From his ears were dependent a profusion of silver ornaments, resembling huge bundles of small keys. He was engaged in the war of 1812 as an ally of the British; and it was he who subsequently captured Black Hawk, and delivered him up to the whites.

His speech, addressed to the Indian Agent on this occasion, is a good specimen of Indian eloquence, and will also serve to show the wrongs to which the Indians on our frontiers are compelled to submit. It is thus reported by a correspondent of the Buffalo Advertiser:

"Father! The Great Spirit knows that what I am about to tell you is the truth."

I am an old man. These chiefs you see around me, are the sons of old men. I knew their fathers; they are all dead, and these are their children. They wish me to talk with you.

We were once a great-people and strong; we are now few, weak and needy. We hope the white men who are many and rich, will take pity on us. Our great Father at Washington wishes us to be happy. He has sent many agents among us, to take care of us, for he knows that we are very poor. But they cared nothing for us, and did us but little good. He has now sent you to be our friend. You are the first good man he has sent us, and we have confidence in you, and believe what you say.

The traders are not our friends; they do not help us. When our great Father sends us money, they want it; they talk well then, but when our money is gone, they trouble themselves no more about us. My people wish to leave the place where they live, and go to another where the traders cannot molest them, and you only will be with them.

The lands our great Father has given us are not good. We are placed between two fires. The Chippewas live on one side of us, and the Sioux on the other.—We are no cowards. It is not because we have no hands to strike, or feet to walk with, but that we have not avenged ourselves, but because we have listened to your advice. We wish to live in peace, and we desire to go where our enemies cannot hurt us; but we are not afraid.

Our hunting grounds do not suit us.—They are covered with thick, and tall trees, and the game on them is scarce.—They would be good for white men to live on, but they are not for us. Had not our great Father fed us when we were hungry, we should have died, for we cannot find enough to eat on the lands he has given us. Our people get sick by living on them, and they are filled already with the graves of our relatives and friends. We can live and be happy, where the trees are few, so that the light may shine down on us, and we can see it without looking up.

We have seen the lands beyond the Missouri, and do not want them. They are not so good as those we now have.—But there is a country below the Mississippi, and around the clear lake, which we like; we have looked at it, and know that it is good. Many of our people have left us because our lands are not good; they would return to us on the

banks of the clear water, and we could live together again there.

We want you, for us, to ask our great Father to take back the lands he has given us, which were not ours, and give us those we desire to live upon. It will be a good bargain for him. Then we shall be satisfied, and we will try to do better in future.

I have told you the truth, and this is all I have to say."

The Winnebagoes are represented as having been more corrupted by intercourse with the whites than any of the neighboring tribes, but they still retain enough of their primitive character to make the deliberations of their assembled chiefs exceedingly interesting. They once numbered upwards of twenty thousand, but are now reduced to less than three thousand. Their annuities are large, not far from \$150,000 yearly, and have encouraged them in habits of idleness and vice. In a few years more, scarce a remnant of this once powerful tribe will be left.—Dekora has lived to see the graves of the greater part of his waning people.

In the "Tales of Marion" there is this beautiful and affecting incident:—

"Sallie St. Clair was a beautiful, dark-eyed Creole girl. The whole treasury of her love lavished upon Sergeant Jasper, who on one occasion had the good fortune to save her life. The prospect of their separation almost maddened her. To sever her long, jetty ringlets from her exquisite head; to dress in male attire, to enrol herself in the corps to which he belonged, and to follow his fortunes in the wars, unknown to him, was a resolution no sooner conceived than taken. In the camp she attracted no particular attention, except on the night before the battle when she was noticed bending over his couch, like a good and gentle spirit, as if listening to his dreams. The camp was surprised, and a fierce conflict ensued. The lovers were side by side in the thickest of the fight; but endeavoring to turn away a lance aimed at the heart of Jasper, the poor girl received it in her own, and fell bleeding at his feet. After the victory, her name and sex was discovered; and there was not a dry eye in the whole corps when Sallie St. Clair was laid in the grave, near the river Santee, in a green, shady nook, that looked as if it had been stolen out of Paradise.

POWER OF KITES.—The power of a kite twelve feet high, with the wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour, is as much as a man of average strength can stand against. With a stronger wind such a kite has been known to break a line capable of sustaining 200 lbs. The surface spread by this sail is forty-nine square feet, and it should be noticed that these serve as standing ratios, from which by the rule of proportion, the power of larger kites can be calculated. We must not, however, suppose that a kite of thirty-six feet in length has only three times the power of a kite twelve feet in length; for, in fact, it has three times the power in length, and three times the power in breadth, which will make the multiple nine; so that it would lift or draw nine times as much as a kite of twelve feet. Two kites, one fifteen feet in length, the other twelve, have power sufficient to draw a carriage with four or five persons when the wind is brisk.

The very common but mistaken idea, that the fog we see hanging over low meadows in the evening, and by the sides of streams, is ascending, arises, very naturally, from our first observing it in low places, and as the cool of the evening advances, remarking that it ascends to higher land, the fact is, however, not the damp is ascending, but from the coldness of those situations they are the first places that condense the before invisible vapors, and as the cold of the evening advances, this condensation takes place at a higher level. A large portion of the vapor ascends to the upper regions of the atmosphere, where it cools, and becomes visible to us in the form of clouds; and increasing in density by cooling they gradually descend nearer the earth, until at last becoming too condensed by the loss of heat, they fall in rain to be again returned in endless succession.

The chief art of learning, as Locke has observed, is to attempt but little at a time. The widest excursions of the mind are made by short flights, frequently repeated; the most lofty fabrics of science are formed by the continued accumulation of single propositions.

A Frenchman, wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word, and said, "de hutter of poets." A wag said that he had fairly churned up the English language.

A man from the country having heard Catherine Hayes and Jenny Lind, was inquired of as to their relative merits as singers. "I tell you what it is, said he, 'Kato' is first rate, but Jenny, the angel, is first later."

SERIOUS BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—We copy from the Beverly Citizen the following account of a serious accident, resulting from the use of burning fluid. It does not appear from the statement given that the accident resulted from carelessness, to which such accidents may generally be attributed:

"Five children of John Whipple of Hamilton, from the age of two to twelve, were shockingly burned on Wednesday evening, by the bursting of a spirit lamp, about which they were sitting looking over their lessons for school. The lamp burning dimly, one of them took it to see if it needed filling, when it suddenly exploded with a noise like the discharging of a pistol, and convulsed them in a sheet of fire. With rare presence of mind, the oldest boy ran and plunged himself into a suow drift at the door. Three others were seized by different members of the family present and carried to the pump, where the fire was extinguished, while the fifth was dipped into a tub of buttermilk, which very fortunately was at hand.

The youngest child has since died, and one other seems in almost a hopeless condition. The others will probably recover, though all are very badly burned, their faces and upper extremities being blistered and almost entirely denuded, save one, who fortunately escaped with burned hands and arms.

No reason can be given why the accident should have occurred. There are no children in the family, and at the time of the accident there were fourteen persons in the room. The lamp was shattered to fragments, and the pieces driven across the room with great violence.

The appearance of the little sufferers is represented as heart-rending in the extreme."

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A writer in the Knickerbocker gives the following as one of the many tricks to elude the vigilance of the vessels stationed on the coast of Africa by the governments of England and the United States, to prevent the carrying off slaves:

"It is the custom for masters of American vessels to sail from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other ports in the Brazil, and even Cuba, under a charter to go to the coast of Africa, carrying an outward cargo and such passengers as the charterers may see fit to put on board, and to return to the port they sailed from, with the cargo which may be given them by the agents of the charterers in Africa. They will make perhaps one or two trips to the coast, and return each time with a cargo of African produce, such as camwood, gums, ivory, etc., and soon become well known to the armed cruisers of the various squadrons, who look upon them as honest and legal traders, and cease to watch them as closely as they would a vessel that had come upon the coast for the first time.

By-and-by one of these vessels comes out again. The agents of the charterers find that the coast is clear, and that a good opportunity is offered to ship slaves to their houses on the other side of the water. They make an offer to the captain, (sometimes a very large one) to buy his vessel. He accepts it, receives his pay, signs the receipts, and, delivering the vessel up to the new owners, goes on shore with his officers and crew, or such part of them as do not wish to remain on board, and he is clear of her. The slaves are hurried on board the vessel, she is given into the charge of a Brazilian master and crew, who are generally the passengers she has just brought over on her outward voyage, and, with the "stars and stripes" still floating at the peak, she leaves the coast in safety."

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT OF POLYTHEISTS.—We have had some startling accounts of the progress of polygamy among the Mormons of Utah, but their practices seem to be properly itself, compared to those which prevail among a society, which calls itself "Perfectionists" and claims to be religious and Christian. The peculiarity of the system of the Perfectionists, is that all the laws, both human and divine, that are designed to regulate the marriage relation, are set aside and denounced, while the unrestrained indulgence of the human passions is practiced, not merely as the means to present enjoyment, but as means of grace, or *helps to holiness*. The founder of the Society is a graduate of a New England College, a student in two theological seminaries, and now the editor of a paper, published in New York, to sustain and advocate his doctrines.

The center of this sect is in the town of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., where about 150 men, women and children, live together in one house, with no distinction of property, family, or authority. Each one does what seems good in his own eyes. The Bible is their nominal constitution, and how curious they must follow its teachings, is evident from the fact, that they disavow all separate or individual right in property, wives or children. Literally, they have "all these things common." But the sect is by no means confined to Oneida County. It has branches in New York and Brooklyn, and in Newark, N. J., and in many other places, there are groups of practical members.—*Baltimore Post.*

THE IRISH EXILES.—A large number of the friends of the Irish exiles in Ulster county, N. Y., have united in sending petitions to the President for such an interposition, on the part of our Government, with the Government of England, as propriety and precedent will allow, for the liberation of O'Brien and his companions. President Fillmore has made a reply in which occurs the following passage:

"Although the early and long settled policy of this Government must necessarily preclude this matter from being made the ground for any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the petitioners, as it was thought most likely to procure the desired result. Accordingly the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety."

LONGEVITY.—Mr. Joseph Esten, of Burlington, died on the 20th inst., aged one hundred years, eight months and twenty-three days. He was probably the oldest person in Rhode Island. His brother John, who is formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died last month, aged ninety-three years; while his sister Jemima died in May, aged ninety-five years. Four sisters of the same family are still living, at an advanced age.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

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The Maine Liquor Law.

Our Legislature seems to shrink from the Maine Liquor Law with a terrible horror.—To let it alone, they well know the opprobrium that will be cast upon them by the people; to pass it, they fear the vengeance of mouled liquor dealers and their host of accomplices and abettors. They are also in the heart of the rum-ocracy, and the hirling presses of that city are manufacturing scoundrels and all sorts of blood-and-thunder stories wherewith to frighten the "green legislators," as most of them are termed.

The press of Boston, with one or two exceptions, argue in lengthy columns that the Maine Law cannot be enforced in Boston. They strongly urge the enforcement of the present liquor law, and sneeringly ask, "how can the Maine Liquor Law be enforced if the present Massachusetts law cannot?" Well, it requires no very profound political economy to suggest an answer to this. The fact is, the present liquor law of this state is so contemptibly weak, and so full of loop-holes that it gives all the advantage to the liquor seller, while the Maine Law, on the contrary, renders the rum-seller helpless, and gives all the power necessary to conquer King Alcohol to the friends of Temperance. The complicated, tedious machinery of courts and prolonged trials is done away with; the rum itself answers the triple purpose of witness, jury and judge, and what more do we want to convince us that this is not the best way,—the best law—for eradicating the hydra-headed monster.

The law is enforced in Maine, and why can it not be done in Massachusetts? "Oh," says the rum-seller, "if you destroy the liquor of the 'big bugs' in Boston and other large places, there will be bloodshed, riots and murders, and oh!—Nonsense! if the rich men who wholesale murder and poison, cannot submit to the same laws that poor people do, then let there be bloodshed; if rum and money are to assume the supremacy, let us meet them as becomes freemen; let our fathers meet the hirelings of Britain, and decide the momentous matter. If we are to be governed by law, we want to know it, and if we are to be governed by rum and money, we want to know this, too.

We expect that the wholesale liquor dealers in Boston will make a desperate effort to evade the law if we happen to be lucky enough to secure it. They will put in requisition every facility in their power to brow beat and frighten the friends of such a law; they will be aided in their efforts by all the offshoots of society; the keepers of rum-cellsars, the notorious "Ann Streeters," and all those who care little for law, order, or common decency.

Notwithstanding all this array of opposition to the Maine Law, let us have it. Let us try it one year, at least, and if it does not work as well as it has in Maine, it will be an easy matter to repeal it. We want no spurious, counterfeit, imitation of the Maine Law. Let us have the genuine, or none; we are sick of all laws that have hitherto been passed in this state, for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have proved themselves, no power to combat with, the deadly evil, Intemperance. Now let us have the unadulterated, genuine Maine Law.

A NEW MEDICINE—WONDERFUL.—They are putting up in pint bottles, in New York, a new medicine, called "Wolfe's Aromatic Scleridiam Schnapps," a superlative tonic, diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating cordial." Then follows a list of the medicinal properties of the beverage, with directions for taking it, and the address of the proprietor, in fac simile, "Waldolph Wolfe, 22 Beaver-street, New York." This medicine, however, is nothing more nor less than good Holland Gin. A merchant in this town lately received, on commission, a box of this medicine, and, on ascertaining what it was, returned it, informing the firm who sent it that he had kept store for twenty years without selling spirituous liquors, and he did not like to commence now.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—The Committee of Management have fixed definitely upon Tuesday, the 30th of March, as the day for the distribution of the Works of Art. Nearly 2000 subscribers have been obtained since last December, and only about 1000 more are wanted to guarantee the Institution from loss. The Engravings for the Members are said to be fine, and surpass in beauty and artistic taste those of previous years. The Publisher of the Journal will be happy to forward the names of those who may wish to belong to the Institution and share the prizes of the next drawing.

FIRE INSURANCE.—We would refer our readers to the advertisement of the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., in another column.—This is a Stock Company, and from an acquaintance with some of its officers, we can recommend them as men of liberality and honor. From a statement in the advertisement it will be seen that the company is based on a large and safe capital. From sad experience in getting insured in petty mutual companies, we recommend a stock company to every person, in preference to any other.

TEN GUYS FROM AMHERST—HURRAH!—A salute of ten guys was fired in Amherst on Thursday afternoon, last week, in honor of the completion of the Railroad subscriptions and the contracting for its construction.

The Ware River Rail Road.

Now that the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad is no longer a project to be talked about, it may be well to enquire a little into the progress of the Ware River Railroad, which was expected to be under contract long before the stock to the Amherst Road would be subscribed. But matters have taken an unexpected turn; the New Londoners have given their favor to the Amherst Road and guaranteed a respectable interest on the stock for ten years, making it a comparatively safe investment for those who have reluctantly embarked in the enterprise.

But is this a reason why the Ware River Railroad should not be built? No. We have always looked upon this as the best of the three Roads for which charters were obtained last year. The road would support itself without a guarantee of a meagre interest on the money invested, from the New London people. It has been satisfactorily shown that the amount of travel and freightage of the road would be twice as great, to say the least, as that of the Amherst and Belchertown Road. Common sense and common observation go to confirm this estimate.

A Rail Road from Palmer to New Hampshire line, passing through Ware, Hardwick, and Barre—a section of country abounding with manufactures and containing a numerous population,—would not lack support. Why, then, cannot the road be built? What is there to hinder the enterprise? Why, the stock is not all subscribed. Whose fault is this? Nobody's but those who have succeeded in getting the road where it is, and then settling down into an inactive indifference. If the friends of this Road would make half the exertion that those of the Amherst and Belchertown Road have, there would be no reason to doubt the success of the project. The Road will never build itself, and if its friends do not make a greater effort than they have hitherto, it will be a long time before the snort of the iron horse will be heard in the valley of the Nemaseck.

Dr. A. H. Wilder was obliged to compromise with his creditors in Northampton, about three years ago, by paying them 25 per cent. He went to California, and recently sent home money to pay his old debts at Northampton. The creditors were invited to a supper, not knowing what was coming, when, after discussing the depression of business, it was announced that their claims upon Dr. Wilder, though not now legal, would be paid. The feelings of the creditors can be better imagined than described.

A VILLAIN.—Last week, a young man named Clyde, belonging to Lyme, N. H., presented at the Lebanon (N. H.) Bank, a forged note for \$1,500. The cashier pronounced it a forgery, and refused to cash it, whereupon Clyde drew a dirk, threatened to stab the cashier, who took a pistol from a drawer, on seeing which, Clyde fled. He was, however, arrested, and lodged in Haverhill jail.

RAPPERS.—The New York Mirror says that the notorious Mrs. Fish bag opened, with her man Friday, a house up town, pretty near from neighbors, where, at a dollar a head, she receives the public, and treats them to a regular course of knockings. Quite a revenue, we hear, is derived by this "rapping establishment," which is patronized by clergymen, physicians, and gentlemen at large.

SCOTLAND.—The north of Scotland has been visited with one of the severest storms ever known. On the sea coast the storm raged with unprecedented fury, and for miles there was nothing to be seen at the different fishing stations but wreck and desolation.

The snow lay for several days 10 feet deep. Mr. Burns, a grandson of the poet Robert Burns, and supercargo of the schooner Dolphin, together with the captain, were murdered by pirates on the coast of Bornéo, in September last.

BLOCKADE OF A PART OF THE COAST OF AFRICA.—An English paper announces the establishment of an effective blockade by the British squadron under Commodore Bruce, of that part of the western coast of Africa in the Bight of Benin, between the 1st and 4th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, Badagry excepted. At first sight, it might be supposed to be with the king and people of Lagos. But the blockade extends much beyond the territories of that sable potentate.

CLAY AND LAFAYETTE.—The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, writing in reference to the reception of Kosuth by the House of Representatives, says: "By the way, I heard an interesting anecdote of Clay and Lafayette, which, perhaps, has got out long since. I got it from good authority. It appears that Mr. Clay wrote the answer himself that Lafayette gave to Mr. Clay's beautiful speech on the occasion of his reception in the House. Mr. Clay being asked if it was really so, laughingly replied in the affirmative, and that Lafayette's speech was highly complimented, but his own (Mr. Clay's) was not noticed."

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, at Eagle Pass, states that on the 27th of December, John Clark, a private of the U. S. Army, was deliberately shot dead by Mortimer Cook, a discharged soldier, at the instance of the principal citizens of Eagle Pass, who had publicly resolved that any soldier found in the village should be shot.

The February No. of the Parlor Annual, an interesting and religious magazine, is received. It is an excellent periodical, and we cordially recommend it to families. Terms \$1 per year. J. G. Reed, Publisher, New York.

Samuel D. Parker, for more than twenty years Attorney for Boston District, has been discharged by Gov. Boutwell.

New French Constitution.

The little Usurper of the French Government has just promulgated the New Constitution of that Nation—it cannot be called a Republic—and such a Constitution never before emanated from a man who professed to stand at the helm of a republican government. In fact, young Bonaparte is no less than an Emperor, and he issues his proclamations with the majesty of Nicholas of Russia.

The new Constitution vests the power of government in Louis Napoleon for ten years, who is responsible only to the people. The President takes no oath, while the governing and legislative bodies, and all public functionaries, swear fidelity to the Constitution and to the President. He is the whole government, and has the singular power of signifying his choice for a successor. Senators are to be irremovable, and named for life; the Cardinals, Admirals and Marshals are to have seats of right; the functions of members are nominally gratuitous, though the President may confer on them an income of 30,000 francs at his pleasure. The Senate is to consist of 150 members, only 80 of whom are to be appointed the first year. The sessions of the Senate are private.

The Ministry are the mere agents of the President of the Republic, and are impeachable only by the Senate. The Councilors of State are named by the President, liable to removal by him at any time. He also indicates a Vice President. The principal business of the Council is to draw projects of law. They are to receive a salary of 25,000 francs yearly.

The Legislative Assembly is to be elected by universal suffrage, in proportion of one deputy to 35,000 inhabitants. The members do not receive any salary, and are to hold office for six years. This body has the privilege of discussing laws it cannot alter by way of amendment, and of voting measures it cannot originate. The President of the Republic may convolve, adjourn, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislative Corps at his own pleasure. The sittings of the Assembly are public, but five of the members may close the doors.

The only saving clause in the Constitution is that he gives to the people the liberty of electing a Legislative body, whose powers are confined to the simple affirmation or rejection of projects of law.

A BASE FRAUD.—A most outrageous fraud upon the British government has recently been detected by the officers of the Admiralty. It has been perpetrated by persons who entered into contract to supply the navy with patent preserved meat, packed in sealed tin canisters, and warranted to keep fresh and sweet for five years. Suspicion was excited as to the quality of these supplies—and an examination was instituted which resulted in the most heart-sickening disclosures. Out of 7000 canisters, it was found that only 189 contained anything fit to be eaten. The London papers give the following sickening account of the opening of these canisters:

"The contents exposed were chiefly loose putrid matter, now and then varied with a few bones, entrails with the excrement in them, kidneys, green with decomposition, lumps of heart, and in many cases, whole hearts festering with putridity, congealed blood in great abundance, tallow, lumps of tendons, grease and offal. In short, garbage and putridity in a horrible state, the stench arising from which is most sickening, and the sight revolting. The examining board, partly were compelled to use profusely bitter disinfecting fluid to keep off, or in the hope of keeping off pestilence. On Friday, however, they deemed it prudent to desist from further exposure for a time, to guard against danger, and will consequently not proceed with the examination until next week, the greater part of which will be taken up with the filthy investigation, as there were upwards of 6000 canisters to examine at the commencement. This stuff was supplied to the Admiralty, and delivered into store at the Clarence-yard last November twelvemonth, warranted equal to sample, and to keep sound and consumable for five years. It is said to have come from Galatz, in Moldavia."

The British government has already paid the sum of £200,000 to the contractors who perpetrated this base fraud. It is not known of course how long this swindling operation has been going on. Sir John Franklin's ships were provisioned with this preserved meat, and from the fact that at Beechey Island, where the last traces of him were discovered, the ground was covered with heaps of empty canisters, there is reason to fear that his stores were of this character.

A Down-East paper states that a famous liquor dealer has put up in quart bottles a vast quantity of pure Holland gin. These bottles are labeled with the name of some wonderful medicine which is advertised in all the newspapers as a cure for all diseases. The knowing ones have only to be a little unwell, and procure a bottle of this famous cure-all, in order to obtain what liquor they wish.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—On the 29th ult., a man named Samuel Scott, residing in Aske County, S. C., near the Virginia line, who had been confined in jail as a lunatic, and only discharged a few days before, rose from his bed about midnight, armed himself with a cutting knife, and fell upon his father and mother, with whom he lived, and instantly killed them both, horribly mangled their bodies. He then started off to the house of his brother, informed him what he had done, and coolly proposed to send for a coroner.—He was subsequently arrested.

The Geneva Farmer, published by Daniel Lee, at Rochester, N. Y., has been enlarged, and is now a most valuable and interesting work for farmers. It is published monthly, at 50 cents per year.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislative Correspondent has not furnished us with our usual supply of General Court proceedings, this week. We suppose, however, he has acted under the conviction that it is best to write nothing there is nothing for him to write. There seems to be a dullness among the members, which argues stupidity on their part, or a desire to prolong the session for the sake of the pay.

In the Senate, on Monday, the State Printer sent in a letter, explanatory of the reason for an appendix to the last Election Sermon, said appendix being something about Kosuth. It was furnished by Rev. Dr. Neale, the preacher of the sermon, as a note to a portion of the discourse, and printed by his order under authority of the House of Representatives, which directed the printing of the whole document. A number of Senators had a talk over the matter, when it was very wisely dropped.

The report in respect to the expediency of abolishing the ten allowed creditors of the estates of persons deceased, to notify executors, &c., was, on motion of Mr. Thompson, re-committed, with instructions to report a bill.

The bill concerning tender in actions at law and suits in equity, was debated at some length, and after the rejection of various proposed amendments was finally passed to be engrossed, by a vote of 18 to 10.

In the House, the Clerk appointed his son assistant again, and the House confirmed it. A lot of Petitions in favor of the Maine Liquor Law were presented.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to consider the expediency of so amending the Revised Statutes as to make the time required for the removal of paupers belonging to other towns from the towns where they may be, fifteen instead of thirty days.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported that it is inexpedient to legislate concerning the revision of the statutes enacted since 1836.

The report granting leave to withdraw on the petition of William Tilton at Goshen, a member of last year's Legislature, for an allowance of the expenses of his illness, was accepted.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary, covering forty-five communications from citizens of Massachusetts, and forty-eight from persons out of the State, in relation to a remedy for the potato rot.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Robinson presented the petition of several ladies of North Adams, and others of Adams, for the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law. Thursday was fixed for the election of two State Directors of the Western Railroad.

In the House, the petitions included some for a ten hour bill; one of Richard Borden and others, of Fall River, for an act of incorporation to manufacture linen goods in Fall River; one of Philip Taft, for an inquiry into the official conduct of Abraham G. Randall, Esq., of Worcester, (referred to a Special Committee.)

The bill to incorporate the Boston and New Orleans Steamship Company was reported in a new draft.

The Governor sent in his correspondence with Kosuth.

The resolve reported by the Committee on Claims, on the petition of E. G. Woodward for refunding the amount of a bail bond given by himself and the late John Roberts, for a prisoner who escaped, but was afterwards recaptured and confined in prison,—had a long discussion, a dozen or more members participating, and was then rejected, 90 to 165.

The resolves in favor of Ruth Roberts, Administratrix, on the petition of Ruth Roberts and E. G. Woodward, (similar in tenor to the above) were also rejected. Wednesday, in the Senate, Barfingame, Knowlton and Ames were appointed a Committee to inquire what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of four citizens (negroes) of Massachusetts, recently sold into slavery in Galveston, Texas. A Joint Committee was ordered, and Sewall and Currier appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, after being amended by striking out the word "Citizens," and inserting "Sagamore," was passed to be engrossed.

The Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies were instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all property held by any religious society as a ministerial fund, and of repealing the 8th clause of the 10th section, chap. 7, of the Revised Statutes; and the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of exempting from execution, on trustee process, one month's wages of mechanics, operatives and other laborers.

Monday, Mr. Torrey and Robinson were appointed on the part of the Senate, as the Second Joint Committee on Railways and Canals.

In the House, several petitions were presented, for various objects, and several new Committees appointed.

Various orders of inquiry were adopted, among them, one in favor of extending the seal of the law into municipal elections; another for providing an asylum or temporary home for discharged convicts; and others. Bills were reported: to prevent the willful mutilation of bank bills; to incorporate the Hampden Savings Bank in Springfield; and to incorporate the Howe School in Billerica.

The usual resolve granting taxes to the several counties was reported. The amounts are as follows: Essex, \$55,200; Middlesex, \$83,200; Worcester, \$50,000; Hampshire, \$14,000; Hampden, \$28,000; Franklin, 10,000; Berkshire, \$18,000; Norfolk, \$43,000; Plymouth, \$16,000; Bristol, \$30,000; Barnstable, \$7,500; Dukes, \$2,500.

In Convention, Thursday, the Legislature elected Whiting Griswold of Greenfield, and Wm. B. Spooner of Boston, (Conditionals) as State Directors of the Western Railroad, for the year ensuing.

The County jail of Harrisonburg, Va., has been purchased by the Old Fellows and Sons of Temperance, of that place, who intend to convert it into a Hall, in which to hold their usual meetings. When the principles of the Sons of Temperance are universally adopted by the people of this country, there will be plenty of county jails "to let," or "for sale."

XXXIId CONGRESS—First Session.

In the Senate, Friday, an attempt to take up the Census Printing bill failed. Being Private Bill day, nothing of general importance occurred.

In the House, the assignability of Land Warrants was taken up, discussed and passed, without the amendments, retaining only the first section, which makes warrants assignable.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Gen. Shields, of Illinois made a speech in favor of the Joint Resolution for the release of the Irish State Prisoners. We doubt, however, whether some of his statements will meet the approval of his countrymen. We cannot think that Irishmen have abandoned all hope for freedom, some time, to their country, though the General says all hopes of her independence are gone, and crushed forever; nor will they agree with him that "she has no future but a dark one." He states that two-thirds of civilized Europe are of the Celtic race. Gen. Sewall has the floor.

The House was not in session. In the Senate, Monday, the Army Register and estimates of San Francisco fortifications were received from the War Department.—The resolution on the Irish State Prisoners was postponed, and Mr. Clarke's resolution on Non-Intervention were taken up. The Senator from Rhode Island, (Mr. Clarke,) spoke on the subject at length, and against the doctrine urged by Kosuth. Gen. Cass took the floor. An executive session ensued, and afterward an adjournment.

In the House, a resolution inquiring into steamship contracts was offered and adopted in an amended form. A resolution looking toward a change in the Tariff was voted down, and soon after the House adjourned.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Gen. Cass, in an able speech, set forth very sound doctrines upon that question of International Law which has latterly been so much argued in this country. He goes for an official declaration of what this Republic holds to be true and right in that connection, leaving the question of positive intervention to be considered afterward, as circumstances may require.

In the House, the day was spent in discussing the reconsideration of the resolution, which had passed the day previous, asking the President to place the Regiment of Mounted Rifles in designated places: in other words, making the House Commander-in-Chief of the Army, which the Constitution has made the President's prerogative. The vote was reconsidered, and then the resolution was laid on the table, and the President is still Commander-in-Chief of the Army!

ALAS, POOR ORPHAN!—The Philadelphia Sun relates that as one of the police officers of that city was proceeding along the sidewalk on Sunday afternoon, whilst the snow was falling thick and fast, and the wind blowing in eddying gusts, and piercing cold, the sob of a child attracted his attention. He soon found a poor little boy in an alley, standing up to his middle in the snow, and benumbed with the cold. The little fellow told the officer that he had been sent out to clear away the snow from the alley. "Go in the house," said the officer, "and tell your mother that she ought to be ashamed of herself?" "My mother," replied the boy, "is dead; I'm a little bound boy, now." Volumes could not speak more.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—The New York Express of the 7th inst. says that Chief Justice Oakley, this forenoon, after some little conversation between him and counsel as to the terms, ordered a decree to be entered in this case, dissolving the marriage tie. Mrs. F. to be at liberty to marry again, but Mr. F. not to marry again during the life time of Mrs. F.; according to Mrs. F. \$3000 a year alimony, during her natural life, to date from the commencement of the suit, and that the sum of \$3,750, (according to the present time,) together with taxes costs, be paid by Mr. F. forthwith—he to be at liberty to give satisfactory security for the \$3000 a year, instead of being a lien upon his real estate—and she to resign her right to dower. Mr. Van Buren obtained leave to enter, within 30 days, a case, or a bill of exceptions, on appeal to the General Term.

Accounts from Mexico to Jan. 24, state that several local insurrections had occurred, but they were promptly put down by the Government. Congress had assembled, and the Message represents the country to be in the most disturbed condition, and that it had barely escaped a war with England, in consequence of the National debt.

It is said that the Thompsonville Company are about making an arrangement with their creditors by resuming the carpet factories and paying in stocks—a measure very desirable for the towns where the mills are located, and probably the best in the end for the creditors.

Jacksonville, (Fla.) was invaded on the 13th ult., by a Northern snow storm, when snow fell to the depth of an inch and a half. The News says "there is no record or tradition of such an event in the previous history of East Florida."

Hon. Charles Sumner has our thanks for a copy of his speech on the Iowa Land Bill, delivered in the Senate, Jan. 27.

A JEW IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The New York Tribune says that Mr. Benjamin, the newly elected Senator from Louisiana, is of Jewish descent, and himself a Jew.

The generals who were confined in the castle of Ham, namely Changarier, Lamoriciere, Bulem, and Lefie, will continue during their exile to receive the pay of Generals en disponibilité. There is evidently a wish to avoid driving these expatriated officers to despair, and perhaps a hope that they will be induced later to "adhere."

ACCIDENT AT THE BIG TUNNEL.—After a labor of three years, days and nights, in the mountain of rock on the big tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio road, the parties from east and west met, a few days since. The gang of hands on the west being nearer the tunnel than the east they supposed, within eight feet, made a strong blast, which produced fearful and fatal consequences. The explosion broke through, killing one man, and wounding eight, some mortally. Of the eleven men at work on the east side, but two escaped unhurt.

OPENING OF A MOUND.—The *Wheeling Gazette* states that recently the workmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opened an Indian mound, near that city. It was about seventy feet in diameter and eleven feet high. Nearly on a level with the surrounding earth were found an altar of stone, evincing the action of fire, west of north of the head and body of an Indian. This body was covered to the depth of a foot or more with ashes, and was still manifest to the taste, as we were told. The body was remarkably perfect, and was mostly preserved. Around this body were twelve others, with their heads centering toward it, and projecting. No articles of art were found, except a polished stone tube, about twenty inches in length.

The celebrated medal, which Washington presented, in person, to Red Jacket, is now in the possession of Parker, the present Head Chief of the nation. Mr. P. was installed Head Chief on the death of Blacksmith, Red Jacket's immediate successor. Mr. Parker is an Engineer, who has been in the employ of the State for several years. There are few better educated or more intelligent young men in the State than Mr. Parker, who now holds this precious relic of the past.

In a new edition of the regulations of the Post-Office, about to be published, it is provided, that in every case where the writer of a letter chooses to protect it from the change of being opened at the Department, and destroyed as a dead letter, he can do so by prepaying the postage, and writing legibly on the sealed side the words "to be preserved," in which case it will be rescued from the liability of being committed to the flames, and its seal will remain intact.

Italy, in consequence of the late wars and the present doubtful times, has lost its peculiar features and national customs. Masks are prohibited during the carnival at Florence, Rome, and even Turin; as also at Venice, Milan, and all the towns of Lombardy. As it is not a time for Italian merry-making, these restrictions will, however, not be so severely felt by the inhabitants as might be expected.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW JERSEY.—The whole number of signatures to the Temperance petitions which have been presented to the Legislature of New Jersey, up to the present time, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand. This is nearly one-third of the entire population of the State. The people have not been so stirred, on the subject of "license," for many years.

ARREST FOR ABDUCTION.—George A. Morse, of Boston, was arrested in New York on Saturday, on a charge of abducting from Boston the wife and child of John Brown. Mr. Brown is a colored man, and his wife passes for a white woman. Morse was committed for grand larceny.

IRISH EXILES.—President Fillmore, in a letter to Wm. H. Roney, Esq., of Ulster Co., N. Y., states that the Secretary of State has with his approval, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every proper effort in behalf of the Irish exiles implicated in the revolt of 1848.

JAPAN.—Some of the journals of Holland are urging the Government of that country to induce the Emperor of Japan to open his country to the trade of the world; they think the abolition of the monopoly which Holland now enjoys of trading with Japan, would be a benefit to her and all the world, especially the United States.

AN ARMY FOR CALIFORNIA.—Thursday afternoon two steamers left New York with 988 passengers of all sorts, sizes and standing, bound for the Gold Region. The Cherokee, for Chagres, took 337, and the Prometheus, for San Juan, accommodated the balance of 651.

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS SOLD FOR ABDUCTING SLAVES.—Accounts from Galveston state that four free negroes belonging to Massachusetts, who were arrested on the charge of attempting to abduct a slave, have since been convicted and sentenced to be sold into slavery.

The letter from the U. S. Minister at Rome relative to the Pope's intention to contribute a block to the Washington National Monument, states that "the block was taken from the ancient Temple of Peace, adjoining the Palace of the Caesars, and is to receive the inscription of 'Rome to America.'"

In Georgia there are 1450 schools, colleges, and academies, with one thousand six hundred and twenty-two teachers, and an aggregate number of 41,702 pupils. Notwithstanding, the number of white persons in the State, over twenty-one years of age, who cannot read or write, is 41,786.

SENTENCE OF AN INCENDIARY.—Thomas Hickey, the man arrested for setting fire to the barns of Josiah Bush, of New Britain, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years hard labor in the State Prison, the first two days to be solitary confinement.

FRESHET.—On the first of the week it commenced thawing and raining, and on Wednesday, the greater portion of snow in this vicinity was gone. The ice in the streams was broken and the water rose rapidly.

The tressle work of two bridges between Stafford and Willington, on the New London Railroad, was carried away, and passengers had to be conveyed by carriages a distance of 8 miles. No train left here for New London on Thursday.

Two bridges of the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad were swept off on Wednesday, and one on the Housatonic Road, between Pittsfield and Van Deusenville. A hole has been made also in the Harlem Road, below Chatham Four Corners.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Emory Fisk, of Enfield Upper Village, walked from his home to Enfield Center, last Wednesday morning, in good health, to take the stage for this place. He had no sooner got into the stage than the driver heard him struggle, and on opening the door, found him expiring. Before he could be got out he was dead. A post mortem examination was held and a verdict rendered that he came to his death from disease of the heart. Mr. Fisk was 61 years old, and was a citizen much respected.

It is hardly necessary to say that the following, intended as a Valentine to some Palmer "fair," was picked up in the street, by our "man about town." We hope "Ellie" will read it and render relief immediately:

"Oh, dearest, sweetest, loveliest Ellie,
How well I love you, there's no telling
Yur color black, yur cheeks so rosy
Mak yur pite as a posy—
Yur ivy teeth and lips so ruby,
Grecian nose—how handsome yu be;
Silk-like, angel, earthy fairy
Dove-like, love-like, swan-like, airy—
Yur merry charms ar so bewitching
That set me in a dreadful itching,
And if mi lov fur yu goes stronger
I kno I cant hold in much longer!"

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The bill for the abolition of Capital punishment in Rhode Island was passed by the Senate Thursday, last week, by three majority. It provides that no person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more shall be pardoned except by the concurrent vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each House.

FURS.—A late English paper estimates the value of furs sent to the markets of the world during the year 1850, at \$300,000. Russia alone supplied of this estimate, skins to the value of \$10,000,000.

The town has been used for the modest sum of \$20,000, for the Elephant Columbus, which was killed by falling through the bridge at South Adams, Mass.

The Philadelphians are agitating a project to open the communication with the sea, by blowing up the ice in the Delaware with gunpowder ignited by a galvanic battery.

There are fourteen editors in the Massachusetts Legislature this year.

A POPULAR MEDICINE.—The Oxygenated Bitters seem to be the great remedy for Dyspepsia, and the increasing confidence in this medicine, gained by its remarkable success in curing the worst cases among our own citizens, in addition to the statements of members of Congress has given to the article a popularity, which, to say the least, must be very flattering to the proprietors. Unlike many of the medicines known as Bitters, it contains no alcohol, and though pleasant to the taste, has no effect on the stomach, to those who wish to pamper a taste for strong drinks. On the contrary, it has a tendency to correct such tastes. Those who are troubled with a sensation of weakness, and a sort of faintness at the stomach, in warm weather, and have used stimulants to no purpose, will find the Oxygenated Bitters highly efficacious, and peculiarly adapted to dispel these disagreeable feelings.

Another Scientific Wonder.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's *Pepin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice*, prepared from Kenna, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is a true and wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Bile-dyspepsia, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.—Feb. 12.—At market, 619 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 6 pairs Working Oxen, 39 Cows and Calves, 3339 Sheep and Lambs, and 170 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, 16.25; 1st quality 17; 2d, 15.75; 3d, 14.75; 5. Working Oxen—No stores. Cows and Calves—19.22, 30, 31; 35. Sheep and Lambs—12.50, 3; 3.5; 1 extra 14.50; 6. Swine 5 a 6c; retail 5 1-2 a 7c.

BORN.—In Ware, Feb. 7th, a son to S. W. Cone.

MARRIED.—In —, Jan. 12, Isaac Northrop and Eunice Pratt, both of this town.

In Worcester, Feb. 2, John S. Mellen of Springfield, to Caroline Holman of W. In New Britain, Ct., Jan. 21, Elisha B. Bridgman of Belchertown to Caroline H. Andrews.

In West Dover, Vt. Jan. 24, Aaron Smith of Ware, to Sarah Jane Carpenter of Somerset, Vt.

DIED.—In Granby, Feb. 5, Azubah, wife of Luther Ferry, aged 77. In Belchertown, Jan. 26, Gamaliel Hannum aged 62. In Ware, Feb. 2, Nelson, son of Alfred Lamberton, aged 3 years. In Greenwich, Jan. 30, William Walker, aged 71. At Monson, 9th, of lung fever, William P. 20 months, son of J. B. Foster.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The Deluge Engine Company of this village are to have a Ball, at the Tockwotton House, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th.

Out of a company of some ten or twelve which left Palmyra, Maine, last fall for California, news has been received, that three of them are dead, and four lay at the point of death.

Donation Visit.—The friends of Rev. Henry Edwards propose making him a Donation Visit on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18th, 1852.

Palmer, Feb. 14th, 1852.

NOTICE.—ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are respectfully informed, that if they remain unpaid on the 1st day of March they will be left with an attorney for immediate collection.

M. C. MUNGER. 43f

Palmer, Feb. 11, 1852.

NOTICE.—ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, of three months standing, are requested to call and pay the same before the fifteenth of March next.

E. B. MILES & Co. 4w43

Palmer, Feb. 12th, 1852.

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite Brands of Flour, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S. 43f

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital \$300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with promptness which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851, \$100,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, 144,000 00
Cash on hand, 56,000 00

\$300,000 00

Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851, \$34,312 98

DISBURSEMENTS.
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid \$4,704 41
Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies, 1,309 67

\$16,014 08

Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852, \$18,298 90
Amount of losses not due by terms of contract, \$5,800 00
Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable, \$1,500 00
Amount due on demand, Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, President, WM. L. AVERY, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before us, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.
This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

For each \$1000 of insured property, a number of years less than thirty, at 2 1/2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him. This stock shares equally with the \$300,000 original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the books of the Company as follows: At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each \$100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that year declared on the stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for \$100—or 1.5% for \$1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of \$1000—for this we charge 2 1/2 per cent, paid in cash. Amount of premium \$25, entering him at \$975. At the end of each year, he is charged \$1.50 for the last year's insurance, at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to \$25.00. From this amount of dividend deduct 15.00 and you have 10 left. Thus it will be seen that the simple interest, and carried off besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase. Among the documents to be returned to the Company by this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watchful to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at an inappreciable less expense to the insured. He would save 15.00 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premium paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK, Agent for Palmer and vicinity. February, 1852. 43.

To the Friends of the Union.
JUST PUBLISHED,
The Life and Public Services of General Andrew Jackson,
Seventh President of the United States, INCLUDING the most important of his State Papers, with the Eulogy delivered by the Hon. George Bancroft. Edited by John S. Jenkins. A. M. Published by Geo. H. Derby & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Now that all that was mortal of Jackson, is gone from among us, and there remains of the once great man, but the memory of his actions now that party strife and political turmoil can no longer build his name and fame between the goals of opposing factions—now that the dead may claim, what few distinguished men ever received while living, the dispassionate judgment of their fellow men, now is the time for the life of Andrew Jackson to be written. A new generation is springing up, to which the deeds of his life will be matters of history, and it is right that it should receive its knowledge of them, through a medium free from prejudice and party spirit.

"The question of the Union brings up his action on the Nullification question, and in the words which Bancroft, in his Eulogy in 1845, applied to the author of the Proclamation, 'The Union—it must be preserved.' The whole influence of the past was invoked in favor of the Constitution; from the council chambers of the fathers who moulded our institutions from the hall where American Independence was declared, the clear, loud cry was uttered—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every battle-field of the revolution—from Lexington and Bunker's Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the field of Eutaw—from the cane-brakes that sheltered the men of Marion—the repeated, long-continued echoes came up—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every valley in our land—from every cabin on the pleasant mountain side—from the ships on our westernmost prairies—from the living minds of the living millions of American people—from the thick evening glories of twilight—the shout went up like the sound of many waters—'The Union—it must be preserved.' The address from which this passage is taken, is printed at length, in the present volume, being we believe, the only work in which it is present accessible. We have also a judicious selection of Jackson's most memorable State papers, his Veto's, the Proclamation, Messages, Inaugural and Farewell Address. There is, too, a reprint of Dr. Bethune's sermon on his death—An excellent full length portrait is a frontispiece to the volume, which is a capable specimen of the rising Buffalo press.—Literary World.

Our authorized Agent will call and present the Book for inspection.

N. B.—Agents wanted to sell the above work in the States in the Union. Apply, post-paid, to:

Geo. H. DERBY & Co., 164 Main St., Buffalo.

A Chance for Employment.
TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the month, or share the profits of the business. Some but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office.

Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. too42.

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST, on Tuesday, the 25th of November, a Hamilton, the same being for money, a self skin Pocket Book, containing \$12 in gold and many valuable papers, of no use to any but the owner. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one who will return the above to the owner.

FREDERICK STEBBINS. Wilbraham, Jan. 3, 1852. 3w42.

For Sale Cheap.
An account of One Dollar against Augustus Hamilton, the same being for money, borrowed of me for a few days, some months since. Any one wishing to purchase can have it cheap.

JASON B. MAYNARD. 3w.

Palmer, Feb. 7th.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN ss.

At a Justice's court holden at Palmer, before John Ward, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for said County, at the office of said Justice, on the first Saturday of January, A. D. 1852, it being the third day of said month.

Milton C. Munger, Plf., vs. Michael Delage Df.

In an action of debt, to recover twenty dollars, as appears by the writ on file in this action. And now it appearing to said Justice that said defendant at the time of service of this writ, was not an inhabitant of, or resident in this Commonwealth; and it further appearing upon inspection of the writ, that a return thereon, that a bigger writ was attached on said writ, and that no personal service of said writ was made on the defendant: Ordered, that notice be given to said defendant, to appear at a Justice's Court to be holden at Palmer, aforesaid, at the office of said Justice, on the sixth day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., by publishing this order in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper published at said Palmer, two weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be, at least, fourteen days before said sixth day of March; and that this action be continued until time and place.

Justice of the Peace. JOHN WARD, P. T. WALLACE, Pls. Attorney.

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 1f43

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer, can be had at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S. 43f.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852.

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 43f.

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S. 43f.

Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852.

Valentines! Valentines!!

JUST received, a splendid lot of Valentines from J. BOWLES' Book Store.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5th, 1852. 42

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvray's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 1f42

REMOVAL.

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvray's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 4f42

THE CELEBRATED OXYGENATED BITTERS.
ANTHONY'S REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, GENERAL DEBILITY.



In all its Various forms, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL. A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma, Flatulence, or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease. They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of FEVER AND AGUE. These Bitters have received the Highest Testimonials ever offered to the public in favor of any medicine in the world, and are approved by some of the best physicians, who use them in their practice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars and certificates from MEMBERS OF CONGRESS and other parties well known to the public. Any individual wishing further information respecting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE, are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy themselves by reference to numerous letters and certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor

VT. REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale

Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston.

General Agents.

Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed in English, French and Spanish, with the signature of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of Read, Bates & Austin, who are the sole General Agents, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; V. N. Packard, Thorndike; N. F. Rogers & Co. and T. F. Packard, Monson.

14 1y

County of Hampden.

STATEMENT OF Receipts and Expenditures for the County of Hampden, from January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1852, published in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, viz:

EXPENDITURES.
Paid to Travers Jurors for services, \$2,979 98
" Sheriff, Deputy Sheriffs, Crier, Messenger and Constables for attending Courts and service of process, 1,553 69
" Coroner's Inquests, 112 72
" Clerk of the Courts, 351 66
" on bills for the administration of Criminal Justice, not embraced under Term, 1,307 55
" to County Commissioners, 2,002 73
" " Examiners, 18 00
" Committees, Surveyors, &c., 288 34
" for Land Damages, 2,000 00
" " Roads, Bridges, and Monuments, 583 11
" Printing, 201 29
" Money borrowed and interest, 1,415 39
" Addition to Court House and alterations and repairs of the same, and furniture, 5,382 30
" Stationery, Record Books, Fuel, &c., 722 77
" Trial and support of Lunatic Paupers, 144 0
" to Keeper of Jail and House of Correction above the earnings of the prisoners, 4,563 67
" for Fuel, Bedding, Clothing, and other incidental expenses of the Jail and House of Correction, 632 30
" to Overseers, 150 00
" Chaplain for 15 months' salary, 125 00
" for miscellaneous, 147 94
" Treasurer's salary, 300 00

\$32,100 45

RECEIPTS.
Received of C. Rice, Esq., late Sheriff, one half excess of fees, 3 39
" " Rich'd Bliss, Esq., C. D. do, 475 00
" Treasurer of Commonwealth for support of Lunatic Paupers, 100 00
" for Costs on Criminal Prosecutions, 91 15
" Pedlars' Licenses, 27 00
" Apothecaries' Licenses, 25 00
" Costs on Petitions for Bonds not local, 630 14
" Criminal bills barred by Statute of Limitations, 19 47
" An old Stove sold, 2 00
" Money bor'd temporarily, 8,053 50
" on Taxes for 1850, 5,897 38
" " " 1851, 18,653 23

\$34,047 26

N. T. LEONARD, Chair'n of County Commrs's.

WILLIAM RICE, Treasurer. 3w41

Springfield, Jan. 10, 1852.

A Farm for Sale.

PLEASEANTLY situated in the North-western part of Stowe, County of Middlesex, two miles from the meeting house, containing 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with Good Buildings thereon.

The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of buildings and wall, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire of

ABRAHAM WHITCOMB. 2w41

Stowe, January, 1852.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment; for so doing you will save yourselves much trouble and cost. Four weeks will be allowed for settlements after which time the bills will go into other hands for collection.

CYRUS KNOX Jr. 4w41.

Palmer, Jan. 20, 1852.

CLOTHING
JUST received a fresh supply of Over Coats, Business Coats, Pants, and Vests of various styles and qualities adapted to the season, which he will sell cheaper than ever. Call and see. L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor: Hall & Valentine's Block, No. 4. Palmer, Dec. 6.

READY Made Clothing at T. C. DENECKE'S (Monson, May, 1851. 4f

For Sale. THE House now owned and occupied by the Subscriber Palmer Dec. 5th, 1851. J. S. BAILEY.

BROADCLOTHS of all shades, colors and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S Monson, May, 1851. 4f

Dissolution. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of N. Smith & Sons was dissolved Sept. 6th, 1851, by mutual consent.

N. SMITH, G. K. SMITH, P. L. SMITH. The Carriage-making business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, at the old stand, under the name of G. K. Smith & Co., G. K. SMITH, P. L. SMITH, 30f

Palmer, Sept. 6th, 1851.

BAILEY'S Caps,

POETRY.

Sunny days in Winter.

Summer is a glorious season,
Warm, and bright, and pleasant;
But the past is not a reason
To despise the present.
So when health can climb the mountain,
And the log lights up the hall,
There are sunny days in Winter,
After all!

Spring, no doubt, hath faded from us,
Maiden like, in charms;
Summer, too, with all her promise,
Perished in our arms.
But the memory of the vanished,
Whom our hearts recall,
Makes sunny days in Winter,
After all.

True, there's scarce a flower that bloometh,
All the rest are dead;
But the wall-flower still perfumeeth
Yonder garden bed,
And the lily-flowered arbutus
Hugs its coral ball—
There are sunny days in Winter,
After all!

Summer trees are pretty—very,
And I love them well;
But this holly's glistening berry
None of these excel.
While the fern can warm the landscape,
And the ivy clothes the wall,
There are sunny days in Winter,
After all!

Sunny hours in every season
Wait the innocent—
Those who taste with love and reason
What their God hath sent,
Those who neither soar too highly,
Nor too lowly fall,
Feel the sunny days of Winter,
After all!

Then, although our darling treasures
Vanish from the heart,
Then, although our once-loved pleasures
One by one depart;
Though the tomb loom in the distance,
And the mourning pall,
There is sunshine, and no Winter,
After all!

A Kind Heart.

O, give me a heart that throbs
In a responsive tone
Which kindly shares a part in griefs
And sorrows not its own;
That seeks to shed around on all
Hope's holy light and peace,
And by its unpretending love
Bids other's woes to cease.

The recompense of such a heart
No language can express,
No mortal man can tell save those
Who such a heart possess;
It asks not for reward on earth,
It knows it shall be given
When it has passed to you above—
Through golden gates of heaven.

Then I shall pray that such a heart
May beat within my breast;
A heart to lift the burden off
The weary and oppress'd;
Which strives to find, by words of love
An entrance to the soul,
And then by kindness heal those griefs
Which often seem control.

They who possess this priceless gem
Have joy in measure free,
And live not for themselves alone,
But live for thine and thee.
The richest of the jewelled stores,
Which men may call their own,
Are hearts that throbs for other's woes,
In a responsive tone.

It has been generally supposed that the Natural Bridge of Va., was the only geological wonder of the kind in the country. This is a mistake. In Carter County, Ky., there is a Natural Bridge across the Rock-bridge branch of the Cany Fork of Little Sandy. It is 135 feet span, 12 feet wide, 7 feet thick in the middle of the arch, and 107 feet above the water. In the County of Walker, in Alabama, there is another similar curiosity, which was discovered in a recent geological exploration. The span is 120 feet and the height nearly 70. This bridge is formed of sandstone, and is very symmetrical. Large beech and hemlock trees grow on the bridge, and the surrounding scenery is represented as sublime.

Mr. Russell, the traveller, states that, while travelling among the Indians, he carried with him an India rubber pillow, which at night he inflated. One evening he took it out of his pocket and showed it to a chief, who asked him its use. He told him it was a pillow. "No good; log of wood much better." "Why?" asked Mr. Russell. "Because it is flat," replied the chief. Mr. Russell then inflated it, and it was handed around to all the family, who, in turn, let out the air and again inflated it. At last the chief took it. "It is good," said he, "very good." "Why?" asked Mr. Russell. "Because by and by you will be an old man, and will have but a little breath in you, and you can get some out of this bag."

Marshal Saxe computed that, in a battle, only one ball of 85 takes effect. Others, that only one in forty strikes, and no more than one in four hundred is fatal. At the battle of Tour-nay, in Flanders, fought on the 22d of May, 1794, it is calculated that 236 musket shot were expended in disabling each soldier who suffered.

The late severe weather has killed all the peach trees in the vicinity of St. Louis.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A TREASURE.—On the grand route of Pouille, in the kingdom of Naples, there was a statue of marble bearing this inscription, in the Neapolitan dialect: "The first day of May, at the rising of the sun, I shall have a golden head." The statue had already stood there two hundred years, and no one had yet discovered the meaning of this mysterious inscription. A stranger (a Saracen, says Castelfani in his memoirs), passing through the country, read the inscription, and thought that he had divined its sense, but did not communicate to any one his suspicions. The first day of May having already passed, he departed, but the succeeding year he arrived in the country on the last day of April. The next day he resorted to the spot before sunrise, and having remarked the spot on which fell the shadow of the head of the statue, at the precise moment when the sun rose above the horizon, he dug up the earth there, and found immense treasure.

An old maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day, "I can bear adversity, and encounter hardships, and withstand the changes of fickle fortune, but O, to live, to droop, and wilt, and die like a single pink, I can't endure it, and what's more, I won't."

"I hope to live to see the day," said Lord Brougham, "when every peasant in England can understand Bacon." "His Lordship," replied Cobbett, "had much better hope to see the day when every peasant should be able to eat bacon."

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival at Liberia of the emigrants who went from Hartford, Ct., in September. All well.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawann House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McGUIRE'S BLOCK,
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

The Flower Basket,
OR
Youth's Monthly Monitor,
Contains Thirty-two large Octavo Pages of choice Original and Selected matter, is printed on fine white paper, is handsomely covered, and embellished with instructive Wood Cuts.

Terms—1 copy 1 year \$7.50; 10 copies 6 mos. \$7.50; 20 copies 1 year \$12.50; 30 copies 6 mos. \$6.25; 40 copies 6 mos. \$10. One copy 18 mos. One Dollar.

N. B. Those who copy the above for 3 insertions, and send us a copy of the paper containing it will receive two copies of the Flower Basket for one year.

Address JOHN J. BUCHANAN,
Pittsburg, Pa.

American Repository of Inventions
TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS

7th Vol. of the Scientific American.
MESSRS. MUNN & Co., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the Scientific American, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of volume VII. of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th of September. The new volume will commence with new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science by new inventions. It is published weekly, in form of a binding, and affords at the end of the year a splendid volume of over four hundred pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred engravings, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors contribute and correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is in fact the leading scientific journal of the country.

The inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication.
TERMS.—Two dollars a year, one dollar for six months.
All Letters must be post-paid, and directed to "Munn & Co., Publishers of the Scientific American, 125 Fulton Street, New York."

Inducements for Clubbing.
Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at our regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy the same length of time, or we will furnish—
Ten for six months, \$8; Ten copies for Twelve Months \$15; Fifteen copies for Twelve Months \$22; Twenty copies for Twelve Months \$28.

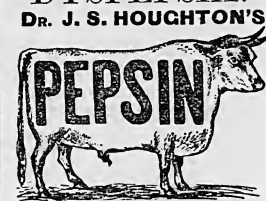
Southern and Western money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a new suit of clothes, and the way is made for the darkest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 1f 5

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



**THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.**

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about the hour, out of the stomach.
Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, prepared from the Gastric Juice, may be readily adapted to the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable treatise on the "Physiology of the Stomach," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, was cured by the use of the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limited space of this advertisement, but authorized certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for females in Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Menses, and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organ, after a long residence in the tropics. It is useful in eating, and too free use of alcohol, and it almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. It single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly efficacious in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in the drug and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.
Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dictionaries! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety.
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 tf

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

Notice!
THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oxygenated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort and Chandeliers,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr. Tobias' Venitain Liniment,
Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balm,
Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Mast's, Thayer's Roger's and other Pills,
Dr. Somerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dodd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondville, Nov. 2d, 1851 31tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORSESSES can find employment at Monson, Sept. 20. T. C. DENECKE'S 22tf

DOESKINS, Cassiniers, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:
Gents.
Have Broad Cloths, Cassiniers, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—Very Garment warranted, so please give me a call.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept. 0. 22tf

To Persons out of Employment.
American Gift Books for 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.
EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 181 WILLIAM STREET, (near Spruce,) New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail in selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA AND INDIA. 600 pp., and **THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.** 600 pp. Retail price, \$2.00 per vol.
Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.
Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, \$2.50, for which he will receive a copy of the various works, (at wholesale prices,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. These he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.
Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a circular containing full particulars with "DISCOUNTS TO RESIDENTS TO ACT AS AGENTS," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William Street New York

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-WHEAT, in any quantity, by
PALMER & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

The Whole Universe Aho!
Wanted
TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds in
Monson, Sept. 20. T. C. DENECKE 22tf

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Special Notice.
DR. HUBBARD would give notice that he has removed to Pleasant St., opposite F. T. Wallace Esq.
He would also say, that after an extensive practice of two years, he is prepared to treat disease in all its forms on scientific principles.
Palmer, Dec. 13. 34tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. J. S. BAILEY. 4tf

For Sale,
A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for a cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to
S. P. HUBBARD, M. D.
Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851. 39 tf

New-London, Williammantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Williammantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence.
5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Williammantic, (8:15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express train at W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Williammantic (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1:45 P. M., connecting with steamer Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. R.
2:40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Williammantic (4:30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Williammantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6:50 A. M. Connecting at Williammantic, (8:15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10 00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12:55), with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:00 P. M. Connecting at Williammantic (4:30), for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer, (6:00) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5:45 a m train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.
Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
Oct. 15th, 1851. A. G. DARROW, Supt. 1f 27

Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side of the Railroad Road, where he is prepared to shoe horses in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.
JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7tf

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 10, 1850. 1f 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.
Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 253, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts., BOSTON, MASS.

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Catarrhs, Phthisis, Bronchial affections, Female Weakness of all kinds, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Scrophulous, King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm, and all other cutaneous or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake have not hesitated to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her medicines, which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

It is to be regretted that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.
DR. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practiced for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others have failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples—constituting an union of the simplest of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (the late Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease practiced in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

To invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if we are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, none of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formerly. All communications post paid promptly attended to. Letters &c. should be addressed to 250 Green-st.

For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.
Sept. 13 6m

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY.
BLANKS,

Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFORMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS

AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;

GOLD PENS,
PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAXES, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Holders,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS,
Slate and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,

Porte Monnoies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;

CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAXER BOXES,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the
Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

DALEY'S
Important Announcement.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

That ONLY sovereign and never failing remedy for SUBDUING PAIN, and curing the worst Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Rheumatism, and all cutaneous and inflammatory diseases.

DALEY'S
Magical Pain Extractor,
In a New Dress and Boxes of much Enlarged size!

CAUTION!—Counterfeits in the Old Wrapper flood the market! Avoid them as you would poison!

GROSS IMPOSITION.
CAUTION TO DEALERS!—Unscrupulous vendors of counterfeit Extract

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

NO. 44.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted under Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in their name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. B. Bred; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilbraham, D. A. Calkins; Bondville, A. R. Murdoch; Post-masters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
"New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 5.45, P. M.
"Albany, 11.15, A. M., 7.30, P. M.
"The 10.44, A. M. and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, P. M. runs do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9, from Belcher-town at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belcher-town at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.35 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mystery of the Young Artist: OR, THE FRENCH ROLL.

In one of our corners, where two of the liveliest streets in London—the New Road and Tottenham Court Road—cross each other, stood, and probably still stands, a baker's shop. Whoever happened to pass this shop in the autumn of 1841, and cast a glance into its interior, will certainly remember to have seen, standing behind the counter, a maiden of some eighteen summers, and of so rare a loveliness, that, for a few minutes, the eye, perforce, must linger there entranced.

"I cannot understand, Margaret," said her father to her one day, "what that young man, who passes here every morning, and whom I take for a Scotchman, finds to look at in our shop. For some moments, he never moves a step farther. Do you know him?"

"No more than you, father," answered the girl.

The baker looked earnestly into his daughter's face, and his scrutiny deepened the rose upon her cheek.

"I cannot believe that you would deceive me," said the baker, for you know how I love you, and how much your happiness is the aim of my life. After your mother died, there would have been nothing left to live for, if I had not had you, and it would go hard with me to part with you. Nevertheless, I say to myself that you will and must be married some day; and if you should have a fancy for this young man—"

"Dearest father," interrupted Margaret, "I have never spoken to him, nor he to me."

Scarcely had the words passed her lips, when the subject of their discourse hastily entered the shop, and asked for a French roll. There was nothing unusual in this request, nothing necessarily embarrassing in it, and yet the hand with which Margaret presented the roll to him trembled, and her whole appearance denoted that she had not been so indifferent to his silent homage as her answers to her father seemed to indicate. Was she deficient in confidence or sincerity? In neither.—Margaret loved her father from her very heart, and knew not what dissimulation was; but what girl of eighteen will own that she fancies herself beloved? The stranger, on his side, apparently had no idea of the disquietude he excited; for, having received the roll, he laid the money down on the counter, and left the shop.

Henceforth, the young man came regularly every morning and purchased a French roll; and though no words passed between him and the baker's fair daughter, Margaret secretly owned that her interest in him increased every day. His face was one of those which strike one involuntarily. Though too pale and careworn to be called handsome, his large, soft eyes, beamed with so much truth and tenderness, that they might well touch a harder heart than Margaret's.

"Is it not strange that a young fellow, whose whole dress and appearance betray unmistakable poverty, should be so ex-

travagant as to eat nothing but French rolls?" remarked the baker casually, to his daughter one day, just after the stranger had made his morning purchase.—
"For the same money he could buy a large substantial loaf, which would last him twice as long."

Margaret was silent. She felt that her father was right, but she could not blame the youth, even in thought.

About three weeks had elapsed since the baker had first questioned his daughter about the young Scotchman, when, one morning, as they were alone in the shop, the stranger hastily entered, bearing in his hand a flat packet. He laid it silently on the counter, and unloosing the string, held up to the astonished gaze of the baker a picture of his daughter. It was in crayons, the colorings most delicate, and the likeness so perfect, that the father was lost in admiration.

"Does it please you?" stammered the artist, after a short pause, during which his very soul seemed to hang on the approving glance of the baker.

"Why should it not?" cried the latter. I know nothing of painting; but the likeness is really perfect. It seems to me no picture could be more so.

"Would you like to buy it?" asked the young man, speaking with difficulty, while the color rose to his forehead.

"I should like to have it very much," returned the baker, "but I fear the price will be beyond my means."

"Would five shillings be too much?" asked the youth, casting down his eyes.

"Five shillings?" exclaimed the baker—"five shillings for such a masterpiece! Nay, sir, with joy I give you twenty; and if I could afford it, would make it ten times twenty. The picture is worth it."

So saying, the well-pleased little man pulled out a sovereign, which the stranger took hastily, and with a fervent "God be thanked!" darted from the shop.

"Strange," said the baker, and he looked at Margaret, who stood near with flushed cheeks and moistened eyes. "A curious young man, that! At any rate, he is a wonderful painter." Then lifting the picture carefully by the edge, he carried it into the adjoining counting house, where, a day or two after it appeared, framed and glazed, suspended over his desk.

The next morning, and many succeeding ones, the young man came for his French roll—but no further mention was made of the picture. He maintained the same silence as before. Day by day, however, he became thinner and paler; and often, when Margaret turned to reach the roll from the shelf, his glance rested upon her with an expression so full of sorrow and tenderness that the baker, who perceived all this unobserved, from his counting house, felt his honest heart strongly moved. Margaret, too, was not what she used to be; her beauty had lost its bloom, and her smile its cheerfulness.

One evening as they sat at tea, the baker could no longer restrain himself.—
"I'll tell you what," he began, "that young man loves you, and you love him. Silence! I will hear nothing!" for Margaret had opened her lips with a faint denial. "You cannot talk me out of it. I have my eyes, and see the whole affair, as plain as my hat, there. I have observed you both, often enough, and though I am a plain man, I can easily perceive that you love one another. He has not said so, it is true—and that is just what pleases me in him, for he must naturally suppose that under the circumstances, it would not be very gratifying to me. I have looked at the affair on all sides, and the only thing I do not like about the young man, is his predilection for French rolls; but he could break himself of this habit. He might make something handsome out of his profession, if he had somebody to set him up in it. I have been thinking seriously on the subject; for, between ourselves, Margaret, though we live moderately, and according to our station, I am richer than people suppose. Now, if we—Eh! what is that? Surely no one has been listening?"

Margaret went into the shop, but found all quiet. Nevertheless, a listener had lurked there, and that listener was one to whom the conversation was particularly interesting. James, the head journeyman,

without taking into consideration the real or supposed amount of his master's wealth, secretly reckoned upon a marriage with his daughter, and a reversal of the business. We may imagine, therefore, how unsatisfactory to him must have been the above conversation.

On the following morning, as often happens, when a crisis in one's life approaches, the young man, for the first time, failed in his usual visit. With a heart full of anxiety, Margaret watched the clock that ticked monotonously in the corner. The conversation of the night before had concluded by the baker's resolving to speak to the painter the next opportunity. Conflicting feelings agitated her bosom. Now she mourned her "hope deferred," now congratulating herself upon the delay caused by his nonappearance. At last, the baker came out of the counting-house, hat and stick in hand—he had business in the city, and could wait no longer. As her father ascended the omnibus, Margaret's heart sank within her.

It might be half an hour later, and she was attending to a customer, when suddenly raising her eyes, she encountered those of the young artist, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, with his gaze riveted upon her. A sudden tremor caused the biscuits that she was tying up, to fall from her hands. Her heart beat fast, as she thought that he would the next moment be at her side, and that she would hear the sound of his voice, which was music in her ears. But why did he linger! The customer had departed, the shop was empty. She regained courage, and glanced across to where he still stood, his sorrowful attitude and depressed eyelids betraying a heart trembling between hope and fear.

Her eye met his. A ray of mutual love shot from them; but instead of entering the shop, he turned and hurried up the street. Immediately afterwards, James passed through, on his way out, the bread basket upon his shoulder; and, though Margaret could not but think it was chance, it was not without a sudden chill, that she saw him go with long strides after the young Scotchman.

The next two hours passed heavily indeed with Margaret. To all appearance, she performed the various duties of the shop, as usual; but her thoughts were far away, and she went about her business mechanically. The weather, too, had changed, thereby adding to her increasing gloom. The bright sunshine which had gilded everything with its morning rays, was now concealed by murky clouds, and rain began to fall heavily. Poor Margaret was so sad and downhearted, that she more than once resolved on setting out to seek her father. Anything was better than this being left a prey to her own uneasy thoughts. But she strove to banish this restless desire, for not only would such a search be useless, but she thought not to leave the shop in her father's absence. Tears rolled swiftly down her face, as she resigned herself to patient waiting. But hark! her father approached, and she hastened to relieve him of his saturated garments. Scarcely had she performed this kind office, when James entered, and, laughing triumphantly, shouted,—"Have I not always thought so? The young painter is married, or, if not, at any rate, ought to be!" It was too much for Margaret. She hastened to leave the shop.

The honest baker was scarcely less shocked than his daughter. He blamed himself for his imprudence, and loaded the artist with reproaches.

"The young rascal!" he exclaimed, "to come here and bring misery upon my once happy home; and that after I have been so generous to him and would have done so much for him!"

But when his anger had cooled, he confessed to himself that, if either were to blame, his had been the greater folly. The young painter had never spoken of love to Margaret, and, as to his glances, it was at least, not impossible that they were merely the evidence of his artistic admiration of her beauty. "At any rate," said he to himself, "it is unfair to condemn any one for looking. And still," he paused, "I never saw anything that appeared more like love. I may be wrong, but I would sooner believe James

to be mistaken; he was always a stupid, simple fellow. I will sound him, and, then inquire into the particulars myself."

With this determination, the worthy baker went to his daughter; but he was silent as to his design, and only begged her to remain in her own room, while James would take care of the shop.—Margaret gladly availed herself of this permission, for the thought of meeting the eye of a stranger was fearful. She imagined that every one must read in her face the vain, foolish hope that had taken possession of her heart, and which she now so bitterly regretted.

Having gathered from his journeyman the address of the young Scotchman, who lived in a common lodging-house, the baker took his way thither, but stepped into a little ale house opposite, and made inquiries as to the inmates of the lodging house. The landlord, whose principal pleasure consisted in watching his neighbors, related faithfully what he knew of the house; and after he had attached more or less blemishes to each person who came under his notice, he went on to say, that among the rest, a Scotchman lived there, with a—yes, a lady. Everybody took her for such, and probably she was a lady, though no one could speak from personal observation. She came in a hackney coach, but was so enveloped in cloaks and veils, that nobody could tell whether she was young or old, handsome or ugly. For breakfast, she always took coffee and a French roll, which the young man fetched himself. During breakfast, she sat in the front room, while the servant made the bed. He (the host) had more than once said to the stupid girl, that he wondered she could not contrive to get a sight at her, but she assured him that the young man watched the lady like a dog. She had often tried to surprise him at breakfast; but no sooner had she knocked at the door, which was bolted inside, than the young man bounded out, and fastened it behind him. "Whenever he goes out," continued the host, "he locks the poor woman in, and takes the key in his pocket. There must be something wrong going forward. Behind so much mystery, there can be nothing good."

The baker paid for the glass of porter, which he had not drunk, and went slowly home, repeating the words of the landlord—"Behind so much mystery, there can be nothing good!" Nevertheless, a voice within kept speaking in favor of the young artist; for, though appearances were so strongly against him, he could not get rid of his prepossession in favor of him.

Absorbed in thought, the worthy man arrived at home, but here a scene was enacted which made him doubt that he stood at his own door. A crowd of people obstructed the entrance, some pushing and striving to enter, while others called for the police. An officer soon made his appearance—a strong, important looking man—and as he forced an entrance, the baker followed him.

What met his eyes on entering the shop required little explanation. The young painter sat upon a chair, his face buried in his hands leaning on the counter. James stood behind, triumphantly flourishing a French roll, which he maintained the Scotchman had stolen, and was carrying off.

The baker's entrance changed the scene. He told the police that the whole affair was a mistake, begged him to disperse the crowd outside, and requested the young man, who was bathed in tears, to follow him into the counting-house. He did so, and, deeply touched by the baker's kindness, related to him his history.

It was briefly this: that his mother, the daughter of a Scottish earl, having married below her station, her husband, in order to make the change in her condition less apparent, had lived beyond his means, and at his death, had left to her little more than her only son. Cast off by her family, and too proud to beg for assistance in her necessity, the widow came to London with her son, where he might seek for employment. Their hopes were alternately excited and depressed; the mother fell ill from protracted anxiety and want, and the son was driven by desperation to take a step which, but for the interposition of the baker, would have branded him for life.

The honest baker shook him by the hand, and pressed upon his acceptance, under the name of a loan, a small sum of money, for his present urgent necessities.

Four weeks after, the baker purchased for his daughter, a pretty cottage, in the neighborhood of London, and the same day, the young Scotchman, entered upon his duties as one of the masters of the Royal Academy, witnessed their union. The widow lingered some months longer, her latter days cheered by the unhoping prosperity of her son, and tenderly cherished by the gentle Margaret, who lavished upon her, the love which would have been her mother's.

In the course of time, the worthy baker saw himself surrounded by a troop of rosy grand-children, who knew no treat so great as that of going to see "grandfather" in one of the suburbs of the mighty metropolis.

SINGULAR MONOMANIA.—The Paducah (Ky.) Journal contains an account of a singular case of monomania which has occurred in that place. It seems that a gentleman of high standing in the community and in the church,—and who was one of the school commissioners, was detected in stealing books from an auction room. The auctioneer sent him a bill for \$25, a portion of which he paid.—He was subsequently arrested, and upon an examination of his house a large amount of stolen articles—books, stationary, dry goods, hardware, clothing, &c., &c., were found and identified as theirs by merchants and others. The Journal says:

"He made a full confession about the time of his arrest, and said that his disposition to steal was insatiable and unconquerable, and repeatedly declared that if turned loose again he would be impelled to steal any and everything he could lay his hands on. And, indeed, he gave evidence of this, by stealing from the guard who sat up with him the night preceding the trial. From one he stole a handkerchief, and from another a pair of boots. He not only confessed to things he had stolen, but he even said he had stolen things which it was proved that he had purchased. The conduct, together with the fact that many of the stolen articles were frivolous, if not useless, and also that he had refused to escape when he had been allowed an opportunity and means of doing so—all tended to raise doubts of his sanity in the public mind, and to engender sympathy for himself and family."

The name of the offender is S. S. Harvey. He was examined before a magistrate, and held to bail, which was promptly furnished by his friends.

SPEAK IN TIME.—Our lady readers must not forget that 1852 is a leap year, and therefore by ancient prerogative they are privileged to ask a gentleman's "intentions," and even to "pop the question" without appearing too bold. The advocates of woman's rights contend that the fair sex should enjoy this prerogative always, whether February contains twenty-eight or twenty-nine days; but this would have a tendency to convert all men into equestrians, and thus prove a decided disadvantage to the ladies, upon the familiar principle that "too much of a good is good for nothing."

A history of the various causes that lead men to become confirmed bachelors would present a curious array of circumstances.—We fancy it would show among other things, timidity as a great preventative of matrimony; for we have no doubt that some men, in the awkward bashfulness—we will not call it modesty—of their nature, are positively frightened from the great goal of human happiness, a well assorted marriage, by that bugbear, "popping the question." They can gallant the ladies to the opera and parties, and flirt through a whole season at Newport or Saratoga; but the dread contingency of a refusal, even though exceedingly remote, and not at all improbable by appearances, makes them faint at heart, until like arrant cowards, they fly from danger which is purely imaginary.

To such spiritless fellows on the high road to the miseries of an old bachelor's life, leap year is a beneficent "institution." It was doubtless intended for their special benefit, and we now appeal to all compassionate ladies to take the matter into serious consideration, and reflect upon the duties which their ancient privilege imposes on them.—Four years must elapse before an opportunity will again present itself, and four years may so far confirm many a bashful lover in his stiff bachelor notions, that in 1856 he will have become irrevocably lost. We hold that no man is a good citizen until he mar-

ries. Bachelors should be fined to such an extent that marriage would be the cheaper mode of living. But we deeply sympathize with those unfortunate fellows who dare not propose, and it is our earnest hope that the ladies will so use their privileges, between the present time and the thirty-first day of December next, that not one blushing gentleman of their acquaintance can defend his bachelorship on the plea that he has not had an offer.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—We frequently hear the enemies of the Temperance reform assert, that there is more intoxicating liquor used at the present day than at any previous period in the United States; and, therefore, they argue, that the efforts made for the suppression of the vice of intemperance have been productive of its increase rather than mitigation. The following authentic statistical facts, however, show that a very great reduction has taken place, in the use of alcoholic beverages.—The total quantity of spirits, wine and beer consumed in 1836, was 623,000,000 gallons. In 1850 it was 583,000,000 gallons, being a decrease of 40,000,000. Had the population of 1849-50 drunk of spirits, wine, and beer, the same quantity per head as the population of 1835-6, the increase in the consumption of these articles would have been one hundred millions of gallons; showing the actual difference, taking the increase of population into account, to be upwards of one hundred and forty millions of gallons, or more than a fifth part of the entire quantity consumed in 1850.

Spirit of the Age.

THE MEN OF THE TIMES.—We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age; of the steam engine in him. A lazy, clodding snail-paced chap might have got on in the world fifty years ago, but he won't do for these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think quick—eat, sleep, court, marry and die quick, and slow coaches ain't tolerated. "Go ahead if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds best in every line of business who has the snapping turtle in him. Strive, reader, to catch this spirit of the times; be up & dressed "always, not gaping and rubbing your eyes as if you were half asleep, but awake for anything that may turn up; and you may be somebody before you die. Think and reflect as much as you please before you act; but think quicker and closer, and when you have fixed your eyes upon the object, spring to the mark at once.

MECHANISM OF MAN.—Man is in himself the most perfect of machines, and the producer of all other machines. In his structure are tissues woven like the finest lace; joints dove-tailed like a piece of the choicest cabinet work; bones jointed like the most ingenious carpentry; arches, columns and temples, surpassing every order of architecture; springs, levers and other mechanism, infinitely more wonderful than the most curious and complicated clock work; fountains which teach an unattended system of hydraulics; impulses, before the effects of which steam and gunpowder dwindle into insignificance; and—grandest property of all—a self-acting power that sets the whole in motion when required. The hands and fingers form a set of instruments, by which every tool of the artificer is made, and every piece of handicraft, from the pin to the line-of-battle ship, produced.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—A merchant writes to the New York Herald that in answer to an advertisement for a clerk, which appeared in the morning edition of that paper, he received before 2 P. M. of the same day, one hundred and ten letters from parties applying for the situation. This fact shows the benefit of advertising, and also the great surplus of persons seeking employment in our large cities over the demand which exists for their services.

UPAS TREE ON THE ISTHMI.—The Panama Star states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree.—On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The Star says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

The Judiciary of the kingdom of Wirttemberg have been for some time engaged on the question of the re-establishment of the punishment of death. Out of six of the courts only two are stated to be in favor of the renewal of this mode of punishment.

Elizabeth Ann Chambers, aged 64, daughter of a late clergyman, died recently in a London prison, where she was under sentence of transportation for forgery, of which she had been twice convicted. She once kept her carriage.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There were relieved or supported by Massachusetts during the year 1851, 27,364 paupers, of whom 12,940 were foreigners, and 11,905 from England and Ireland. This is an increase of 2000 over the previous year.

POETRY.

PROCRUSTATION.

If fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grief we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own the fault,
And for kind pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if stern justice urged rebuke,
And warn from money borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt,
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if our debtor fail our hope,
And plead his ruin through,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love estranged should once again
Her genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay,
We've always time to welcome them
To-day, my love, to-day.
But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

A Sister's Death.

She died upon a winter's night,
A long, long time ago;
When the large round moon had a wintry look,
As it shone on the breast of the frozen brook,
And over the fields of snow.

As she lay that night in the pale moonlight,
Which fell on her peaceful bed,
She seemed like the form of a sculptured saint,
Without sign of woe or mortal taint,
With a glory around her head.

With her eyelids closed and her lips apart,
And her arms, like the marble fair,
Cross'd on her bosom, and gently press'd,
She lay as she sank to her peaceful rest,
In the mute repose of prayer.

When the morning broke, and we gazed again,
A smile to her face seemed given;
And though our spirits were crushed and sad,
The Christmas bells soon made us glad;
For we knew she woke in heaven.

Poetical Portraits.

SHAKESPEARE.
His was the wizard's spell,
The spirit to enchain—
His grasp o'er nature fell,
Creation owned his reign.

BYRON.
He grasped his country's lyre
With ardent grasp and strong,
And made his soul of fire,
Dissolve itself in song.

MILTON.
His spirit was the home
Of aspiration high—
A temple whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

BYRON.
Dark clouds his forehead bound
And his feet were flowers—
Mirth, madness, magic, found,
In him their keenest powers.

SCOTT.
He sings, and lo, romance
Starts from his mouldering urn.
And chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

[Blackwood's Magazine.]

Rufus Choate, it is said, never made a speech of any kind without having first written it out and committed it to his memory. His legal arguments are subjected to the same laborious preparation. The same thing is said to be true of Edward Everett. All his orations bear marks of the most careful finish, especially in language and the formation of their sentences. Both these gentlemen are gifted with an extraordinary power of memory. It is said that Mr. Everett will read over a long address twice, and then repeat it very nearly verbatim. Mr. Calhoun prepared all his speeches with a wonderful degree of labor, and seldom said anything in the Senate Chamber, which he had not first carefully considered and shaped in his study. Mr. Webster generally speaks from full notes, in which the skeleton of the speech is carefully developed and all statistical statements, quotations, &c., distinctly set down. He relies upon the moment for language, but generally it is written out at full length.—N. Y. Mirror.

THE MISTRESS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A Parisian correspondent of the New York Tribune declares that Louis Napoleon has discarded his mistress (Madame Howard, an American lady, formerly of Baltimore), preparatory to the espousal of a royal princess from one of the reigning houses of Europe. Napoleon has had several children by Mrs. Howard, one of whom died recently.

The probabilities of an invasion of England by the French, are discussed at length in all the English papers, and whether there exists any real ground for the apprehension or not, the press generally are of the opinion that preparation for invasion is the best defence they can have. The comparatively defenceless state of the country, is urged on all hands as furnishing good reasons for an augmentation of the naval service, and the calling home of ships on unnecessary foreign service. Various projects are strongly urged upon the people to form themselves into companies, and arm and uniform for an immediate conflict; at all events to prepare for war.

No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 50,000 inhabitants! There is not a post office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell; but there are, at least, two dogs to every inhabitant.

The want of the gentler sex in California is expressed in the following business report: "Females are earning from \$40 to \$100 per month in the cities of the Pacific, and husbands are as plentiful as flies in a sugar hogsheld."

ALL-SUFFICIENT REASON.—The Lynn News says a member of the Legislature gave as a reason for not voting for Mr. Heard, for Councilor, "that he did not object to his being a distiller, but he would not vote for a man who made such rascally poor rum."

A young Astronomer, Mr. Wm. C. Langdon, aged only 20, is about to lecture in Maryland Institute. He is endorsed by Professors Henry, Bache, and Mitchell.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassau Hotel.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 11f

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McILVER'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

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OR
Youth's Monthly Monitor.

Contains Thirty-two large Octavo Pages of choice Original and Selected matter, is printed on fine white paper, is handsomely covered, and embellished with instructive Wood Cuts.

Terms:—1 copy 1 year \$5.00; 1 copy 6 mos. \$3.12 1/2; 10 copies 1 year \$27.00; 20 copies 6 mos. \$25.00; 40 copies 6 mos. \$10.00. One copy 13 mos. One Dollar.

N. B. Those who copy the above for 3 insertions, and send us a copy of the paper containing it will receive two copies of the Flower Basket for one year.

Address JOHN J. BUCHANAN,
Pittsburg, Pa.

American Repository of Inventions

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS

7th Vol. of the Scientific American.

MESSRS Munn & Co., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the Scientific American, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of volume VII. of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 20th of September. The new volume will commence with new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science; besides furnishing the usual amount of engravings of new inventions. It is published weekly, in form of binding, and at the end of the year a splendid volume of over four hundred pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred engravings, together with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer, and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors contribute to and correspondents being men of the highest attainments. It is in fact the leading scientific journal of the country.

The inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication.

Terms:—Two dollars a year, one dollar for six months.

All Letters must be post-paid, and directed to Munn & Co., Publishers of the Scientific American, 125 Fulton Street, New York.

Inducements for Clubbing:

Any person who will send us four subscribers for six months, at the regular rates, shall be entitled to one copy the same length of time, or we will furnish—

Ten for six months, \$8; Ten copies for Twelve Months \$15; Fifteen copies for Twelve Months \$22; Twenty copies for Twelve Months \$28.

Southern and Western money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at full value.

How to drive off the Blues.

WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he banishes it to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the bluest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.

Monson, May 24th, 1851 5f

London according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

CREAT. CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will dissolve, *Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines*, is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as digestion would be in a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be *softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. Coube, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia; and he states that 'in a diseased condition of the stomach, the gastric juice is diminished, and the stomach is diseased, and the disease is cured by the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful.'"

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer, the most remarkable effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authentic certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly digested Food, and Ague, and all sorts of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Temperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose removes all the napalm symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Headaches, Leucorrhoea, Spasms, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form, and in prescription form for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia.

Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!

A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches just received and will be sold cheap. Also, a fine lot of clocks.

F. O. BROOKS, 6f
Palmer, May 31, 1851.

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dicksies! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at T. C. DENECKE'S

Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDALL, 5f
Palmer, March 22d, 1851.

Cuff Pins.

THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.

F. O. BROOKS, 15f
Palmer August 2.

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oxygenated Bitters, Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chalcid, Holman's Cod Liver Oil, Holman's Restorative, Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam, Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, McAlister's All Healing Ointment, Mast's, Thayer's Roger's and other Pills, Dr. Somerville's Cedar Plaster, Essex Strengthening Plaster, Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment, and various other medicines too numerous to mention.

A. R. MURDOCK, 31f
Bondsville, Nov. 22, 1851

To Tailorers.

TAILORRESSES can find employment at T. C. DENECKE'S 22f
Monson, Sept. 23.

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf
Monson, May, 1851.

Wanted Immediately.

THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given. T. C. DENECKE, 22f
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VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S 4tf
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EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing, executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Handbills, Waybills, Billheads, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here he goes:

Gents.

I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—very Gannet warranted, so please give me a call. T. C. DENECKE, 22f
Monson Sept. 0.

To Persons out of Employment.

American Gift Books for 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 131 WILLIAM STREET, (near Spruce), New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular and of such a moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right-headed and active person can fail in selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA AND INDIA," 600 pp., and "THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," 600 pp. Retail price, \$2.50 per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which we will send samples of the various works, (at wholesale price,) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL BOOKS," making a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a circular containing full particulars with "DIRECTIONS TO PERSONS DISPOSED TO ACT AS AGENTS," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

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CASH

WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-WHEAT, in any quantity, by HALL & VALENTINE, 29f
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851.

The Whole Universe Aho!

Wanted

TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds inquire at T. C. DENECKE, 22f
Monson, Sept. 20.

Book Binding.

ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Special Notice.

DR. HUBBARD would give notice that he has removed to Pleasant St., opposite F. T. Wallace Esq.

He would also say, that after an extensive practice of two years, he is prepared to treat disease in all its forms on scientific principles.

Palmer, Dec. 13. 31f

Stoves! Stoves!!

IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Store Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.

Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

For Sale,

A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for a cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to S. P. HUBBARD, M. D., 39f
Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851.

New-London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence

5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8:15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express train at W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1:45 P. M., connecting with steamer, Chicopee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. R.

2:40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6) with the evening boat for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8:15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chicopee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12:25) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:40 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:30), for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and a Palmer, (6:00) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5:45 a. m. train from Palmer and the 12 m. train from New London are Freight trains with no passengers attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Stages Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Supt. 27
Oct. 15th, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side of the Rail Road, where he is prepared to shoe Horses in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.

JAMES GORMLEY, 7f
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS, 1f 29
Palmer, Oct. 10, 1850.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake, No. 259, Greene St. New York, Successors to the late Celebrated MRS. MOTT, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts., BOSTON, MASS.

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months past, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as above, on the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Pelvic, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scrophula, Kings other chronic or cutaneous diseases, Worms, Rheumatism or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Wounds, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure, or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visit has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.

DE. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing disease, and is now prepared to furnish the same, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practiced for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others are unable to cure, or relieve with the usual means.

To those who are unable to travel, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples.

Forming in fact a new system of curing disease, and one that is as simple as the Herbs and Medicines of the old called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (the late Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and she has for some years previous to her mother's decease practiced in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. DRAKE would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to perform the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

To Invalids residing at a distance and those who are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if we are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in their complaints, and forward the same with full directions by express, free of charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formerly. All communications sent post paid, promptly attended to. Letters &c. should be addressed to 259 Green St., New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.

Sept. 13 6m

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

NO. 44.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted under Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. B. Bredt; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; William, D. A. Collins; Bouderville, A. R. Murdock, Post-masters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belcher-town, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.25, 9.10, P. M.
" New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 5.45, P. M.
" Albany, 11.15, A. M. and 7.30, P. M.
" The 10.44, A. M. and 2.35, 6.14, 9.10, P. M. rains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mystery of the Young Artist: OR, THE FRENCH ROLL.

In one of our corners, where two of the liveliest streets in London—the New Road and Tottenham Court Road—cross each other, stood, and probably still stands, a baker's shop. Whoever happened to pass this shop in the autumn of 1841, and cast a glance into its interior, will certainly remember to have seen, standing behind the counter, a maiden of some eighteen summers, and of so rare a loveliness, that, for a few minutes, the eye, perforce, must linger there entranced.

"I cannot understand, Margaret," said her father to her one day, "what that young man, who passes here every morning, and whom I take for a Scotchman, finds to look at in our shop. For some moments, he never moves a step farther. Do you know him?"

"No more than you, father," answered the girl.

The baker looked earnestly into his daughter's face, and his scrutiny deepened the rose upon her cheek.

"I cannot believe that you would deceive me," said the baker, for you know how I love you, and how much your happiness is the aim of my life. After your mother died, there would have been nothing left to live for, if I had not had you, and it would go hard with me to part with you. Nevertheless, I say to myself that you will and must be married some day; and if you should have a fancy for this young man—"

"Dearest father," interrupted Margaret, "I have never spoken to him, nor he to me."

Scarcely had the words passed her lips, when the subject of their discourse hastily entered the shop, and asked for a French roll. There was nothing unusual in this request, nothing necessarily embarrassing in it, and yet the hand with which Margaret presented the roll to him trembled, and her whole appearance denoted that she had not been so indifferent to his silent homage as her answers to her father seemed to indicate. Was she deficient in confidence or sincerity? In neither.—Margaret loved her father from her very heart, and knew not what dissimulation was; but what girl of eighteen will own that she fancies herself beloved? The stranger, on his side, apparently had no idea of the disquietude he excited; for, having received the roll, he laid the money down on the counter, and left the shop.

Henceforth, the young man came regularly every morning and purchased a French roll; and though no words passed between him and the baker's fair daughter, Margaret secretly owned that her interest in him increased every day. His face was one of those which strike one involuntarily. Though too pale and careworn to be called handsome, his large, soft eyes, beamed with so much truth and tenderness, that they might well touch a harder heart than Margaret's.

"Is it not strange that a young fellow, whose whole dress and appearance betray unmistakable poverty, should be so ex-

travagant as to eat nothing but French rolls?" remarked the baker casually, to his daughter one day, just after the stranger had made his morning purchase.—

"For the same money he could buy a large substantial loaf, which would last him twice as long."

Margaret was silent. She felt that her father was right, but she could not blame the youth, even in thought.

About three weeks had elapsed since the baker had first questioned his daughter about the young Scotchman, when, one morning, as they were alone in the shop, the stranger hastily entered, bearing in his hand a flat packet. He laid it silently on the counter, and unloosing the string, held up to the astonished gaze of the baker a picture of his daughter. It was in crayons, the colorings most delicate, and the likeness so perfect, that the father was lost in admiration.

"Does it please you?" stammered the artist, after a short pause, during which his very soul seemed to hang on the approving glance of the baker.

"Why should it not?" cried the latter. I know nothing of painting; but the likeness is really perfect. It seems to me no picture could be more so.

"Would you like to buy it?" asked the young man, speaking with difficulty, while the color rose to his forehead.

"I should like to have it very much," returned the baker, "but I fear the price will be beyond my means."

"Would five shillings be too much?" asked the youth, casting down his eyes.

"Five shillings?" exclaimed the baker—"five shillings for such a masterpiece! Nay, sir, with joy I give you twenty; and if I could afford it, I would make it ten times twenty. The picture is worth it."

So saying, the well-pleased little man pulled out a sovereign, which the stranger took hastily, and with a fervent "God be thanked!" darted from the shop.

"Strange," said the baker, and he looked at Margaret, who stood near with flushed cheeks and moistened eyes. "A curious young man, that! At any rate, he is a wonderful painter." Then lifting the picture carefully by the edge, he carried it into the adjoining counting-house, where, a day or two after it appeared, framed and glazed, suspended over his desk.

The next morning, and many succeeding ones, the young man came for his French roll—but no further mention was made of the picture. He maintained the same silence as before. Day by day, however, he became thinner and paler; and often, when Margaret turned to reach the roll from the shelf, his glance rested upon her with an expression so full of sorrow and tenderness that the baker, who perceived all this unobserved, from his counting-house, felt his honest heart strongly moved. Margaret, too, was not what she used to be; her beauty had lost its bloom, and her smile its cheerfulness.

One evening as they sat at tea, the baker could no longer restrain himself.—

"I'll tell you what," he began, "that young man loves you, and you love him.—Silence! I will hear nothing!"

Margaret had opened her lips with a faint denial. "You cannot talk me out of it. I have my eyes, and see the whole affair, as plain as my hat, there. I have observed you both, often enough, and, though I am a plain man, I can easily perceive that you love one another. He has not said so, it is true—and that is just what pleases me in him, for he must naturally suppose that under the circumstances, it would not be very gratifying to me. I have looked at the affair on all sides, and the only thing I do not like about the young man, is his predilection for French rolls; but he could break himself of this habit. He might make something handsome out of his profession, if he had somebody to set him up in it. I have been thinking seriously on the subject; for, between ourselves, Margaret, though we live moderately, and according to our station, I am richer than people suppose. Now, if we—Eh! what is that? Surely no one has been listening?"

Margaret went into the shop, but found all quiet. Nevertheless, a listener had lurked there, and that listener was one to whom the conversation was particularly interesting. James, the head journeyman,

without taking into consideration the real or supposed amount of his master's wealth, secretly reckoned upon a marriage with his daughter, and a reversal of the business. We may imagine, therefore, how unsatisfactory to him must have been the above conversation.

On the following morning, as often happens, when a crisis in one's life approaches, the young man, for the first time, failed in his usual visit. With a heart full of anxiety, Margaret watched the clock that ticked monotonously in the corner. The conversation of the night before had concluded by the baker's refusing to speak to the painter the next opportunity. Conflicting feelings agitated her bosom. Now she mourned her "hope deferred," now congratulating herself upon the delay caused by his nonappearance. At last, the baker came out of the counting-house, hat and stick in hand—he had business in the city, and could wait no longer. As her father ascended the omnibus, Margaret's heart sank within her.

It might be half an hour later, and she was attending to a customer, when suddenly raising her eyes, she encountered those of the young artist, who was standing on the opposite side of the street, with his gaze riveted upon her. A sudden tremor caused the biscuits that she was tying up, to fall from her hands. Her heart beat fast, as she thought that he would the next moment be at her side, and that she would hear the sound of his voice, which was music in her ears. But why did he linger! The customer had departed, the shop was empty. She regained courage, and glanced across to where he still stood, his sorrowful attitude and depressed eyelids betraying a heart trembling between hope and fear.

Her eye met his. A ray of mutual love shot from them; but instead of entering the shop, he turned and hurried up the street. Immediately afterwards, James passed through, on his way out, the bread basket upon his shoulder; and, though Margaret could not but think it was chance, it was not without a sudden chill, that she saw him go with long strides after the young Scotchman.

The next two hours passed heavily indeed with Margaret. To all appearance, she performed the various duties of the shop, as usual; but her thoughts were far away, and she went about her business mechanically. The weather, too, had changed, thereby adding to her increasing gloom. The bright sunshine which had glided everything with its morning rays, was now concealed by murky clouds, and rain began to fall heavily. Poor Margaret was so sad and downhearted, that she more than once resolved on setting out to seek her father. Anything was better than this being left a prey to her own uneasy thoughts. But she strove to banish this restless desire, for not only would such a search be useless, but she thought not to leave the shop in her father's absence. Tears rolled swiftly down her face, as she resigned herself to patient waiting. But hark! her father approaches, and she hastened to relieve him of his saturated garments. Scarcely had James performed this kind office, when James entered, and, laughing triumphantly, shouted,—"Have I not always thought so? The young painter is married, or, if not, at any rate, ought to be!" It was too much for Margaret. She hastened to leave the shop.

The honest baker was scarcely less shocked than his daughter. He blamed himself for his imprudence, and loaded the artist with reproaches.

"The young rascal!" he exclaimed, "to come here and bring misery upon my once happy home; and that after I have been so generous to him and would have done so much for him!"

But when his anger had cooled, he confessed to himself that, if either were to blame, his had been the greater folly. The young painter had never spoken of love to Margaret, and, as to his glances, it was at least, not impossible that they were merely the evidence of his artistic admiration of her beauty. "At any rate," said he to himself, "it is unfair to condemn any one for looking. And still," he paused, "I never saw anything that appeared more like love. I may be wrong, but I would sooner believe James

to be mistaken; he was always a stupid, simple fellow. I will sound him, and, then inquire into the particulars myself."

With this determination, the worthy baker went to his daughter; but he was silent as to his design, and only begged her to remain in her own room, while James would take care of the shop.—Margaret gladly availed herself of this permission, for the thought of meeting the eye of a stranger was fearful. She imagined that every one must read in her face the vain, foolish hope that had taken possession of her heart, and which she now so bitterly regretted.

Having gathered from his journeyman the address of the young Scotchman, who lived in a common lodging-house, the baker took his way thither, but stepped into a little ale house opposite, and made inquiries as to the inmates of the lodging house. The landlord, whose principal pleasure consisted in watching his neighbors, related faithfully what he knew of the house; and after he had attached more or less blemishes to each person who came under his notice, he went on to say, that among the rest, a Scotchman lived there, with a—yes, a lady. Everybody took her for such, and probably she was a lady, though no one could speak from personal observation. She came in a hackney coach, but was so enveloped in cloaks and veils, that nobody could tell whether she was young or old, handsome or ugly. For breakfast, she always took coffee and a French roll, which the young man fetched himself. During breakfast, she sat in the front room, while the servant made the bed. He (the host) had more than once said to the stupid girl, that he wondered she could not contrive to get a sight at her, but she assured him that the young man watched the lady like a dog. She had often tried to surprise them at breakfast; but no sooner had she knocked at the door, which was bolted inside, than the young man bounced out, and fastened it behind him. "Whenever he goes out," continued the host, "he locks the poor woman in, and takes the key in his pocket. There must be something wrong going forward. Behind so much mystery, there can be nothing good."

The baker paid for the glass of porter, which he had not drunk, and went slowly home, repeating the words of the landlord—"Behind so much mystery, there can be nothing good!" Nevertheless, a voice within kept speaking in favor of the young artist; for, though appearances were so strongly against him, he could not get rid of his prepossession in favor of him.

Absorbed in thought, the worthy man arrived at home, but here a scene was enacted which made him doubt that he stood at his own door. A crowd of people obstructed the entrance, some pushing and striving to enter, while others called for the police. An officer soon made his appearance—a strong, important looking man—and as he forced an entrance, the baker followed him.

What met his eyes on entering the shop required little explanation. The young painter sat upon a chair, his face buried in his hands leaning on the counter. James stood behind, triumphantly flourishing a French roll, which he maintained the Scotchman had stolen, and was carrying off.

The baker's entrance changed the scene. He told the police that the whole affair was a mistake, begged him to disperse the crowd outside, and requested the young man, who was bathed in tears, to follow him into the counting-house. He did so, and, deeply touched by the baker's kindness, related to him his history.

It was briefly this: that his mother, the daughter of a Scottish earl, having married below her station, her husband, in order to make the change in her condition less apparent, had lived beyond his means, and at his death, had left to her little more than her only son. Cast off by her family, and too proud to beg for assistance in her necessity, the widow came to London with her son, where he might seek for employment. Their hopes were alternately excited and depressed; the mother fell ill from protracted anxiety and want, and the son was driven by desperation to take a step which, but for the interposition of the baker, would have branded him for life.

The honest baker shook him by the hand, and pressed upon his acceptance, under the name of a loan, a small sum of money for his present urgent necessities.

Four weeks after, the baker purchased for his daughter, a pretty cottage, in the neighborhood of London, and the same day, the young Scotchman, entered upon his duties as one of the masters of the Royal Academy, witnessed their union.

The widow lingered some months longer, her latter days cheered by the unhopful prosperity of her son, and tenderly cherished by the gentle Margaret, who lavished upon her, the love which would have been her mother's.

In the course of time, the worthy baker saw himself surrounded by a troop of rosy grand-children, who knew no treat so great as that of going to see "grandfather" in one of the suburbs of the mighty metropolis.

SINGULAR MONOMANIA.—The Paducah (Ky.) Journal contains an account of a singular case of monomania which has occurred in that place. It seems that a gentleman of high standing in the community and in the church,—and who was one of the school commissioners, was detected in stealing books from an auction room. The auctioneer sent him a bill for \$25, a portion of which he paid.—He was subsequently arrested, and upon an examination of his house a large amount of stolen articles—books, stationery, dry goods, hardware, clothing, &c., &c., were found and identified as theirs by merchants and others. The Journal says:

"He made a full confession about the time of his arrest, and said that his disposition to steal was insatiable and unconquerable, and repeatedly declared that if turned loose again he would be impelled to steal any and everything he could lay his hands on. And, indeed, he gave evidence of this, by stealing from the guard who sat up with him the night preceding the trial. From one he stole a handkerchief, and from another a pair of boots. He not only confessed to things he had stolen, but he even said he had stolen things which it was proved that he had purchased. The conduct, together with the fact that many of the stolen articles were frivolous, if not useless, and also that he had refused to escape when he had been allowed an opportunity and means of doing so—all tended to raise doubts of his sanity in the public mind, and to engender sympathy for himself and family."

The name of the offender is S. S. Harvey. He was examined before a magistrate, and held to bail, which was promptly furnished by his friends.

SPEAK IN TIME.—Our lady readers must not forget that 1852 is a leap year, and therefore by ancient prerogative they are privileged to ask a gentleman's "intentions," and even to "pop the question" without appearing too bold. The advocates of woman's rights contend that the fair sex should enjoy this prerogative always, whether February contains twenty-eight or twenty-nine days; but this would have a tendency to convert all men into coquettes, and thus prove a decided disadvantage to the ladies, upon the familiar principle that "too much of a good is good for nothing."

A history of the various causes that lead men to become confirmed bachelors would present a curious array of circumstances.—We fancy it would show among other things, timidly as a great preventative of matrimony; for we have no doubt that some men, in the awkward bashfulness—we will not call it modesty—of their nature, are positively frightened from the great goal of human happiness, a well assorted marriage, by that bugbear, "popping the question." They call gallant the ladies to the opera and parties, and flirt through a whole season at Newport or Saratoga; but the dread contingency of a refusal, even though exceedingly remote, and not at all improbable by appearances, makes them flint at heart, until like arrant cowards, they fly from danger which is purely imaginary.

To such spiritless fellows on the high road to the miseries of an old bachelor's life, leap year is a beneficent "institution." It was doubtless intended for their special benefit, and we now appeal to all compassionate ladies to take the matter into serious consideration, and reflect upon the duties which their ancient privilege imposes on them.—Four years must elapse before an opportunity will again present itself, and four years may so far confirm many a bashful lover in his stiff bachelor notions, that in 1856 he will have become irretrievably lost. We hold that no man is a good citizen until he mar-

ries. Bachelors should be fined to such an extent that marriage would be the cheaper mode of living. But we deeply sympathize with those unfortunate fellows who dare not propose, and it is our earnest hope that the ladies will so use their privilege, between the present time and the thirty-first day of December next, that not one blushing gentleman of their acquaintance can defend his bachelorship on the plea that he has not had an offer.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—We frequently hear the enemies of the Temperance reform assert, that there is more intoxicating liquor used at the present day than at any previous period in the United States, and, therefore, they argue, that the efforts made for the suppression of the vice of intemperance have been productive of its increase rather than mitigation. The following authentic statistical facts, however, show that a very great reduction has taken place, in the use of alcoholic beverages.—The total quantity of spirits, wine and beer consumed in 1836, was 623,000,000 gallons. In 1850 it was 583,000,000 gallons, being a decrease of 40,000,000. Had the population of 1849-50 drunk of spirits, wine, and beer, the same quantity per head as the population of 1835-36, the increase in the consumption of these articles would have been one hundred millions of gallons; showing the actual difference, taking the increase of population into account, to be upwards of one hundred and forty millions of gallons, or more than a fifth part of the entire quantity consumed in 1850. *Spirit of the Age.*

THE MEN OF THE TIMES.—We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age; of the steam engine in him. A lazy, clodding snail-paced chap might have got on in the world fifty years ago, but he won't do for these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think quick—eat, sleep, court, marry and die quick, and slow coaches ain't tolerated. "Go ahead if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds best in every line of business who has the snapping turtle in him. Strive, reader, to catch this spirit of the times; be up "and dressed" always, not gaping and rubbing your eyes as if you were half asleep, but awake for anything that may turn up; and you may be somebody before you die. Think and reflect as much as you please before you act; but think quicker and closer, and when you have fixed your eyes upon the object, spring to the mark at once.

MECHANISM OF MAN.—Man is in himself the most perfect of machines, and the producer of all other machines. In his structure are tissues woven like the finest lace; parts dove-tailed like a piece of the choicest cabinet work; bones jointed like the most ingenious carpentry; arches, columns and temples, surpassing every order of architecture; springs, levers and other mechanism, infinitely more wonderful than the most curious and complicated clock work; fountains which teach an unattended system of hydraulics; impulses, before the effects of which steam and gunpowder dwindle into insignificance; and—grandest property of all—a self-acting power that sets the whole in motion when required. The hands and fingers form a set of instruments, by which every tool of the artificer is made, and every piece of handicraft, from the pin to the line-of-battle ship, produced.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—A merchant writes to the New York Herald that in answer to an advertisement for a clerk, which appeared in the morning edition of that paper, he received before 2 P. M. of the same day, one hundred and ten letters from parties applying for the situation. This fact shows the benefit of advertising, and also the great surplus of persons seeking employment in our large cities over the demand which exists for their services.

UPAS TREES ON THE ISTHMUS.—The Panama Star states that a man named James Linn, while hunting on the Gorgona Road, grew tired and lay down to sleep under a tree.—On waking he found his limbs and body swelling, and death soon ensued. The Star says that a tree grows on the Isthmus under which cattle avoid eating or ruminating.

THE JUDICIARY OF THE KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG have been for some time engaged on the question of the re-establishment of the punishment of death. Out of six of the courts only two are stated to be in favor of the renewal of this mode of punishment.

ELIZABETH ANN CHAMBERS, aged 64, daughter of a late clergyman, died recently in a London prison, where she was under sentence of transportation for forgery, of which she had been twice convicted. She once kept her carriage.

PAUPERISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.—There were relieved or supported by Massachusetts during the year 1851, 27,264 paupers, of whom 12,940 were foreigners, and 11,905 from England and Ireland. This is an increase of 2000 over the previous year.

Mining in New South Wales.—The accounts from the mines of New South Wales are of the most wonderful character. California is thrown entirely in the shade, and even after making due allowance for exaggeration, it would seem that the placers of Australia are of exceeding richness. The following paragraphs taken from the Geelong Advertiser, afford specimens of the marvellous tales which are in circulation in the English papers, and which, if we are not much mistaken, will produce a new legira of adventures:

"If the present rate of yield continue—of which there is every probability—pounds will supercede ounces, and the steelyard supplant the scales. Gold is shot into musket tube, stirred up with a shovel, and after the debris has been well saturated, is then drained off and screened, for so rich is the residue in auriferous metal, that it may be picked without cradling, and pieces from a dirt downward found with the greatest facility. I saw one party flushing the quartz with water on a plain board, and extracting from the mass pieces of such a size that one of them would have set the province mad seven weeks ago."

One party of five showed me the amount of their day's work on Monday, which was contained in a tin pail, which was at least one-third full. I mentioned the fact to another party, who smilingly remarked that his party had got thirty ounces that morning by ten o'clock; and another party assured me that their yield for the day was five pounds weight, and I believe it, for I have seen veins of blue clay, streaked with a purplish hue, in which the gold was clearly perceptible, and lying there in such profusion and size that it could easily be picked out with the point of a knife. One tin dish full of this rich deposit has been known to yield from six to eight ounces of pure gold.

The earth of Ballarat is a teeming store of riches, which the explorers have barely entered. Many spots were abandoned as exhausted when cleared of the black surface soil and gravel, the clay being declared unproductive. But now the whole system of operation is changed; the surface soil is thrown aside, the gravel is heaped upon it, the clay is flung aside, the quartz is penetrated, and six, seven, and ten feet deep, men are delving to reach the "El Dorado," of the purple clay, super-imposed upon a pipe-clay formation, which rich vein is proved to extend nearly half a mile, and most probably, through the whole of the range. Should this supposition be correct—and it is founded so far on actual experience and observation—there will be room for tens of thousands, and a yield unparalleled.

The Colonial Secretary has received a letter from the Governor's Private Secretary (Mr. Bell), in which the writer says:—"He personally witnessed two men wash out, one day before breakfast, ten pounds four ounces weight of pure gold, the product of two tin dishes but once filled." Mr. Bell stood by during the whole operation in perfect amazement, as well he might."

A Sad Sacrifice.—The Commonwealth says that a fearful occurrence recently took place in Allamby, Vt. A very respectable young lady of that place, having been seduced and then abandoned by a young rascal of the same town, in her despair, and fearful of future exposure, just at nightfall, threw herself from the cars of the Vermont and Coos Railroad, and was crushed, her limbs being torn from her body, and twisted and wound like a cord around the machinery of the locomotive. She lived a little while after being taken up, but would not reveal the motive of the terrible deed. While the jury of inquest were in session the brother of the poor girl rushed upon her betrayer, and exclaiming "You infamous villain," would have demolished his life carcass, had he not been taken off by the bystanders.

GREAT HORSE FEAT.—At Chicopee Falls, says the Springfield Republican, Judah Gleason's horse, attached to a sleigh, took fright, and freeing himself from his attachments, broke the railing between the sidewalk and the river, and leaped headlong a distance of 20 feet, into the river. After recovering from the shock, he set off down stream for the dam, which he went over, as well as the falls below. He kept on down the river, and seeing some persons on the opposite side of the stream, crossed over to them, and saluted them with a call for help, which was complied with, and the horse, as sound as ever, was ready to be escorted to his lodgings.

CAN WE INVADE EUROPE?—For the United States to transport an army to Europe, of numbers sufficient to make head against the forces of Russia, Austria, and France, Mr. Clay thinks, is "impossible." The Tribune on the contrary, is of opinion that, "so far from this country being impotent in a war of that nature, such an army as this country could readily despatch by steam to Europe, and which all the naval forces of the continent could not prevent landing wherever it pleased, with Winfield Scott for its leader, would march from Leghorn straight through to the Carpathians in a single campaign, annihilate Italy and Hungary forever, subvert the Austrian Empire and insure the liberation of Germany."

Charles Wilson of Barre, has recently been taken to the State Hospital at Worcester, in a state of mental derangement, induced by the spiritual writings. He was what is termed a medium.

Elizabeth Arnold, cousin of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, died in the almshouse at Norwich, Conn., a few days since. Her age was 92 years. She was the last of Arnold's kindred; the family is now extinct. Nothing but a sad memory is left behind.

Another dreadful accident occurred Wednesday, on the Erie Railroad, at Deposit, at which place the passenger train had stopped for dinner. The freight train came along at a tremendous rate and ran into the rear car of the passenger train, tearing it to pieces, killing three persons and severely wounding a number of others.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. N. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

New Liquor Law of Massachusetts. The Committee to whom was referred the mammoth Petition for a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law, have reported a bill, which, in some respects, is more stringent than the "Maine Law."

Some of the Boston papers growl fiercely over the bill, and brand it with all manner of disgraceful anathemas. The Times says it is one of the most arbitrary statutes that ever was proposed in a community calling itself free, and is of the most rigidly paternal character.

We expect that those who do not like it will condemn it, and, as this class is somewhat numerous, we recommend that they try to reconcile themselves to it, for we know an earthly hope they can entertain of evading it.

The following abstract embodies all the essential provisions of the bill:

The bill provides for the appointment of agents for the sale of intoxicating drinks in each city or town, who are to give bonds in the sum of \$500 to sell only for medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes. It allows the Commissioners of the Counties, or the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, to authorize such persons as may apply to them, to manufacture liquors and sell the same in quantities not less than thirty gallons, to be exported out of the Commonwealth, and for mechanical and chemical purposes, or in any quantities to duly appointed agents of the towns and cities within the Commonwealth. Bonds in the sum of \$5000 are to be given for a faithful compliance with the above conditions.

Section 7 making the selling of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor by any person other than the agent regularly appointed as provided above, punishable by the first offence, by a fine of \$10 and costs; and also to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 that he will not repeat the offence for one year; for the second offence \$20 and costs, and bonds as before; for the third and every subsequent conviction \$20 and costs, and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months. In case of nonpayment the offender is to be committed to the benefit of any of the acts of the Commonwealth for the relief of poor prisoners, until he shall have been imprisoned from two to four months, according to the number of the offences.

Section 8 makes it the duty of the authorities of each city or town to prosecute any parties violating this act, on being furnished with reasonable proof of the fact.

Section 9 relates to appeals and requires a person appealing to give a bond of \$100 to prosecute his appeal, and an additional bond of \$200 that he will not, during the pendency of the appeal, violate any of the provisions of the act.

In case of a breach of bond in any case by an authorized agent or manufacturer, the city or town authorities are to revoke the appointment of that agent, and to appoint another in his stead, and to give bonds in the sum of \$1000 that he will not repeat the offence for one year; for the second offence \$20 and costs, and bonds as before; for the third and every subsequent conviction \$20 and costs, and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months.

Section 12 sets forth the penalties for a violation of the provisions of this law. They are similar to the Maine law, and are very stringent.

No person engaged in the unlawful manufacture or traffic in liquors, can sit upon a jury in any case arising under this act, or be called upon to testify in any such case, except criminal cases, where the parties are under arrest, and the prosecuting officer is restricted in his privilege of entering it *not proes*.

The fifteenth section provides for searching for and destroying liquors, and is very similar to its provisions in the Maine law. If any two voters make oath that they have been sold therein within one month, imported liquors are exempt from forfeiture if they are contained in the original casks or packages, but the custom house marks and certificates of importation shall not be received as evidence that the liquor in said casks or packages was imported therein.

Section 18 makes it the duty of the city and town authorities, when information is received, to search for and seize liquors kept for sale in shanties, tents, &c., upon public occasions. The person in possession of such liquor to be punished by imprisonment and liquor destroyed.

Section 19 provides that appellants under the last clause shall find surety in \$200 that he will not bring the law into contempt by non-appearance, besides the security of \$100 that the appeal will be prosecuted.

Section 20 provides that payments cannot be exacted for liquors sold in violation of the law, and no action can be maintained in any Court in the State for the recovery of liquors or their value.

In Section 21 it is provided that the law should come into operation in 60 days after its passage, and repeals all laws, or parts of laws, conflicting with the provisions contained in this measure.

The Boston Journal says the general opinion at the State House seems to be that the bill will pass with a rider submitting it to the people for final acceptance.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed a law abolishing the Gallows from the State, and substituting life-imprisonment for punishing the criminal.

We hope Massachusetts will follow the example of Little Rhody in this respect. We hear nothing, however, of our Legislature doing anything towards bringing about a reform in the laws regulating the punishment of criminals. The Report of the Committee on Capital Punishment, last year, argued strongly in favor of a repeal of the hanging law, but the Coalition reformers were so busy with other "reforms," that the great philanthropic question was passed lightly over.

Henry C. Mosely, editor of the Westfield Standard, has fallen a victim to the yellow fever, and gone to California.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, Feb. 16.

House.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burton, Chaplain of the Senate, and papers from that branch disposed of in due course.

Petitions, &c., presented—but not of general interest, among which were additional ones for the Maine Law.

Mr. Sturtevant, of Savoy, from the Committee on leave of absence, reported a bill for six days to Mr. Smith of Chelsea. Granted.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to furnish each member of this house with a copy of the Massachusetts State Record, as published by Geo. Adams. The order for including the Corporation, &c., in Adams, in the investigation ordered in relation to the Manufacturing Corporations in Lowell, was taken up in course. The pending amendment, as to advertising the Order in the Adams Transcript, was rejected. The question was now on the Order, and Mr. Small of Truro made an amusing speech, showing from celebrated events in history, that coalitions had been formed for justifiable purposes, such as the alliance of the Medes and Persians against Babylon, &c. Messrs. Plimpton and Colby, of Boston, were in favor of the order. Messrs. Hopkins, of Northampton, Robinson and Brown, of Lowell, are opposed to it. The balance of the session of Monday was taken up by speech-making, up to the taking of the question by yeas and nays—and the order was rejected—yeas 135, nays 154.

Messrs. Simonds of Bedford, Noyes of Newbury, Bigelow of Grafton, Warren of Boston, and Atwell of So. Reading, were appointed as the second committee on Railways and Canals.

Messrs. Simmons of Hanover, Robinson of Lowell, Wiggins of Boston, Newell of Lawrence, and Lewis of Lanesboro, were appointed a committee on the order concerning the Corporations in Lowell. Adjourned.

Tuesday. House came to order at 11.—Papers from the Senate disposed of in due course. Various petitions were received and disposed of by reference to the several committees.

A small amount of unimportant business was disposed of, with a few dry speeches, ("all for Bunker,") and the House adjourned.

Wednesday. In the House, sundry petitions were presented, none of material public interest.

Mr. Mansur, of Fitchburg, from the Election Committee, reported that the remonstrants against Otis H. Merrill, to his seat in the House as Representative from Lowell, have their request for leave to withdraw.—Mr. Bond of Springfield, from the same committee, reported that John F. Fenno was not entitled to his seat as a member from Chelsea.

Passed to be Engrossed. Bills to incorporate the trustees of the Howe School, in Billerica; resolve granting taxes for the several Counties in the Commonwealth. Sundry reports were accepted, and matters in the order list advanced a stage—and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock.

The passage of the Maine Law, is the all-absorbing topic of the day. It is amusing to hear the conflicting statements, views and opinions, even of the *knowing ones*, and not less so, than of the less pretending class.—The fate of the bill now rests with the Senate, and is being discussed by that branch.

Men from every part of the State are here, and will remain until after the action of the Senate. One thing is certain, if the Senate kills the Bill as reported by the Committee, a whirlwind of indignation will come forth from the friends of the law, that will well high scatter in fragments the unwise policy that covers their heads. On the other hand, they would be responded to by a loud shout of triumph and applause.

"We shall see what we shall see," and that, too, in a short space of time.

The idea of a short session need not be entertained. It is impossible for the majority to go on faster than the minority please to have them. It is a mistaken and false notion that the majority have the power to dispatch business without the assent of the minority. The coalitionists have acted with reference to shortening, as far as possible, the present session; but it is no go; for the last ten days, the wheels of Legislation have been blocked at every step, and not a single member in the calendar of the day, passed, except by the last turn of the screw, by the majority, which was done by great sacrifice of time as uselessly spent as "shoveling snow."

From 1000 to 1200 dollars are expended each day of the Session, and the responsibility of wasting time by senseless talk, ordering the yeas and nays, moving the previous question, moving to lay on the table, or to recommit, or to postpone, is not necessarily chargeable to the majority of any Legislative body. There is little hopes of a short session. At this rate the money of the Commonwealth will be spent to no purpose.

X. Y. Z.

In the Senate, on Friday, the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors and the more equal distribution of their effects, was passed to a third reading.

In the House, there was a long debate on the order inquiring into the conduct of the Lowell corporations at the late elections.—Mr. Lord, of Salem, attacked the coalition, and Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton made a lengthy speech in its defense.

In the Senate, Saturday, nothing but Maine Liquor Law report, to be found in another column.

In the House, a Bill was reported to incorporate a Board of Railway Commissioners. The Board is to consist of three, to be appointed by the Governor and Council and their duties are to be, to see that good and sufficient fences are kept up on lines of railroads, gates maintained at crossings; and every precaution is taken for the comfort and safety of passengers. They meet twice a year to examine into the pecuniary condition of railroad corporations, for which purpose they shall have access to all papers, &c., and power to summon and examine, under oath, all officers, agents, &c., of railroad corporations, which latter class of persons, refusing to answer, shall be liable to penalties.

In the Senate, Monday, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider whether any alteration can be made in our present laws for the assessment of taxes, so as to render the burden more equal in proportion to property.

Passed to be Engrossed.—Bills to amend the Acts for the relief of insolvent debtors; to change the name of the Middlesex Society of husbandmen and manufacturers; to authorize the proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum to hold additional property; to incorporate the Haverhill Athenaeum. Resolve concerning books received from M. Vattenare.

Tuesday, in the Senate, the Committee on the Library reported a resolve in favor of sending delegates to the proposed Convention, at Philadelphia, of the original thirteen States, to take measures to erect monuments to the memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

Adverse reports were made on the petition of Jennina Moriarty, for indemnity for the burning of the Ursuline Convent in Somerville, in 1834; on an order relating to furnishing Armories for the State Militia; on the petition of the inhabitants of North Brookfield. The Committee on the Judiciary reported against any further legislation concerning divorces, but Mr. Sewall made a minority and opposite report.

In the Senate, Wednesday, passed to be Engrossed.—Bills to increase the capital stock of the Mansfield Coal and Mining Company, after being amended in the 2d section; bill relative to a public Cemetery in Roxbury.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of enacting some law defining more definitely the duties of presiding officers at town meetings.

The Senate followed suit of the House, and voted themselves the new Massachusetts Register, at the State's expense.

Thursday, in the Senate, Petitions were presented, by Mr. Torrey, of the Methodist Church in Monson, for power to hold real estate; by Mr. Strong, of Samuel Pomeroy and others, for the new liquor law.

THE NEW MORRISON CAPITAL.—A writer in the National Intelligencer states that Brigham Young and his associates being well satisfied that, upon a fair representation of facts to government, by the returned judges, the civil authority of the territory would be withdrawn from their control, they have, with their usual cunning, located the capital in one of the most out-of-the-way, inconvenient, and unsafe districts to be found within the limits of the Territory, with the view not only to expose the officers who might be sent there to Indian hostilities, but to remove them so far from Salt Lake City as to prevent their taking cognizance of crimes and offences there, over which the church claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. Recent letters from Salt Lake City announce these as the reasons for the act.

ALARMING.—Edward C. Deane says, that, in taking the statistics of five of the most temperate counties in New York, it is found that one third of the male adults have, for a long series of years, died drunkards. This proposition, he thinks, would hold good throughout the State and the Union.

If such has been the state of things in five temperate counties, pray what must have been the condition of the men in the numerous intemperate counties?

GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND.—A destructive fire occurred at Portland, Me., on Thursday night, last week, which destroyed the American Hotel, three stables and several other buildings. Joseph Lindcott, of Brunswick, a young man, was burnt to death in the hotel. Thirty-three houses were consumed in the stables. Loss \$35,000; insured \$23,000.

Herr Driesbach had a fight with his tiger on the 10th inst., at Schenectady, and came off conqueror. During the exciting scene he received several scratches about his person, but no material injury, and got out of the tiger's clutches minus his vest and pants.

Our Three Rivers Correspondence will be read with interest. We rather think "Ned" has pitched pretty high. Yet we should like to live to see his anticipations realized.

The Norwich Courier states that there are twenty-seven Congregational churches in Windham county, Conn., and of these, eleven are without pastors.

A friend sends us a short, unimportant communication, and asks "where is the Ware River Railroad?" Echo answers "Where?"

The Firemen's Ball, at the Tokewton, next Tuesday evening, should be remembered by the lovers of dancing.

There was a splendid display of the Aurora Borealis on Thursday evening. It appeared as if

"The spectre hosts of heaven
Were marching through the sky."

Hon. Calvin Torrey, Senator from this County, has our thanks for several Senate documents.

Another Franklin Expedition.

Mr. Grinnell, of New York, has again tendered to the disposal of Congress his vessels, the Advance and Rescue, to search in the Polar regions for Sir John Franklin, the lost navigator. The fate of the long missing vessels and their crews is uncertain, but recent developments, we think, will warrant, at least, one more attempt to explore the Arctic Sea, and render success, if alive, to the adventurous company, who, for nearly six years have not been heard from.

Mr. Grinnell's memorial to Congress says:

Your memorialist humbly requests that the Government will be pleased to accept, without compensation, his two vessels, the Advance and Rescue, for the service to which they have been dedicated by him, and that Congress may authorize a propeller and store-ship, each of from 300 to 500 tons burthen, to be purchased, which may be done at small cost, and that the whole may be put in complete condition for the purpose, and manned with not exceeding one hundred officers and men, all told, of the ordinary naval force and sent in the ensuing spring upon a new expedition.

Our whaling vessels now penetrate into the Arctic seas, and may be aided by such an expedition. It will add to the skill, courage and energy of our naval officers, give fuller information of our own continent, enlarge the bounds of discovery and of science, secure for our own navigators in misfortune, the friendly services and efforts of other powers, and especially of those to whom we are indebted for vast discoveries in knowledge and science.

These objects come within the range of naval duties in time of peace, and are deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the action in dispatching another expedition to the Arctic seas. HENRY GRINNELL.
New York, Feb. 1852.

ANOTHER "SPELL OF WEATHER."—Somehow or other the Weather has a great affection for "cold snaps," a spell that goes very well occasionally, but to be treated to it for weeks together, as we have been this winter, is anything but comfortable—a dish of "slops" once in awhile is about as agreeable. An old fireside "round" that we used to hear sung when it was the fashion for little boys to sit on the end of a log in the chimney corner, would sound pleasingly about this time. The song contained about thirty verses, which may be learned by reading the following as many times:

"It is cold, it is cold, it is cold,
Cold Weather!"

CALIFORNIA.—In a sensible article on California, the New York Tribune says:

Friends all over the country! be careful! Remember that 'all is not gold that glitters.' If you don't know how to make a good living here, we fear you will hardly improve your condition by crossing the continent. Do not go empty-handed; do not trust blindly to luck; and do not fancy yourselves ruined if obliged to stay on this side. There are very good 'placers' even here for those who know how and are willing to work. Try one!

The U. S. Mint has issued a gold dollar piece, in the form of a flat ring. The advantage of this form is, that it gives the coin a larger circumference than the solid piece, and when used in quantities, they may be strung upon a string. Whether they are to be put into circulation is not stated.

Mrs. Amanda Hoag, of Stockbridge, Vt., committed suicide on the 27th ult. She had been confined a week previous, and had been so ill as not to be able to leave her bed; but during a temporary absence of her nurse she left her bed at 12 o'clock at night, proceeded to a river near by, threw herself into an opening of the ice, and was drowned.

The Courier d'Athènes relates that just as the body of the wife of a gipsy, named Plassan, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin, which was immediately opened. After some restoratives had been administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to return to her home.

A law has been recently passed in England compelling all kinds of steam machinery employed in factories, printing establishments, &c., to be so constructed as to consume their own smoke under a penalty of from £2 to £5 for every day of delay in conforming to the law.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Ho!—An immense army will this year cross the Plains and the Sierra; and though many will perish or stop on the way, we cannot estimate the emigrants during 1852 to California at less than One Hundred Thousand; and should means of transportation be provided and the news from the Pacific continue cheering, it may even exceed that number.

We don't pretend to philosophize much, nor do we think that it requires much of a philosopher to conclude, that when a young man is seen spending his time in stores and bar rooms, and never seen at any employment, he is most certainly on the road to ruin and want. Mark it, young man.

Good!—The Minden Herald, in reply to the question of what are woman's rights, says—"They are to love her 'lord' with all her heart, and the 'lady' as herself—and bake good bread."

There's our sentiments, but "women" are few and far between that know how to do that last thing—they are.

It is said that much indignation was expressed towards Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, at Mobile. A mob, composed mostly of Germans, charivariated him at his hotel, and otherwise insulted him.

Correspondence of the Journal.

THREE RIVERS, Feb. 18th, 1852.

DEAR MR. PRINTER: It is not often that anything occurs in this quiet village where-with to make an article worth publishing, but since the building of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad is no longer a matter of doubt, and our village is to be honored with iron rails, a la Palmer Depot, things have begun to look up a little.

It is just as true as you live, Mr. Printer, that the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad is going to be built through this village, in spite of all the sinister prognostications of your Depot folks and the people of Thorn-dike. In fact, sir, it is the opinion of everybody here that when the Railroad is built, it will be "all day" with the other villages in town, for it is argued from facts as plain and prominent as the nose on your face, that THREE RIVERS will be the center of the "solar system" for Palmer. Why, Sir, since ground has been broken for the Railroad in "Logtown" I have heard that real estate has risen here about 10 per cent, and those who were so lucky as to make purchases previous to the important decision of the Directors are not a little proud of the speculations they have made.

But, Mr. Printer, this is not all I have to tell you. You know we have a great water power here. We are the grand junction of three powerful rivers—the Swift river, the Nemasee and the Quabog—which here form the majestic Chicopee, whose power is capable of supplying two or three more large factories, but that any more will be built for several years I have little reason to hope; yet it is gravely talked of here that the New London and Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Corporations will put up a large machine shop, capable of doing all the repairs of these roads, and which will consequently afford employment for a large number of men. It is thought, too, that the Western Railroad Corporation may be induced to put up a car manufactory in this place, which can be carried on at a much less expense here than at Springfield or any other large place where steam power must be used instead of water. These ideas of "things to come," may appear highly colored, but, Sir, I am firm in the faith that our aspirations are not beyond attainment.

I am no prophet, Mr. Printer, but I predict a wonderful change in the appearance of things here in the course of eighteen months. New buildings will go up magnificently; stores and shops will multiply and business will put on an air of life and majesty. I see no reason why this place cannot be made the great market for all neighboring towns; our facilities for business will warrant it, the produce of the farmer will here find ready purchasers, country merchants can come here to purchase goods instead of going to Boston, for, in fact, I expect one or two wholesale stores will be opened soon after the railroad goes into operation.

I expect a town High School will be sustained here, as this will be the heart of Palmer, and if the County should ever be divided, you may depend on that this will be the County seat. A large hotel will be needed and other public conveniences, but I will tell you about them at some future time. The agency of the Depot, at present, is considerably talked of. The number of applicants is large, but who the lucky man will be more than I can imagine. You will hear from me again soon, meantime I am yours in high anticipations.

NED DRIVER.

THE RELEASE OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

A letter received in Boston from Spain, states that the American prisoners recently pardoned by a Queen, were to sail from Vigo on the 10th January, in the ship Pretence, Capt. Woodbury, of Boston, bound to New York. They are 80 in number, and their imprisonment lasted only a fortnight after their arrival in Spain.

It is also stated that the pardon and release of the Cuban prisoners, as well as that of Mr. Thrasher, were obtained by Mr. Barringer, our Minister at Madrid, before any instructions reached him from Mr. Webster.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.—Eighteen of the forty-six sovereigns of the continent of Europe have no descendants who can succeed them. Eleven will be succeeded by their brothers; two—the King of Denmark and the Duke of Modena—by their uncles, and one—the elector of Hesse—by his cousin. Four—the Pope of Rome, the Dukes of Brunswick and Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, have no descendants or collaterals who can succeed them. Twenty-six have sons who are heirs presumptive.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Providence Journal that the brig Ellen Maria Snow, of and for Boston, from Wilmington, N. C., went ashore on Charleston beach, between Watch Hill and Point Judith, on Wednesday night, during the heavy S. E. blow and thick weather, and is a complete wreck. Her cargo, consisting chiefly of naval stores, is scattered a mile along the beach. Captain and crew saved with much difficulty, having lost everything except the clothes they had on. One young man, a passenger, named Joseph Reed, was drowned and the body is supposed to be in the cabin, which is broken up and full of water.

THE PICK, is the title of a new paper just started in New York, by Joseph A. Scoville, formerly editor of the spicy Picayune. The first number speaks well for its prosperity.—Terms \$1 per year.

Congress was not in session on Saturday.

Monday, in the Senate, the greater part of the day was spent in considering the Iowa Railroad bill. Mr. Bell, of Tenn., discussed pretty much every topic of interest to this and other countries, and ended by urging us to prepare for the war in which we are to find ourselves engaged in about three years.

In the House, a left-handed Mileage Reform bill was discussed, without any definite result. One of the California Members introduced that the United States should foot the bills for mule feed and grog, which costs a quarter a glass and which he had served out to himself and his constituents by fifty or a hundred glasses. If mule feed comes under mileage, we see no justice in excluding drink for the other animals.

Tuesday, in the Senate, after the reading of Kossuth's letter, the subject of granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes, was taken up, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia, spoke in reply to Senators Sumner and Bell. A short Executive Session closed the doors and the day's labors.

In the House the day was spent in discussing the propriety of increasing the \$2,500 drawn by one man as mileage. The country will look for a reform in some other direction than in that of increasing the present outrageous charges made for mileage.

Wednesday, in the Senate, a long discussion arose on a report from the Committee on Printing, in favor of printing Kossuth's letter, read the day previous. The Southern Senators, with the exception of Davis and Boule, of Louisiana, and McRae, of Mississippi, opposed the printing. The vote was finally taken, and it was ordered printed by one majority.

In the House, it having been made to appear that a poor distressed Delegate to Congress received only \$2,500 for mileage for one trip to Washington, a bill was passed for his relief. He can now indulge his mule with as much feed and his constituents with as much grog as the Honorable Member from California.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A despatch from New York of Tuesday evening, gives the following account of a fearful accident, attended with loss of life, on the Erie Railroad:

"This morning, at six o'clock, as the express night train was passing near Binghamton, one of the axles of the hind car broke, and the car with all the passengers were precipitated down an embankment 35 feet into the Delaware river. Of the passengers, 26 were drawn out of the river alive, but all were more or less injured. One, Charles Hyatt of Wolcott, N. Y., was killed, and R. S. Niddrake, a jeweller of Buffalo, and Mr. Farrington of Dutchess County, are missing and supposed to be drowned. Among the injured were Mr. Buckport, the conductor; Patrick Flynn, a brakeman very badly injured; Mrs. Julia Claveville and daughter, of Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. James Gillfillan and daughter of Boston. The water was intensely cold and the river filled with floating ice, and consequently the passengers rescued were nearly frozen. Mr. Buckport floated nearly a mile down the river before he was rescued."

DISASTROUS FRESHET AT BENNINGTON, VT.—A disastrous flood occurred at Bennington, Vt., on the 11th inst., at the North Village, in consequence of the breaking away of the great dam above the railroad. The business portion of the village is in ruins. So sudden was the flood, that the people had only time to run out of their houses. The principal sufferers are Hiram Richardson, H. McIntire, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Christy, Messrs. Estes, Cameron, Hawks & Co., Bang, Richardson & Jones, and Wm. Dutcher. A child of the latter was drowned. Mrs. Cain, who lived in the same house with Mr. D., had a narrow escape, and was saved only by clinging to floating timbers. Many of the houses are laid prostrate. Richardson and Jones's large brat-bating factory was totally destroyed with its contents, and their wooden factory is so shattered as to be worthless. Every dam and bridge in the vicinity is gone.

RIOT IN CLEVELAND.—At noon, on Monday, the remains of several dead human bodies were found on or near the premises of the Homœopathic College, in Cleveland, among which, it is said, a gentleman from Ohio City recognized the body of his daughter, who died a short time since. The people in the neighborhood became greatly excited, and the fire bells were rung four or five times, until the college buildings were surrounded by an infuriated mob, who commenced destroying the windows and everything contained in the buildings. The work of destruction is now going on. The military have been called out, and are marching to the scene.

THE PARDON OF LOPEZ.—Gov. Hunt of New York has granted a pardon to Antonio Lopez, the young Spaniard under sentence of death for the murder of Foster. This pardon has been obtained through the intervention of Don Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Webster, and others. His pardon was asked for, and granted, as an acknowledgment of the great kindness of the Queen of Spain, in showing mercy to the Cuban prisoners, and with the belief that the public good will be better promoted by pardoning than by executing him.

A CALF'S TAIL.—A trial about the right of property in a calf, lately took place at Burlington, Iowa. The difficulty lay in the color of the calf's tail; the witnesses of the plaintiff swore the tail was white; those of the defendant that it was black. The court was occupied two days with the case; the jury stood out till midnight and could not agree, and a new trial is to be had; the costs already amount to \$300.

Thurlof Weed, in his letters from Europe, in speaking of his journey from Paris to Avignon, says that for full an hundred miles he encountered a race of unwashed women. He did not see for hours, either, in villages or in farm houses, a woman or child with clean face or hands!

President Fillmore has received an autograph letter from the Bey of Tunis, written in Arabic. The letter came inclosed in a rich velvet satchel, ornamented with gold tassels and bullions. It is accompanied by a translation, and was forwarded by the American Consul at Tunis, Mr. J. H. Peyre.

The N. Y. Democrat says that a Protective Society, with a capital of \$100,000, is about to be established in that city, which will have for its object the mutual protection of the interests of the importer, the distiller, the brewer, and those engaged in the business of vending spirituous liquors.

HORRID MURDER.—A despatch from Pottsville, Pa., says, that on Wednesday evening, James Cavanaugh, living near Minersville, attempted to murder his wife by stabbing her. He then threw his child in the fire, burning it to death. Cavanaugh has been arrested and is in jail.

The Mormons have selected a site for their new Capital on Chalk Creek, 100 miles south of Salt Lake City. The new city is named Fillmore, and the county Millard.

Dr. A. L. Hawes of Worcester, has invented a calico printing machine, which will print twelve colors at once, the cloth running through at the rate of a mile an hour.

A train of six cars on the Georgia Central Railroad, took fire on the 12th inst., and were destroyed with all their contents, consisting of 250 barrels of cotton.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—Benia's powder mill, in Spencer, blew up on Tuesday morning. An Irishman employed in the mill was instantly killed by the explosion.

BORN.

In this village, Feb. 14th, a son to George K. Smith.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Feb. 11th, a daughter to Solomon and Mary P. Cory.

In Belchertown, 17th, a daughter to Wm. Upham.

MARRIED.
In Hartford, Feb. 16, by Rev. Mr. Turner, William Knowlton of Monson, and M. Angeline Squier of Palmer.

At Enfield 4th, J. A. Edmund Miller, formerly of Hamburg, Germany, and Mary J. Trask of E.

In Springfield, 16th, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, Abraham Shaw, and Mary A. Sherman, both of Brimfield.

DIED.
In this town, (Thorncliffe) Feb. 17, Daniel, 4 months, son of Jeremiah Leary.

At Monson, 15th Charles P. Cory, 31.

At Ellington, Ct., 3d, John W. Isham, 43.

At Somers, 20th, by being thrown from a wagon, Nathan Charter of Ellington, 63.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, suddenly, Oct. 8, Daniel Dwight, Esq., 76. He was a native of Belchertown, Mass.

At Monson, 12th, Mary A., 16, daughter of Ethan Keep.

Another Scientific Wonder.
IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Found.
A Buffalo Robe, which the owner can have by calling at the Journal Office and paying for this advertisement.

Just Received,
At the Rail Road Store north side the rails.
15 Hds. sugar various grades.
15 " Molasses " " "
20 Bbls. Manassilla & N. O. Syrup.
30 " Sugar, various qualities.
extra winter solar oil.
Together with a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries which are offered at prices (by the package) that will not fail to meet the views of purchasers.

Call and examine.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 3w4d

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.

Tomstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 4w4d

Farm to Sell or Rent.
POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.
Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. E. TURNER. 4d

Writing Paper.
FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gilt Edged and other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office. 4w4d

Yankee Corn Shellers.
JUST received on consignment, another lot of these celebrated corn shellers which we offer at manufacturers prices.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1851. 3w4d

To the County Commissioners for the County of Hampden.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Palmer, represent to your Hon. Body, that said town leading from the Center to the Village of Thorndike is not needed for the public travel in consequence of improvements in other Roads leading said village. We therefore ask you to view said Road and discontinue the same as a Public Highway.

Palmer, Dec. 1851.
A. V. BLANCHARD, Selectmen
CYRUS KNOX,
MARBLE K. FERRELL, } of Palmer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
HAMPDEN SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, holden at Springfield, within and for said county, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord 1851.

And now upon the petition aforesaid, the County Commissioners, deeming a view of the premises expedient and proper, give notice that they will meet for the purpose of said view, at the Tockwotton House in Palmer, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is ordered by the County Commissioners that a copy of said petition be served by the Sheriff of said county or his Deputy, upon the Clerk of the town of Palmer, in said county, thirty days, at least, before the said twenty-fifth day of March and that all other persons and corporations interested therein be notified, by publishing a copy of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the time of said view.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that copies of said petition, or abstracts containing the substance thereof and this order, be posted up by said Sheriff or Deputy, in two public places in the town of Palmer, fourteen days before said twenty-fifth day of March and that notice be given in manner aforesaid to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners deem a view of the premises expedient and proper, and that a view of the same will be taken by them at the time and place aforesaid.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.
True copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest, GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
HAMPDEN SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

And now upon the petition of Samuel B. Perry of Wales, and others, heretofore presented, representing that certain parts of the highway leading from said Wales to the town of Union, in the State of Connecticut, and which parts are within the said town of Wales, are circuitous, hilly, and in other respects inconvenient and unsafe for the public travel thereon, and praying that a new highway may be laid out and built, commencing in the line of the present highway, near the house of or barn of Danforth Needham, in said Wales, then extending south-easterly to and through the town of Union, and thence onward in the same direction through lands of said Orrin, Samuel B. Perry and Silas Bailey to said highway leading from said Wales to said Union, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that a new highway should be located according to the prayer of said petition.

It is now thereupon ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of S. B. Perry in Wales on Thursday the thirtieth day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said highway, by publishing an abstract of said petition, and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said thirtieth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Clerk of the town of Wales, serve the Clerk of the town of Union, with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Wales fourteen days at least before the said thirtieth day of May, to which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate said highway and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.
Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell.

Capital \$200,000.

THE Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell, having over \$100,000 paid in and invested according to law, continues to insure against hazards by Fire, on as favorable terms as other insurance companies.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.
THE Subscriber is agent for the Northern Live Stock Insurance Company of Plattsburg, N. Y., incorporated in 1851, with

\$50,000 Capital.

This Company insures owners of Horses, Cattle and Sheep against loss by disease, accident, or fire, on as favorable terms as other insurance companies.

With the ample security to be afforded by sound Insurance Companies, the investment of capital in horses and live stock may be made as safe and as profitable as the carrying of freight on the seas and inland waters. Marine Insurance has rendered this last business steady and profitable; while without it, it would want the confidence which that branch of business now commands. The absence of this Insurance in the case of live stock is universally felt; while the owner of real estate can command half or two-thirds of the value of his property for an emergency, the Directors intend it shall be equally conducted and one which shall deserve the confidence of the public.

No single risk will be taken that exceeds four hundred dollars.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams,
at
PALMER, FEB. 12, 1852. 43d

Valentines! Valentines!!
JUST received, a splendid lot of Valentines at J. BOWLES' Book Store.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5th, 1852. 42

REMOVAL.
E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tockwotton House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.

Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42 d

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are respectfully informed, that if they remain unsettled on the 1st day of March next, they will be left with an attorney for immediate collection.
M. C. MUNGER.
Palmer, Feb. 11, 1852. 43d

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, of three months standing, are requested to call and pay the same before the fifteenth of March next.
E. B. MILES & Co.
Palmer, Feb. 13th, 1852. 4w4d

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at
MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43d

REMOVAL.

T. WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvray's Block to a new Store in the Tockwotton House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42d

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43d

Commercial Note Paper.
JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43d

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
Capital \$300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptness which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1851,	\$100,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate,	144,000 00
Cash on hand,	56,000 00
Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851,	\$34,312 98

DISBURSEMENTS.
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid \$4,704 41

Amount paid for reinsurance and returned on Canceled Policies, 1,309 67 > \$16,014 08

Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852, \$18,298 90

Amount of losses not due by terms of contract, \$5,800 00

Amount of claims rejected on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable, \$4,500 00

Nothing on demand, Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, Cady Hollister, of Ballston, and Wm. L. Avery, of Saratoga Springs, in said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, President,
Wm. L. AVERY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.
This Company insures the First Class Property, upon the following very advantageous terms:—

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than thirty, at 2 1/2 per cent upon the sum insured, paid in cash.

For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him.—This equal stock is divided into shares of \$50 each, and the original capital stock of the Company in the dividend of profits. With holders of perpetual policies the Secretary opens an account on the books of the Company as follows:—At the expiration of the first year from the date of the policy (as each succeeding year) the insured is charged 15 cents for each \$100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for insurance) being 15 cents for \$100 or \$50 for \$1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of \$1000—for this we charge 2 1/2 per cent, paid in cash. Amount of premium \$25, entitling him to \$25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged \$1.50 for the last year's insurance—he has paid one year's insurance, and earned 15 besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system in a mutual company, there being no liabilities to assessments; and by this system the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase. Among the documents to the Farmer to enter this Company upon these terms, the following very naturally present themselves, viz:

First—The Farmer gets a permanent insurance upon his property, and need not be constantly watching to see that his insurance does not expire unexpectedly.

Second—The insurance is made and continued at an inconceivably less expense to the insured.

He would save \$1.50 paid for survey and policy every five years, at least, during the whole time. He would also save quite a sum in the premiums paid.

We are enabled thus cheaply to insure by saving the great amount of labor and expense necessary to carry on the business on the old mutual plan.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.
February, 1852. 43.

To the Friends of the Union.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Life and Public Services of General Andrew Jackson,
Seventh President of the United States, INCLUDING the most important of his State Papers, with the Letters addressed by the Hon. George Bancroft. Edited by John S. Jenkins, A. M. Published by Geo. H. Derby & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed.

Now that all that was mortal of Jackson, is gone from among us, and there remains of the once great man, but the memory of his acts—now that party strife and political turmoil can no longer buffet his name and fame between the goals of opposing factions—now that the dead may elate, what for distinguished men ever received while living, the dispassionate judgment of their fellow men, now is the time for the life of Andrew Jackson to be written. A new generation is springing up, to which the deeds of his life will be matters of history, and it is right that it should receive its knowledge of them, through a medium free from prejudice and party spirit.

"The question of the Union brings up his action on the Nullification question, and in the very words which Bancroft, in his Eulogy in 1845, applied to the cause of the Proclamation, 'The Union—it must be preserved.' The whole influence of the past was invoked in favor of the Constitution; from the council chambers of the fathers who moulded our institutions from the hall where American Independence was declared, the clear, loud cry was uttered—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every battle-field of the revolution—from Lexington and Bunker's Hill—from Saratoga and Yorktown—from the field of Eutaw—from the cane-brakes that sheltered the men of Marion the repeated, long-echoed cry came up—'The Union—it must be preserved.' From every valley in our land—from every cabin on the pleasant mountain side—from the ships at our wharves—from the tents of the hunter in our westernmost prairies—from the living minds of the living millions of American freemen—from the thickly coming gloom of futurity—the shout went up like the sound of many waters—'The Union—it must be preserved.' The address from which this passage is taken, is printed at length, in the present volume, being we believe, the only form in which it is at present accessible. We have also a judicious selection of Jackson's most memorable State papers, his Vetoes, the Proclamations, Messages, Inaugural and Farewell Address. There is, too, a reprint of Dr. Bethune's sermon on his death.—An excellent full length portrait is a frontispiece to the volume, which is a creditable specimen of the rising Buffalo press."—Literary World.

"Our authorized Agent will call and present the Book for inspection.

N. B.—Agents wanted to sell the above work in all the States in the Union. Apply, post paid, to
GEO. H. DERBY & Co.,
161 Main St., Buffalo.

A chance for Employment.
TWO or three active business men are wanted to engage in a business that will yield them good wages. They will be hired by the day, or week, or month, as they may see fit. None but trustworthy persons need apply. Enquire at this office.
Palmer, Feb. 4th, 1852. 4w4d.

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST, on Tuesday, the 25th of November, last, at or near Palmer Depot, a calf skin Pocket Book, containing \$12 in bills, and many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. A reasonable Reward will be paid to any one who will return the above to the owner.
FREDRICK STEBBINS.
Wilbraham, Jan. 3, 1852. 3w4d.

For Sale Cheap.
AN account of One Dollar against Augustus Hamilton, the same being for money borrowed of me "for a few days," some months since. Any one wishing to purchase can have it cheap.
JASON B. MAYNARD.
Palmer, Feb. 7th. 3w.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
HAMPDEN SS.

At a Justice's court holden at Palmer, before the said Ward, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, within and for said County, at the office of said Justice, on the first Saturday of January, A. D. 1852, it being the third day of said month.

Milton C. Munger, Plf. vs. Mitchell Deloge Dft.

In an action of contract to recover twenty dollars, as appears by the writ on file in this action, and now pending for trial at said Justice, said defendant at the time of service of this writ, was not an inhabitant of, or resident in this Commonwealth; and it further appearing upon inspection of the officer's returns thereon, that a buggy wagon was attached on said writ, and that no personal service of said writ was made on the defendant: Ordered, that notice be given to said defendant, to appear at a Justice's Court to be holden at Palmer aforesaid, at the office of said Justice, on the sixth day of March next, at 10 o'clock P. M., by publishing this order in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper published at said Palmer, two weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be, at least, fourteen days before said sixth day of March, and that this action be continued to said time and place.

JOHN WARD,
Justice of the Peace.
F. T. WALLACE,
Plf's. Attorney.

A Farm for Sale.
PLEASANTLY situated in the North-west corner of Stowe, County of Middlesex, valuable property, consisting of about 110 acres of choice land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood land with good Buildings thereon.

The above will be sold for two thirds the cost of buildings and wall, as the owner is aged and infirm. For information enquire of the undersigned.
ABRAHAM WHITCOMB.
Stowe, January, 1852. 2m4d

Take Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment; for by so doing you will save yourselves much trouble and cost. Four weeks will be allowed for settlements after which time the bills will go into other hands for collection.
CYRUS KNOX Jr.
Palmer, Jan. 29, 1852. 4w4d.

KID Gloves: Kid Gloves: at
MONSON, MAY, 1851. T. C. DENECKE'S 4d

Plows.
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Erie Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.

F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 29. 35d

BETTER Black and Green Teas than were ever before kept in Palmer. can be found at MUNGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43d.

THE CELEBRATED



In all its Various forms, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach, A Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness of the extremities, weakness of the limbs, and all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the prevention and cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.
These Bitters have received the

Highest Testimonials
For the most satisfactory proof of the success of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full particulars

POETRY.

PROCRUSTINIAN.

If fortune with a smiling face
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if she frown with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those who've wronged us own the fault,
And for kind pity pray,
When shall we listen and forgive?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if stern justice urged rebuke,
And warn from money borrow,
When shall we chide, if chide we dare?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If those to whom we owe a debt,
Are harmed unless we pay,
When shall we struggle to be just?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if our debtor fail our hope,
And plead his ruin thorough,
When shall we weigh his breach of faith?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

If love estranged should once again
Her genial smile display,
When shall we kiss the proffered lips?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But if she would indulge regret,
Or dwell with by-gone sorrow,
When shall we weep, if weep we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

For virtuous acts and harmless joys
The minutes will not stay,
We've always time to welcome them
To-day, my love, to-day.
But care, resentment, angry words,
And unavailing sorrow,
Come far too soon, if they appear
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.

A Sister's Death.

She died upon a winter's night,
A long, long time ago;
When the large round moon had a wintry look,
As it shone on the breast of the frozen brook,
And over the fields of snow.

As she lay that night in the pale moonlight,
Which fell on her peaceful bed,
She seemed like the form of a sculptured saint,
Without sign of woe or mortal taint,
With a glory around her head.

With her eyelids closed and her lips apart,
And her arms, like the marble fair,
Crossed on her bosom, and gently pressed,
She lay as she sank to her peaceful rest,
In the mute repose of prayer.

When the morning broke, and we gazed again,
A smile to her face seemed given;
And though our spirits were crushed and sad,
The Christmas bells soon made us glad;
For we knew she woke in heaven.

Poetical Portraits.

SHAKESPEARE.
His was the wizard's spell,
The spirit to enchain—
His grasp of nature fell—
Creation owned his reign.

BURNS.
He grasped his country's lyre
With ardent grasp and strong,
And made his soul of fire,
Dissolve itself in song.

MILTON.
His spirit was the home
Of aspiration high—
A temple whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

BYRON.
Dark clouds his forehead bound
And his feet were shrouded—
Mirth, madness, magic, found,
In him their keenest powers.

SCOTT.
He sings, and lo, romance
Starts from his mouldering urn,
And chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

Rufus Choate, it is said, never made a speech of any kind without having first written it out and committed it to his memory. His legal arguments are subjected to the same laborious preparation. The same thing is said to be true of Edward Everett. All his orations bear marks of the most careful finish, especially in language and the formation of their sentences. Both these gentlemen are gifted with an extraordinary power of memory. It is said that Mr. Everett will read over a long address twice, and then repeat it very nearly verbatim. Mr. Calhoun prepared all his speeches with a wonderful degree of labor, and seldom said anything in the Senate Chamber, which he had not first carefully considered and shaped in his study. Mr. Webster generally speaks from full notes, in which the skeleton of the speech is carefully developed and all statistical statements, quotations, &c., distinctly set down. He relies upon the moment for language, but generally it is written out at full length.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

THE MISTRESS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A Parisian correspondent of the New York Tribune declares that Louis Napoleon has discarded his mistress (Madame Howard, an American lady, formerly of Baltimore), preparatory to the espousal of a royal princess from one of the reigning houses of Europe. Napoleon has had several children by Mrs. Howard, one of whom died recently.

The probabilities of an invasion of England by the French, are discussed at length in all the English papers, and whether there exists any real ground for the apprehension or not, the press generally are of the opinion that preparation for invasion is the best defence they can have. The comparatively defenceless state of the country, is urged on all hands as furnishing good reasons for an augmentation of the naval service, and the calling home of ships on unnecessary foreign service. Various projects are strongly urged upon the people to form themselves into companies, and arm and uniform for an immediate conflict; at all events to prepare for war.

No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 50,000 inhabitants! There is not a post office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell; but there are, at least, two dogs to every inhabitant.

The want of the gentler sex in California is expressed in the following business report: "Females are earning from \$40 to \$100 per month in the cities of the Pacific, and husbands are as plentiful as flies in a sugar hoghead."

ALL-SUFFICIENT REASON.—The Lynn Juries says a member of the Legislature gave as a reason for not voting for Mr. Heard, for Councillor, "that he did not object to his being a distiller, but he would not vote for a man who made such rascally poor rum."

A young Astronomer, Mr. Wm. C. Langdon, aged only 20, is about to lecture in Maryland Institute. He is endorsed by Professors Henry, Baché, and Mitchell.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawanne House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be conducted with promptness and care. Particular attention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1850. 1tf

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, MCGILLY'S BLOCK.
All work done with despatch and in the best manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order. All orders promptly attended to.

The Flower Basket,
OR
YOUTH'S MONTHLY MONITOR.

Contains Thirty-two large Octavo Pages of choice Original and Selected matter, is printed on fine white paper, is handsomely covered, and embellished with instructive Wood Cuts. Terms.—1 copy 1 year \$7; 10 copies 6 mos. \$7.12 c; 20 copies 1 year \$12.50; 20 copies 6 mos. \$6.25; 40 copies 6 mos. \$10. One copy 18 ms. One Dollar.

N. B. Those who copy the above for 3 insertions, and send us a copy of the paper containing it will receive two copies of the Flower Basket for one year.

Address JOHN J. BUCHANAN,
Pittsburg, Pa.

American Repository of Inventions.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS.
Messrs Mann & Co., American and Foreign Patent Agents, and Publishers of the Scientific American, respectfully announce to the public that the first number of volume VII. of this widely circulated and valuable journal will issue on the 29th of September. The new volume will commence with new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science, by the use of practical illustrations of the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer, and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors contribute to it with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world. There is no subject of importance to the mechanic, inventor, manufacturer, and general reader which is not treated in the most able manner—the editors contribute to it with a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world.

The inventor will find in it a weekly list of American Patent Claims reported from the Patent Office, an original feature not found in any other weekly publication. The new volume will commence with new type, printed upon paper of a heavier texture than that used in the preceding volumes. It is the intention of the publishers to illustrate it more fully by introducing representations of prominent events connected with the advancement of science, by the use of practical illustrations of the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world.

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches, and fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickies! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 R

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. Denecke's store, buy a New Suit of Clothes, and the way he manages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away the hardest kind of Blues.
A few more of those much admired Tweeds just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851. 4tf

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist, Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach. PEPsin is the chief element, or Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Sap of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Gastric Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of the Human Stomach," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals unaccustomed to solid food, but fed with the juice of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent and get a descriptive circular, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly digested Food, and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, and many other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long course. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of sweet spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't remove, and it gives instant relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. J. S. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing, and by the public generally. Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Auerbach; Dealers in Barre.

Watches!
A LARGE lot of Gold and Silver Watches, and fine lot of clocks.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6t

SHIRTS! Bosoms! Dickies! Silk and Linen Cravats in endless variety at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 R

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of beautiful Cuff Pins—just ornaments for any lady. Call and see them.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer August 2. 15tf

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best:
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oxygenated Bitters, Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chandelagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil, Holman's Restorative, Dr. Tobias's Venereal Liniment, Dr. Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balm, Dr. May's Magical Pain Extractor, McAllister's All Healing Ointment, Masta's, Thayer's Rogers's and other Pills, Dr. Souverville's Cedar Plaster, Essex Strengthening Plaster, Dodd's Ictive Powder and Horse Liniment, And various other medicines too numerous to mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondville, Nov. 22, 1851 31tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORSESSES can find employment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, Sept. 20. 22tf

DOESKINS, Cassimere, the best assortment in this county at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson, Sept. 20. 22tf

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best, the neatest and the greatest assortment at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills, Ball Tickets, Circulars, Business and Pamphlets, Visiting Cards, done in the best manner at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods a man must advertise, well here she goes:
Gents
I have Broad Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskins and Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves, Umbrellas, in fact, any thing a man needs for wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—very Garment warranted, so please give me a try.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept. 0. 22tf

To Persons out of Employment.
American Gift Books for 1852.
TO CLERGYMEN, POSTMASTERS, TEACHERS OF SABBATH-SCHOOLS, BOOK AGENTS, STUDENTS, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

EMPLOYMENT.
SEARS' AMERICAN PICTORIAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT removed to 151 WILLIAM STREET, (near Spruce), New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.
The subscriber publishes a large number of most valuable books, very popular and of such moral and religious influence, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

To young men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail in selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

"PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF CHINA AND INDIA," 600 pp., and **THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE YEARS OF THE UNITED STATES,"** 600 pp. Retail price, \$2.50 per vol.

Our publications are too numerous to be described in an advertisement. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher, with a few lines, a list of the various works, (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly by mail, a circular containing full particulars with "DIRECTORS" to PRESS, and to act as AGENTS, together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
181 William street New York

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean BUCK WHEAT, in any quantity, by
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

The Whole Universe Aho!
Wanted
TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds in
Monson, Sept. 20. 22tf

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms at this Office.

Special Notice.
DR. HUBBARD would give notice that he has removed to Pleasant St., opposite F. T. Wallace Esq.

He would also say, that after an extensive practice of several years, he is prepared to treat disease in all its forms on scientific principles.
Palmer, Dec. 13. 34tf

Stoves! Stoves!!
IN consequence of the late fire the subscriber has removed his place of business to No. 1 Forney Row directly under the Printing Office, and is now ready to supply his Patrons with Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited to call.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. 4tf

For Sale,
A GRAY Horse, 5 years old, very cheap for a cash, warranted perfectly sound. Apply to
S. P. HUBBARD, M.D.
Palmer, Jan. 17, 1851. 39 tf

New-England, Willimantic and Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and New York, as follows:
5.45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car connecting with the first train for Hartford, at Willimantic, (8.15) and at Norwich with train on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at New London at 11 A. M.

10.45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express train from W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12.25 A. M.) with train from Hartford, arriving at New London 1.45 P. M., connecting with steamer, Chippewee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2.40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4.30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer:
6.50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic, (8.15) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10.00) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippewee from Stonington, connecting at Norwich, (12.35) with N. & W. R. R., arriving at Palmer 5.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4.30) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and a Palmer, (6.00) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 5.45 a train from Palmer and the 12 m train from New London are Freight trains with Passenger Car attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Stages
Run from the principal stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A. G. DARROW, Sup. 1f 27

Horse Shoeing.
THE Subscriber has lately had a new shop fitted up, a few rods from Main street, North side of the Rail-Road, where he is prepared to shoe Horses in the best possible manner. Having had many years experience in this branch of business, he flatters himself that he can do work to the satisfaction of all customers.
JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7tf

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 1f 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.
Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 250, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts., BOSTON, MASS.

Would inform her old patients and such others as may desire to try her medicines, that having visited the several towns mentioned in previous advertisements during the four months proposed, they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's well known remedies, and be consulted at their residence as about the use of them in the following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous system, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis, Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all kinds, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Scrofula, Kings Evil, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all other scrofulous or cutaneous diseases, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Worms, Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott was so universally successful, and such as Dr. and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge themselves to cure or relieve with her remedies which are prepared by themselves from the original receipts that have been in the family for the two past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have met with during their recent visits has fully equalled and even surpassed the hopes of their most sanguine patients and their friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake (Mr. Drake's Son-in-Law) has for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's system of medicine and method of curing diseases, and also traveled with her several seasons, this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not proposed to introduce a new system, but one practiced for many years, giving universal satisfaction and proving a blessing to thousands when others had failed. To those unacquainted with the nature and system of our medicine, it may be proper to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold water, but preparations of

Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetables, and Essential Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples; Forming in fact an union of the simples of the Materia Medica and the Herbal Medico therefore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the minds of those whom it may interest, that she was carefully educated by her Mother (the late Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that she for some years previous to her mother's decease practiced in conjunction with her. This fact will be readily remembered by all patients under their care in Boston and vicinity. Mrs. Drake would assure those persons calling on her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pursue the same upright and candid manner to all, for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and universally respected.

For invalids residing at a distance and those that are unable to call upon us in person we would state that if we are informed by letter, or through some friend, the symptoms attendant upon, mode of attack, and the unnatural state of the patient, we can prescribe the necessary remedies to be used in all directions by express, free of their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS. DRAKE to females and children. Advice gratis. The price of medicines will be the same as formerly. All communications post paid, and returned by return of Letters &c. should be addressed to 250 Green-st. New York—our city residence. For further particulars address a letter as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt reply with full instructions &c.

Sept 13. 6m

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town. Call and purchase one or more while the assortment is large.
F. O. BROOKS.
Palmer, May 31, 1851. 6tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities
and prices at
T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 4tf

STATIONERY.

Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by

ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PRESS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
CUTSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK;
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
State and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;
GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BAGGAMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOS,
PAPER WEIGHTS,

Porte Monnoies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse;
INNUMERABLE GAMES,
FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SLATS AND WAFER BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,
LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c., at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the
Manufacturers and Importers. Dec. 1851.

THE KING OF
PAIN KILLERS
IN A NEW DRESS.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name.
Warren, R. Knight; Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith; Monson, South Factory, L. Broad; Collins's Depot, W. Collins; Wilburham, D. A. Calkins; Bonville, A. R. Murdock, Postmasters at Thorndike, Three Rivers, Belchertown, Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson, Stafford Springs and Stafford Hollow.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.40, a. m., 1.40, 2.25, 9.10, p. m.
" New York, 10.44, 11.15, a. m. and 5.45, p. m.
" Albany, 11.15, a. m. 7.30, p. m.
" The 10.44, a. m. and 2.25, 6.14, 9.10, p. m. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 a. m.—Car West at 3.30 p. m.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 a. m., and 6.45 p. m. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 a. m. and 2.40 p. m.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 a. m.

Leave for Amherst at 12 a. m., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NIGHT AMONG WOLVES.

A NARRATIVE OF OLDEN TIME.

The settlers of New England were not unfrequently incommoded by the numbers and ferocity of the wolves, which prowled around their rude settlements. The hunter easily overpowered them, and with one discharge of his musket scattered them from about his dwelling. They fled from the timid child, in the broad glare of day—but in the thick and solitary night, far away from the dwelling of man, they were terrible from their fiendish and ferocious appetite for blood. I have heard a fearful story of the wolf, from the lips of some of the old settlers of Vermont, which I will relate to you in the language of one of the witnesses of the scene.

"'Twas a night of January, in the year 1763. We had been to a fine quilting frolic, about two miles from our settlement of four or five log houses. 'Twas rather late—there was no moon—and a dull gray shadow or haze hung all around the horizon, while overhead a few pale and sickly looking stars gave us a dull light as they shone through a dingy curtain. There were six of us in company, Harry Mason and myself, and four as pretty girls as ever grew upon the side of the Green Mountains. There were my two sisters, and Harry's sister, and his sweetheart, the daughter of our next door neighbor. She was a right down handsome girl—that Caroline Allen. I never saw her equal, though I am no stranger to pretty faces. She was so pleasant and kind of heart—so gentle and sweet spoken, and so intelligent besides, that every body loved her. She had an eye as blue as the hill violet, and her lips were like a red rose leaf in June. No wonder then, that Harry Mason loved her—boy though he was—for we had neither of us seen our seventeenth summer.

Our path lay through a thick forest of oak, with here and there a tall pine rising its dark full shadow against the sky, with an outline rendered indistinct by the darkness. The snow was deep—deeper a great deal than it ever falls of late years—but the surface was frozen strongly enough to bear our weight, and we hurried on over the white pathway with rapid steps. We had not proceeded far before a long low howl came to our ears. We all knew it in a moment, and I could feel a shudder thrilling the arms that were folded close to my own—a sudden cry burst from the lips of all—"the wolves—the wolves!"

Did you ever see a wild wolf—not one of your caged, broken down, show animals, which are exhibited for sixpence a sight, children half price—but a fierce, half starved ranger of the wild forest, howling and hurrying over the barren snow, actually mad with hunger? There is no one of God's creatures which has such a frightful, fiendish look as this animal. It has the form as well as the spirit of a demon. Another, and another howl—and then we could hear distinctly the quick patter of feet behind us. We all turned right about and looked in the direction of the sound.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 2.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

No. 45.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

"The devils are after us," said Mason, pointing to a line of dark gliding bodies. And so in fact they were—a whole troop of them—howling like as many Indians in a pow-wow. We had no weapons of any kind; and we knew enough of the nature of the vile creatures who followed us to feel that it would be useless to contend with them. There was not a moment to lose—the savage beasts were close upon us. To attempt flight would have been a hopeless affair. There was but one chance of escape, and we instantly seized upon it.

"To the tree! let us climb this tree!" I cried, springing forward to a low bough and gnarled oak, which I saw at a glance might be climbed into.

Harry Mason sprang lightly into the tree and aided in placing the terrified girls in a place of comparative security among the thick boughs. I was the last on the ground, and the whole troop were yelling at my heels before I reached the rest of the company. There was one moment of hard breathing and wild exclamations among us, and then a feeling of calm thankfulness for our escape. The night was cold—and we soon began to shiver and shake like so many sailors on the topmast of an ice-laden whaler. But there was no murmur—no complaint among us, for we could distinctly see the gaunt, attenuated bodies of the wolves beneath us, and every now and then we could see great glowing eyes, staring up in the tree where we were seated, and then their yells—they were loud, long and devilish. I know not how long we had to remain in this situation, for we had no means of ascertaining the time—when I heard a limb of the tree cracking, as if breaking down beneath the weight of us; and a moment after a shriek went through my ears like the piercing of a knife. A light form went plunging down through the naked branches, and fell with a dull, and heavy sound upon the stiff snow.

"Oh, God! I am gone!" It was the voice of Caroline Allen.—The poor girl never spoke again! There was a horrid dizziness and confusion in my brain, and I spoke not—and I stirred not, for the whole was at that time like an ugly, unreal dream. I only remembered that there were cries and shuddering around me; perhaps I joined them—and there were smothered groans and dreadful howls underneath! It was all over in a moment. Poor Caroline, she was literally eaten alive. The wolves had a frightful feast and they became raving mad with the taste of blood.

When I came fully to myself—when the horrible dream went off—I struggled to shake off the arms of my sister, which were clinging around me, and could I have cleared myself, I should have jumped down among the raging animals. But when a second thought came over me, I knew that any attempt at rescue would be useless. As for poor Mason he was wild with horror. He tried to follow Caroline when she fell, but he could not shake off the grasp of his terrified sister. His youth and weak constitution and frame, were unable to withstand the dreadful trial; and he stood close by my side with his hands firmly clenched, and his teeth set closely, gazing down upon the dark, wrangling creatures below with the fixed stare of a maniac. It was indeed a terrible scene. Around us was the thick cold night—and below, the ravenous wild beasts were lapping their bloody jaws, and howling for another victim.

The morning broke at last, and our frightful enemies fled at the first advance of daylight, like so many cowardly murderers. We waited until the sun had risen before we ventured to crawl down from our resting place. We were chilled through—every limb was numb with cold and terror—and poor Mason was delirious, and raged wildly about the dreadful things he had witnessed. There were bloody stains around the tree, and two or three long locks of hair were trampled in the snow.

We had gone but a little distance when we were met by our friends from the settlement, who had become alarmed at our absence. They were shocked at our wild and frightful appearance; and my brothers have often times told me that at first view we all seemed like so many crazed

and brain stricken creatures. They assisted us to reach our home; but Harry Mason never fully recovered from the dreadful trial. He neglected his business, his studies and his friends, often muttering to himself about that horrible night. He fell to drinking soon after and died a miserable drunkard, before age had whitened a hair of his head.

A Tragedy of the War in Spain.

THE PEASANT'S SACRIFICE.

Although historians and poets have from all times depicted in glowing colors the horrors of war, yet few persons have any adequate conception of the social and domestic misery it produces, particularly in the countries which are the scenes of campaigns. The following dreadful history is taken from a valuable work—"Memoirs of the Dutchess D'Abantes"—and presents a view of the dreadful passions called up even in the breast of woman, and the ruthless acts perpetrated by a marauding soldiery. The account is given in the words of the authoress:

A regiment was sent from Burgos against a guerrilla party, under the Marquis of Ville Compo, and ordered to treat the Spaniards with the most vigorous severity, especially the inhabitants of Arguano, a little village near the famous forest of Covaleda, whose deep shades, intersected only by narrow footpaths, were the resort of banditti and guerillas. A principal feature of the whole Spanish war was the celerity with which all our movements were notified to the insurgent chiefs, and the difficulty we experienced in procuring a spy or guide, while these, when found, proved almost uniformly treacherous. The battalion had to march through a frightful country, climbing rugged rocks, and crossing frozen torrents, always in dread of unforeseen and sudden dangers. They reached the village but perceived no movement—heard no noise. Some soldiers advanced, but saw nothing—absolute solitude reigned. The officer in command suspecting an ambush, ordered the utmost circumspection. The troops entered the street and arrived at a small opening, where some sheaves of wheat and Indian corn, and a quantity of loaves were still smoking on the ground, but consumed to a cinder, and swimming in floods of wine, which had streamed from leathern skins that had evidently been purposely broached, as the provisions had been burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

No sooner had the soldiers satisfied themselves that after all their toils and dangers no refreshments was to be obtained, than they roared with rage—but no vengeance was within reach! All the inhabitants had fled to the forest.

Suddenly cries were heard issuing from one of the deserted cottages, amongst which the soldiers had dispersed themselves in hopes of discovering some food or booty. They proceeded from a young woman holding a child, a year old, in her arms, whom the soldiers were dragging before their lieutenant.

"Stay, lieutenant," said one of them; "here is a woman we have found sitting beside another one, who is past speaking. Question her a little."

She was dressed in the peasant costume of the Soira and Rioja mountains, and was pale, but not trembling.

"Why are you alone?" said the lieutenant.

"I staid with my grandmother, who is a paralytic, and could not follow the rest to the forest," replied she haughtily, and as if vexed at being obliged to drop a word in the presence of a Frenchman.

"I staid to take care of her."

"Why have your neighbors left the village?"

The Spaniard's eye flashed fire. She fixed on the lieutenant a look of strange import and answered—

"You know very well; were they not all to be massacred?"

The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders.

"But why did you burn the bread and wheat, and empty the wine skins?"

"That you might find nothing. As they could not carry them off, there was no alternative but burning them."

At this moment shouts of joy arose and the soldiers appeared, carrying a number of hams, some loaves, and more welcome than all, several skins of wine—all discovered in a vault, the entrance to which was concealed by the straw the old woman was lying on. The young peasant darted on them a look of infernal vengeance, while the lieutenant who had pondered with anxiety on the destitute and sinking condition of his troops, rejoiced for a moment in the unexpected supply. But the recent poisonings of several cisterns, and other fearful examples putting him on the guard, he again interrogated the woman—

"Where come these provisions?"

"They are all the same as those we burnt. We concealed them for our friends."

"Is your husband with yonder brigands?"

"My husband is in heaven!" said she, lifting up her eyes. "He died for the good cause—that of God and King Ferdinand!"

"Have you any brother amongst them?"

"I have no longer a tie, except my poor child," and she pressed the infant to her breast. The poor little creature was thin and sallow; but its large black eyes glistened as they turned to its mother.

"Commodore," exclaimed one of the soldiers, "pray order divisions of the booty, for we are very hungry and thirsty."

"One moment, my children. Listen," said he, eyeing the young woman with suspicious inquisition; "these provisions are good, I hope?"

"How could they be otherwise?" replied the Spaniard, contemptuously; "they were not for you."

"Well, here's to thy health, then, Demonia," said a young sub-lieutenant, opening one of the skins and preparing for a draught; but his more prudent commander still restrained him.

"One moment. Since this wine is good, you will not object to a glass."

"Oh, dear no! as much as you please;" and accepting the moss-glass offered by the lieutenant, she emptied it without hesitation.

"Huzza! huzza!" shouted the soldiers, delighted at the prospect of intoxication without danger.

"And your child will drink some also," said the lieutenant. "He is so pale that it will do him good."

The Spaniard had herself drunk without hesitation, but in holding the cup to her infant's lips her hand trembled. The motion, however, was unperceived, and the child also emptied his glass. Thereupon the provisions speedily disappeared, and all partook both of food and wine. Suddenly, however, the infant was observed to turn livid; its features contracted, and its mouth, convulsed with agony, gave vent to piteous shrieks. The mother, too, though her fortitude suppressed complaint, could scarcely stand, and her distorted features betrayed her sufferings.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the commandant, "thou hast poisoned it!"

"Yes," said she, with a ghastly smile, falling to the ground beside her child, already struggling with the death-rattle;

"yes—I have poisoned you! I knew you would fetch the skins from their hiding place. Was it likely you would leave a dying creature undisturbed on her little?—Yes, yes!—you will die, and die in perdition, while I shall go to heaven!"

Her last words were scarcely audible, and the soldiers at first did not comprehend the full horror of their situation; but as the poison operated, the Spanish woman's declaration was legibly translated in her convulsed features. No power could longer restrain them. In vain their commander interposed. They repulsed him; and, dragging their expiring victim by the hair to the brink of the torrent, threw her into it, after lacerating her with more than a hundred sabre-strokes. She uttered not a groan. As for the child, it was the first victim.

Twenty-two men were destroyed by this exploit. The commandant told me he escaped by miracle.

The persuasion that the bed of death was disturbed in search of booty was, indeed, holding us as savages; and such was the impression produced by the man who could command—"Let no sanctuary deter your search."

By such means were the populace, from the beginning, exasperated against us,

and especially by the oppression of Gen. Arguano. If the inhabitants of Arguano had not received information that they were to be massacred, they would not have taken the lead in massacre.

Such were the people amongst whom I dwelt. When this tale was related to me, on the eve of my departure from Burgos, I shuddered in contemplating on the murderous war of people against people. I trembled for the first time since my entrance into Spain. I was become timid.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.—A gentleman of this city, who is blessed with a young and handsome wife, had a desire to go to one of the New York theatres, a few evenings ago, and the weather being rather cold, he did not wish to expose his cherished partner to the chill air; so he decided upon going by himself. His kind consideration was appreciated by his wife, who assisted to render his toilette impervious to the weather by muffling him up in the most careful manner. He was not long gone, however, when one of the lady's male friends arrived, and requested her to accompany him in a sleigh ride to John I. Snediker's, and easily prevailed upon her to comply, though her affectionate husband would not permit her to expose her health by accompanying him—so hie off the women folks. But the story is not yet ended. The party entered the smooth gliding vehicle, but what befell them on their way, history does not inform us. Behold them, however, arrived at the hostelry of Mr. Snediker, where the cortege halted. The gentlemen paid all attention to the ladies and assisted them from the sleigh. The lady of whom we write, in descending from her seat was much struck by the appearance of a stranger, whose arm was clasped by a very interesting lady, in whom his soul seemed to be centered, and recognized in him—her own husband. The recognition was mutual; both tried to smile, but the effort was abortive. The two ladies looked at each other and swooned; and the scene that followed must be left to the reader's imagination. The encounter threw a wet blanket over the enjoyment of the party, and the gentleman has not attended the theatre since; nor has the lady gone sleigh-riding without his knowledge.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Hideous Monster. There exists in French society, remarks the author of Monte Leone, and we may add that it is by no means limited to French society, a hideous monster, known to all, though no one disturbs it. Its ravages are great, almost incalculable. It saps reputation, poisons, dishonors and defiles the splendor of the most estimable form.

This minotaur, which devours so many innocent persons, is especially fearful, because the blows are terrible. It presents itself under the mildest and gentlest forms, and is received everywhere in the city. We find it in our rooms, in the interior of our families, in the palaces of the opulent, and the garrets of the poor. It has no name, being a mere figure of speech, a very word. It is composed of but one phrase, and is called—THEY SAY.

"Do you know such a one?" is often asked and the person is pointed out.

"No; but they say his morals are very bad. He has had strange adventures, and his family is very unhappy."

"Are you sure?"

"No, I know nothing about it. But they say so."

"Do not trust that gentleman who has such credit, and is thought to be so rich.—Be on your guard."

"Bah! his fortune is immense: see what an establishment he has."

"Yes! but they say he is very much involved."

"Do you know that fact?"

"Not I. They say, though."

This they say is heard in every relation of life. It is deadly mortal, and not to be grasped. It goes hither and thither and kills unmythical honor, female virtue, without either sex being ever conscious of the injury done. Each as he reads these lines will remember cases illustrating the truth of what we say.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—At a dancing party not a hundred miles from here, one of the beaux got a little "comet" or as some would have it, a little "mellow." He of course felt himself as good as anybody.

Asking a young lady who lives in the vicinity of a grist mill to dance, she declined, whereupon he instituted a parody, remarking "that if he was not good enough to dance with her, he would come down to the mill and be ground over."

"Come down," said the lady, "but you will recollect that the first process in grinding will be to run thro' the smut machine."

A BRAVE MAN.—One who isn't afraid to wear his old clothes until he is able to pay for new.

Story of a Mermaid.

Seals and otters abound on this coast, but I did not observe a single mermaid, though these are the bays where Sir Joseph Banks advised my father to catch them, using for bait a looking glass and comb! Many interesting and "authentic" stories are told here of mermen and mer-women, which would amuse you exceedingly—therefore, pray muster up a considerable stock of credulity and listen. Far below the region of fishes, these mer-ladies and gentlemen, who are of supernatural beauty, exist in an atmosphere of their own, in which they seem to live with very tolerable comfort in coral palaces, and sleeping on beds of oysters. When desirous of visiting the upper regions, they have power to enter the skin of any amphibious animal and shoot through the water; but no son or daughter of the ocean can borrow more than one sea dress of this kind for his own particular use—therefore if the garb should be mislaid on our shores, he can never return to his submarine country or friends.

A Shetlander once having found an empty seal skin on the shore, took it home and kept it in his possession. Soon after he met the most lovely being who ever stepped on the earth, wringing her hands with distress, and loudly lamenting that having lost her sea dress, she must remain forever on the earth. The Shetlander having fallen in love at first sight, said not a syllable about finding this precious treasure, but made his proposals, and offered to take her for better or for worse, as his future wife! The mermaid, though not as we know much a woman of the world, very prudently accepted the offer. I never heard what the settlements were but they lived very happily for some years, till one day when the green-haired bride unexpectedly discovered her long-lost seal skin, and instantly putting it on, she took a hasty farewell of everybody, and ran towards the shore. Her husband flew out in pursuit of her, but in vain! She sprang from point to point, and from rock to rock till at length bounding into the ocean, she disappeared forever, leaving the worthy man, her husband perfectly panic-stricken and inconsolable on the shore!—*Shetland and Shetlanders.*

Thrilling Narrative.

J. H. Sterling of Burlington, N. J. who so narrowly escaped the late massacre in Paris, gives a thrilling account of his peril and escape in the Burlington Gazette. He states that with hundreds of others he was looking at the fighting at the distance of 600 yards; when the soldiers began to fire upon them, and all rushed for shelter. He, with five others ran into a bookstore, where the soldiers followed and murdered all except himself. Being indistinctly seen in the darkness he grasped the bayonet of the first soldier that came towards him, saying that he was an American; the soldier stopped, and an officer coming in, saved his life.

He was taken out among the troops and passed to the rear, many of the soldiers offering to kill him, whom he appeased by telling that he was an American. He arrived at the Rue Montmartre, where he was told to run, the troops stopping the fire till he was out of danger. On visiting the spot of his danger two days after, every house was found riddled with bullets. The government attempted to excuse the murder that occurred in the bookstore, by stating that one of those who ran in there fired upon the troops, which Mr. S. says is false.

DEATH.—What voices are caused by death in this world! They are seen everywhere. The earth is arches with graves. In almost every dwelling, death has been doing his work of misery. The palace cannot exclude him; and he comes unbidden into the cottage. He finds his way to the dwelling of ice in Greenland; to the tent of the Arab and the wandering Tartar; to the wigwam of the Indian, and to the barren of the Turk; to the splendid mansions of the rich, as well as to the abodes of the poor.

That reign of death has extended near 6000 years, and will travel on to future years—meeting each generation, and consigning the young, the vigorous, the lovely and the pure to dust. Shall that gloomy reign continue forever? Is there no place where death can be excluded? Yes; HEAVEN—and the object of the Redeemer is to bring us there.—*Albert Barnes.*

TOKENS OF GRATITUDE.—A rich old bachelor in New Jersey recently died, leaving by will, several legacies of from ten to twenty-five hundred dollars each, to ladies whom he had addressed, but who had rejected him. He said that they had afterwards grown to be so ugly that he could not be sufficiently grateful.

GRASS SEED EXTRAORDINARY.—It is stated in the Bangor Courier that at some of the distilleries in Massachusetts the people are parking small casks of liquor in large casks, some in hay, some in chaff, and some in seeds, and marked to different places in Maine as "grass seed."

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—A letter in the Courier from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, furnishes the following:—

About a year ago a Mexican girl, of wealthy family, was travelling with a female relative and a guard of ten soldiers, through some part of Mexico. They were attacked by a strong party of Apache Indians, and some of the soldiers were killed. The females were captured. The older one soon escaped, but the girl remained captive for some time. Her father raised a large troop of soldiers, and went in pursuit of her. He came upon the Indians and fought a battle, but as neither party was victorious, he offered a high ransom for his daughter. The Indians refused to give her up, and sold her to a party of Mexican traders, who were carrying her into the interior to sell as a slave, when Mr. Bartlett, hearing of them, sent a party of soldiers to take her. They succeeded, and we are escorting her to her home. Captain Crenomy has made a side-saddle for her and a sun-bonnet.

Captain Crenomy was a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteers during the Mexican war. He is a young man of great gallantry.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—In an article on the position of affairs in Europe, the London Chronicle of the 30th ult., holds the following pointed language:

It is true that England is almost the only European exception to the general supremacy of absolutism; but there has grown up a mighty nation, speaking our language, living under our laws, and reading our literature, which would hardly look with indifference at a crusade against freedom as such. England and America, united in the bands of a common interest and a common sympathy, would have little fear from France and Russia; and we trust that the ties which unite the two great Anglo-Saxon nations are fully as strong as those which unite the President of France—not the French people—to the Czar.

THE STATE PRINTING.—The House of Representatives, last week, passed a third reading the resolve directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives to contract with White & Potter to execute the State printing. The compensation to be paid is thirty-five cents per M. for plain composition, 70 cents for rule and figure work, and 65 cents per token for printing and dry pressing.

The committee which reported the resolves gave a novel reason for discharging the present public printers. They did not find that Messrs. Dutton & Wentworth had been unfaithful to their trusts, or had not performed the work properly, but that they had become wealthy as compared with most men in the same business, by their contracts with the State, and it was no more than justice that they should now give way to their more needy competitors.

THE HUNGARIANS AND THE SPIRITS.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that Madam Pulezky, with her husband, Capt. Kaluska, Dr. Spackee, and others of Kossuth's suite, visited the Fox girls in their rooms at the Barnet House, and had an interesting time. Madam P. asked a number of questions in the Hungarian language, which were correctly answered, but the Doctor was not so fortunate. Margaret Fox stood on tumbler, and the raps were made on the table while she was in this position. Manifestations were also witnessed on the door and sofa in the usual manner, with all of which the Hungarians appeared delighted. Capt. K. said: "It was good spirit, but not so great as spirits in my country." Madam P. was very anxious for another opportunity to hold converse with the "spirits," which the medium promised her.

HUNGARY.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Chronicle, under date of Jan. 25th, says:—A great desire for emigration is said to exist in Hungary. Some 300 or 400 families have expressed a wish to go to America in the spring. Besides the usual difficulties which beset persons under the Austrian rule, who may have a desire for travel, Government has rendered it compulsory upon all Hungarians wishing to emigrate, to come to Vienna, and procure from the American Minister a "certificate of permission," or a written leave, to go to the United States. This permit is, of course, never refused them; but in many cases the necessity of fetching it will doubtless act as a barrier to emigration.

FATHER MATTHEW AT HOME.—In a speech recently made in Cork, Father Matthew gave utterance to the following:

"After a residence of thirty years in Cork I did not believe that I could anywhere find more harrowing illustrations of the ruin and calamity which drunkenness produces, until I had visited America. There the condition of the drunken emigrant is forlorn—bereft of care and pity, he falls a prey to the equality of the harpies who trade upon the unfortunate victims of this fatal propensity. With full knowledge of the poverty of the majority of my unfortunate countrymen, I would earnestly recommend them to struggle in their native land, rather than expose themselves to the dangers that await them among strangers."

GREAT FIRE IN ELYRIA, OHIO.—A destructive fire took place at Elyria, Ohio, on the night of Tuesday week. The Courier printing office was burned, and the stores of G. Ingerson, Parsons & Co., Wm. Hoyle, T. Potter, and others. The fire was the work of incendiaries. The account states, that while men stood by looking at the fire and refusing to aid in passing water to check it, several ladies rushed to the rescue, and for hours worked, amid the wind and water, in the rain, passing buckets, and exhibiting a coolness and self-possession rarely to be met with on such exciting occasions. Huzza for such ladies! They should first have given the lazy men a good ducking, and then put out the fire.

GOOD.—The Bromfield House, Boston, has given up the sale of wines and liquors.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1852.

The State of the Country.

At the present time—and it is not an uncommon thing at this season of the year—there is a general depression of business throughout the country. Money circulates sluggishly, markets are dull, and all monetary and commercial affairs seem afflicted with a deadly lethargy. People are shifting from one thing to another with the hope of bettering their condition, but we fear that many of them, in escaping from the frying-pan, will find themselves in the fire. Every kind of business, at this time of the year, hangs in suspense; and we may not expect a change for a month to come, unless the Spring should "open early."

But the prospect of prosperous times in the coming Spring is not very encouraging. The present depressed state of commercial affairs has not come upon us all at once; it has been growing upon us for several years—ever since the California excitement broke out in the States. The drain of money, especially from the inland towns, has been going on in proportion to the number that have left for the gold regions. The currency of the country has thus been reduced, while the means of replenishing it have been very limited. The money has been taken from the masses by wealthy capitalists—transportation companies, who have invested in Stocks, instead of returning it again to the more immediate channels of circulation. During the last two months, one agent in Ohio received \$35,000 for passage money from persons bound to California, and this is but one of the many hundreds of similar instances that are every month occurring in all parts of the country. It will take a long time for the same money to work its way back again into the hands of those who first used all their available means to obtain it—evidently, therefore, that the people, in the country towns and villages especially, will feel the effects of this state of things for some time to come.

The greater the emigration to California, the worse off will be those who stay at home, so far as "hard times" are concerned. Two dollars are carried away where one is returned. In vain, then, may we sigh for better times. The state of business may soon be comparatively brisk; we expect, and hope, in all mercy, that it will, but we do not anticipate a prosperous, healthy state of financial and commercial affairs, until the current sets back to California.

The depressed state of manufacturing is alleged by many to be the great cause of the dullness of business, but they are mistaken. This we acknowledge contributes vastly to dull times in country villages, but so long as California presents greater attractions than looms or spindles, people and money will vanish from the country. When the home market gets cleared of long-accumulated fabrics—and California will clear it if anything will—then, and not till then will manufacturing business be good again.

THE CASE OF SHAW, vs. THE TOWN OF PALMER.—The Court of Common Pleas at Northampton, was last week occupied with this case. It will be recollected that it has been twice tried before, the jury being unable to agree. The case was given to the jury on Monday, and in about an hour and a half they returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$3,000. This decision, we believe, as much disappointed the plaintiff as the defendants. The Counsel for the town have taken exceptions to the judgment rendered, and will endeavor to obtain a new trial.

WOT'S IN A NAME?—The County Commissioners sent us a notice to print, announcing that they will meet at the "Watanotter House," in Palmer, on the 25th of March. We presume they mean the "Tockwotton House," but the mistake is perfectly excusable.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—The Firemen's Ball at the Tockwotton, last Tuesday night, was attended by sixty couples. The hall was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion and the way the fairy forms tripped lightly on the "fantastic toe" was a caution to shoe leather.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—Ansel Gridley of Westfield has been burned over in the sum of \$300, for his appearance at the next Criminal Court in Springfield, for causing to be published in the News Letter the death of John Coughs, while he, Mr. C., was still living.

THAT WOULD-BE CITY.—The citizens of Springfield are to hold a town meeting, on Monday next, to consider the question of applying to the legislature for a city charter.

It is rumored that Senator Sumner, of this State, has been enthralled by the charms of a fair resident of the sunny South, a native of Georgetown, D. C., and that he will soon become a Union man.

Correspondence of the Journal.

New York, Feb. 25th, 1852.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday, occurring on the Sabbath, was celebrated with appropriate services, in several of the churches of this city.

In the afternoon, we had the gratification of listening to an eloquent discourse, delivered by Dr. Patten, in the Tabernacle, Broadway.

The body of the house was filled with the military in uniform—the Washington Greys having invited Dr. Patten to address them.—He took his text from John 8: 32:—"The truth shall make you free."

In commencing, he made a brief allusion to the memory of Washington, whose name they bore, and whose birthday they met to celebrate. With peculiar interest he entered on the subject, as his honored father, in that hour of peril that "tried men's souls," stood and fought side by side with the immortal Washington. He first showed the elements of true liberty; implying laws, security to human life, personal liberty, the right of holding property, the right of conscience, and deliverance from the bondage of evil habits.

In the second place he illustrated the influence of the gospel of Jesus Christ on human liberty; teaching man his duty; this influence is seen in the history of the world and life of Washington.

His closing address to the soldiers was very animated and eloquent. "You have citizen soldiers," said he, "taken this bright unsullied name as yours, let each emulate his virtues, and suffer none to tarnish it; he was a patriot! let each maintain a love for his country. He was a Christian! let each of you be a man of piety!"

I can do better end this discourse than in the words of an English clergyman, who, standing at the tomb of the honored dead, exclaimed: "Washington, the brave! the wise! the good! supreme in war, in counsel and in peace! valiant without ambition, discreet without fear, confident without presumption; in distress, calm; in success, moderate; in all things himself. The Father of nations; when he had won all, he renounced all. A hero! a patriot! a Christian!"

A NOBLE ACT.—The Society of Friends separated in New York, in 1833, and both divisions have been continued ever since. At the time of the separation, property amounting to some \$50,000 was adjudged by law to belong to the division known as Hicksites. The Hicksites, at their last meeting, agreed, after a full consideration of the matter, to pay over to the other division, commonly called Orthodox, \$25,000, or one half the estimated value of the property at the time of the separation, which has accordingly been done.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—It has been ascertained from the official records at Harrisburg, that Gov. Johnson pardoned, during the last seventeen days of his administration, fifty-three convicts confined in the cells of the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries for crimes of every grade, embracing murderers, incendiaries, burglars, counterfeiters, thieves, counterfeiters of rape, &c.—One man, arrested for larceny, we believe, was pardoned before he was tried!

DEATH FROM TOOTH PULLING.—A lady in Winchester, Mrs. Locke, had a tooth extracted about a fortnight ago, and the wound continued to bleed on Tuesday, when she expired from exhaustion. Several physicians, including Dr. Bigelow, tried in vain to stop the bleeding. Such cases have happened before, but are by no means common. It is said that the juice of nettles will stop bleeding from the nose when all other remedies have failed.

AFTER YEARS OF mathematical labor and mechanical results, Prof. Willis, of Rochester, has completed and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years of time with unerring accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components exist. So says the Rochester Democrat.

RATS.—It is stated that rats are killed in New York by a new "exterminator," at the rate of about 10,000 a day. On Saturday morning three wagon loads of dead rats were seen to leave Centre Markets. It is also said that the rats are skinned, and their fur sold to Genin, the hatter, by whom they are cured, and converted into muffs and hats, and under a foreign name, sold to Broadway belles, at a high price.

THE WATER LEVEL IN LAKE SUPERIOR is higher this winter than it has been for a long period. At the mouth of Ontonagon River, it is sweeping over the marks of its ancient boundaries, and uprooting trees of 20 or 30 years' growth.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.—At the recent session of the Rhode Island Legislature, a resolution was passed in the Senate to create a new commission upon the disputed boundary line with Massachusetts. It did not pass the House.

THE MAN'S MAD.—The greatest indignation is expressed in France at Louis Napoleon's determination to sell at auction the chapel erected by Louis Philippe upon the spot where his son and heir, the Duke d'Orleans was killed.

Three of the police officers of the fifth district, New York, have died, and three more are sick, of ship-fever, contracted in the discharge of their duties.

The Rush for California.

All over the United States, the rush for California is greater now than ever before.—Every steamer that sails from New York to the Isthmus, is crowded with passengers, on their way to the land of gold. Thousands are said to be waiting, on the Isthmus, to obtain passage to San Francisco, and the prospect is that it will be a long time before they will be able to reach California. What the effect of this great migration from the States will be upon business may not readily be seen; but the time is not far distant when the country will fully realize the evil it will bring about.

Those who have spoken enough to go to California are the men we need most at home. They are generally enterprising, go-ahead, fellows, who create business wherever they may be. They are the life and sinew of society; they are our persevering master-mechanics, enterprising speculators, driving business men, and hardy laborers—such as we want at home, to give health and prosperity to the every-day concerns of life.—They scrape together all the funds they can to carry with them, and, if we are to judge from those who have been and returned from California, not one in every ten will bring home as much money as he carried away. Many will be induced to remain in the rising cities on the Pacific coast, and very many will, from disease contracted by exposure, find premature graves in the earth which they dig to obtain wealth.

The State of Maine is suffering greatly from the effects of the California fever.—The hardy lumbermen have left the forests and rivers, and gone, or are going, to California, and throughout the state, many towns have been almost depopulated by the California movement. A correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer has the following paragraph upon the California excitement in that State:

"Our State is experiencing in localities hitherto unaffected by it, a wonderful California movement. With the advance of spring, our young men, the sons of respectable and well circumstanced farmers, living not on sterile and unproductive soil, but on the rich and remunerative tillage of the Cayuga and Seneca Lake country, are putting on the California hat, and packing up the title, and turning by absolute sale, all their earnings and savings into money, and are in groups and companies, on the way for the land of golden types and shadows. Almost every train from the West, has a representative of this class of emigrants—and it is to be felt in the business of the country. It is to affect the price of farming land. The young men, who would, in all probability, be the purchasers of farms, or the clearers of new land, leave us, and give their precious energies and enterprise to the countries on the Pacific. The purchases consequent on their departure, help your city for a time, but the withdrawal of so many American laborers from the farms of the State, works in the end deep injury. Gold is the talisman, and it is weaving a web of ill for the future."

BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant of Boston has furnished to the Daily Times a statement of his daily sales during about two months, one half of which time he advertised, and the other half he did not. The results are that in 23 days when he did not advertise, his sales amounted to \$1712.19, or nearly \$75 per day. In the same number of days when he did advertise, the amount of sales was \$7000.03, averaging \$304.35 per day.

COTTON FACTORIES.—A little more than a year ago two cotton factories were established to employ the now-wrecked by slaves and the other by free operatives. The former has lately stopped, and its machinery is advertised for sale, and the latter still continues, though losing every day. Labor is so high in Mobile, that it is impossible for white men to do as much as in a more bracing healthy climate.

THE Boston Post says that the New York Home Journal appears to be proud of the fact that 19,000 people now live in that city in a space of time that only buried 1900 forty-six years ago, and adds that this great increase of mortality must be owing to the severity of the climate, and the inability of the mass of inhabitants to spend their winters in Boston.

A man named McCormick is amusing the Gothamites by walking in an inverted position on the ceiling of Bowery Amphitheater. He also walks on a polished marble slab which is elevated thirty feet from the ground. The means which he uses to resist the laws of gravitation he keeps a secret.

NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.—A "Dr." advertises in the Washington papers to cure diseases on the nutritive principle, by which disease may not only be removed, but persons actually gain in weight during medication in all complaints! By the new system, as a matter of course, the best cure for leanness of flesh is to be sick. Think of that you lean ones!

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE RIOT.—At the last accounts from Cleveland, 18th, the military had been discharged from the defence of the homœopathic medical college, everything being perfectly quiet. The ringleaders in the riot are under examination.

THE RAPPERS.—A despatch from Cleveland says that the final termination of the meeting of mediums of spirit rappers, proved a sad failure. The rappings were scarce, and the practical demonstrations very unsatisfactory.

THE Canal Board of Pennsylvania have passed a resolution closing the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, to remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

Legislative Correspondence of the Journal.

Boston, Feb. 21.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Journal read and approved. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burton. A petition was received from E. A. Holden and others, for the passage of the ten hour law. Referred.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Stobbs of Deerfield, for two weeks. The Chair appointed a committee to consider the expediency of amending the Rules and Orders, consisting of Messrs. Woolbury of Acton, Fuller of Boston, Earl of Worcester, Mansur of Fitchburg, and Cowdry of Stoneham.

Orders of the day.—The report of the Committee on Elections on the remonstrance against the right of John F. Fenno, of North Chelsea, to a seat in the House, was the first matter discussed. The Committee reported that his election was not legal, and the seat was vacant.

After considerable debate, the report was accepted.

The Bill to further define the powers of jurists in the laying out, altering and discontinuing highways, was discharged from the orders of the day, and assigned for Wednesday next.

The Bill providing for the appointment of a Board of Railway Commissioners was indefinitely postponed. At 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 23.—The Journal of Saturday was read and approved. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark. Petitions followed, and were appropriately referred, among which were several in aid of the monster petition for the new liquor law; also, of R. B. Currier and others, of Lowell, in relation to the inquiry into the interference of the Manufacturing Corporations, in that city, with elections. Several others of no general interest. Several bills passed to be enacted:—To incorporate the Hebrew Society of Olabei Shalom, and to incorporate the Young Man's Benevolent Society.

The Speaker appointed the following Committees: Upon the subject of Boards of Health—Messrs. Morse of Lowell; Birdsall of Hatfield, Purcher of Boston, Prince of Winsted, and Fay of Webster. On the subject of the Death Penalty—Messrs. Furbush of Upton, Colburn of Weston, Senary of Brewster, Curtis of Stoughton, and Warner of New Marlboro.

Mr. Tufts, of Worcester, on behalf of the Joint Special Committee, which was raised to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Boston, submitted an order providing that the Committee be increased by adding one member from each Senatorial District, which is not now represented. Order adopted.

Orders of the day were taken up, on motion of Mr. Brown, of Lowell. The resolves on the petition of E. G. Woodworth, and Ruth Roberts, were passed to a third reading.

The Bill in relation to the foreclosure of Mortgages caused a good deal of debate of little or no interest; and after a late hour, Mr. Bryant, of Monroe, moved an indefinite postponement, which was carried by a vote of 151 to 118. After slight skirmishing between Mr. Pellet, of Brookfield, and Mr. Adams, of North Brookfield, relating to the division of the towns of Brookfield and North Brookfield, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th.—House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer, &c. An endless variety of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.—Of the Lunenburg Farmers' Club, for aid from the State; of Willis Phelps and others, in aid of that of Morgan and others, for a savings bank in Springfield; of Lorenzo Stratton, "a ruin seller for ten years," that intoxicating liquors be banished the State.

Orders of the day were taken up at a quarter before 12, and a small amount of unimportant business considered, up to the hour of the special assignment, at 12 o'clock, which was the Bill to incorporate the town of Marion. A long, dry, windy debate followed, up to 2 o'clock, and finally ordered to a third reading—132 to 93.

The report of the Committee on Towns relative to setting off a portion of North Brookfield, was accepted, after a tedious debate upon the subject of recommitment.—After some slight sparring in one or two other directions, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 25th.—After the reading of yesterday's Journal, prayer by Rev. Mr. Clark, and the concurrent disposition of Senate papers, a few petitions were presented and referred. One from Mark Trafion and 3132 others for an alteration in the law relating to juvenile vagrancy. On motion of Mr. Gleason, of Worcester, the resolves for giving the public printing to White & Potter, were discharged from the orders of the day, and considered. Mr. Wiggen, of Boston, moved to amend the order by providing that the new contract shall take effect on the 1st of July, instead of the first of March.

Mr. Gleason opposed the amendment, and Kellogg supported it at some length. The amendment was rejected—154 to 165. The resolves were then passed to be engrossed by a vote of 174 to 141. Mr. Boardman, of Boston, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Resolves concerning the public printing were ordered to be engrossed, and the motion went into the orders of the day for to-morrow. Adjourned.

The State House is thronged to-day with Ladies and Gentlemen, listening to the speeches being made in the Senate Chamber, all eager anxious to "see the Elephant" and hear the Lions roar. Well, the State House is little less than a Menagerie to-day, not altogether of wild animals, as there are not a few quite tame ones, and can be handled with perfect safety.

The Maine Liquor Bill has raised the wind and a storm; the earthquake will be next in order, of course, to quench the burning lava that is flowing copiously from the craters of Boston. So, "all nature's difference" will make "all nature's peace" one of these days, when the destroying elements shall cease to inflame the passions, and the placid waters, in rivers of health, peace and joy, shall flow in rich abundance, manneering every desert and thirsty plain, until the sickly shrub shall give place to the Rose, the Myrtle and Jasmine; and waving grain shall gladden the eye, and rejoice the hearts of the husbandmen, who will render thanksgiving and praise for the crowning harvest, in rich profusion spread.

Since last Friday, the Senate has been engrossed with the new Liquor Bill. Debate has followed debate, and all parties have waxed warm on the subject. The several amendments which a part of the members are endeavoring to fasten upon the bill will not unavailingly alter it, but they are so many blocks to its passage. It would not be more strange than a thousand other things, if the Senate should kill the bill.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the columns of our paper, as a remedy of the first importance to the community. The certificates published in its favor are not from unknown names, but from eminent and widely celebrated men. Statesmen, Professors, Clergymen and Physicians give their strong assurance that this new medicine for the cure of pulmonary disease, can be relied on with confidence by the afflicted for relief, and we truly hope its results in our section, will sustain their conclusions elsewhere.

The project of connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron by a canal around the Falls of sufficient capacity to receive the largest craft that floats upon the lower lakes, is one of vast importance to the development of that extensive region bordering upon Lake Superior, and to the commerce of the whole of that section of country. Energetic means are being taken by the cities on the north-western lakes to have the present Congress take the matter in hand, and construct the canal itself, or by appropriations of public lands to certain citizens who propose to undertake the work.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Lieutenant Bedford Pim, R. N., who has now been some time at St. Petersburg, endeavoring to obtain Russian permission and co-operation in proceeding through Siberia to the Polar Sea, in search of Sir John Franklin, has returned to England, having failed in all his endeavors to accomplish the great object he had in view. This officer is now a volunteer for employment, in the expedition intended for the search to the north-west of the Wellington Channel.—London Times, Jan. 31st.

LADY BYRON.—Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, is living at Southampton, England. The Portland Advertiser says that when the frigate St. Lawrence was in Southampton water, last Summer, Lady Byron came on board in a little skiff, accompanied by her little grandson, who, she said, had a great desire to see an American man-of-war. On being recognized by some of the officers, she was attentively shown around the frigate, and on her departure was sent on shore by one of the frigate's barges.

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT AT LAST.—The New York Tribune of Monday, publishes a letter from Capt. Sealbury, of the whaler ship Monongahela, of New Bedford, giving a long account of the discovery and capture, in the Pacific ocean, of a huge marine monster, having the form of a serpent, with spout holes like a whale, and swimming paws. Its immense size rendered it necessary to cut it up, but its head and bones have been preserved.

SHOCKING MURDER.—The Marlboro' Gazette gives an account of a most fiendish murder committed in Charles county, Maryland, upon Mr. James N. Johnson by tying him to a fence, placing fuel under him, and setting it on fire. This extraordinary barbarity was committed by two men named Smith and Osborne, who have been arrested—their unhappy victim having barely survived long enough to denounce them as his murderers.

THE Piekering-room of the New Britain Knitting Company was damaged by fire on Saturday morning last, to the amount of \$4000. On the 19th inst., a child of Mr. Timothy Langdon, of New Britain, was so severely burned by its clothes taking fire, that its recovery is very doubtful.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned on Friday evening, after a session of seven weeks, one of the longest, says the Providence Journal, if not quite the longest on record. The House insisted upon its amendments to the Maine Law, and the Senate refused to recede.

Mr. Clay's health, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes, is not improving, "but," it is added, "he still cherishes the purpose of once more reaching his seat in the Senate, even but for an hour."

At a recent conference of churches in Groton, the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear the marks of the flames, was exhibited by one of his descendants.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Elias Turner of this town has been appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Boutwell.

XXXIII CONGRESS—First Session.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over Friday last week, the Senate till Monday and the House till Tuesday of this week.

Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Seward presented a petition from 700 citizens of Pittsburgh, in favor of Kossov's non-intervention doctrine.

Sundry memorials, remonstrances, &c., were presented, among them one for the modification of the Bounty Land law, so as to give all the soldiers engaged in the war of 1812, 160 acres.

Several private bills were reported and passed, among them one for the relief of the widow of Gen John McNeil.

Tuesday, in the Senate, Petitions were presented for the reform of the Post Office Laws; for a modification of the Tariff—against Sunday Mail; for the improvement of the Delaware river; a remonstrance against the extension of Woodworth's planing machine Patent.

The bill granting lands to Iowa for the construction of railroads, was then taken up. The amendment reported by the Committee was adopted.

In the House the bill granting lands to Missouri for railroads, was taken up, and Mr. Orr of S. C. made a speech, upon and in favor of the bill. Messrs Welch and Fowler gave notice of amendments to the bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bounty Land bill, the principal feature of which is the compensation of land officers for locating the Warrants. After discussing the subject for upwards of two hours, without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York, with certain conditions. He also reported a bill amending the present Warehousing act. Mr. Geyer supported the Iowa Railroad land grant.

In the House, the principal business was the discussion of the Missouri land grant, for Railroad purposes.

THE BELL—Once More.—The Selectmen of Palmer have been petitioned to insert in the Warrant for the next town meeting, an article to see what measures the town will take in regard to the Bell, which the people of Thorndike carried away from the old Church in Palmer Center. Poe's celebrated Bell poem, a little parodied, seems so applicable to this case that we subjoin a few lines:

Hear the rumpus 'bout the Bell
Silver (?) Bell;
What a tale of witchery about it they do tell;
In the day and in the night,
How we shiver with fright,
At the menacing and melancholy tone
Of the people—ah, the people,
They that dwell up near the steeple,
All alone;
And those who keep it tolling
In a muffled monotone,
Feel a glory in its rolling
On the human heart of stone—
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of angry rhyme,
To the ringing and the swinging
Of the Bell;
To the moaning and the groaning
Of the Bell, Bell, Bell, Bell,
Bell, Bell, Bell!

GRATITUDE OF A SLAVE.—There is at Tift's Exchange Hotel, in Mobile, a lump of pure gold just as it was picked up in California, weighing about three pounds, and valued at something over \$600. It is a present to Mrs. Mouting, of Maroon County, Ala., from a slave now in California, who, although in a free State, could not forget his mistress, but sent her this gift as a token of remembrance. It is, says the *Mobile Herald*, certainly a considerable of a curiosity as a "specimen lump," and the donor, every one will admit is a "trump."

A SWINDLE.—A. H. McDonald, of Halifax N. S., recently swindled the Boston merchants out of about \$30,000, by using, without authority, the name of a respectable firm in the purchase of goods, which he immediately converted into cash. When his rascality was discovered, he was pursued, but managed to escape into Canada.

A lad, 14 years of age, jumped off one of the cars on the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad, when at full speed, thirty-five or forty miles an hour, and escaped without serious injury, although he made three bounds, which carried him fifty-seven feet from where he struck.

Dr. F. P. Colton, a student of medicine from Springfield, died of ship fever, on Monday morning, at the New York Hospital. The disease was contracted of the patients, upon whom he was attending, in the pursuit of his profession.

Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an address in New York, on Monday evening, it being the forty-eighth anniversary of the New York Historical Society. The address is highly finished and well becomes the classical education of its talented author.

On Tuesday morning, the down train over the Connecticut River Railroad, brought about seventy-five Vermont and New Hampshire girls to Cabot, to work in the mills. One long passenger car and part of another were occupied exclusively by them.—*Spring, Repub.*

SHIP FEVER.—This dreadful disease is beginning to excite considerable alarm at New York. There are about 700 cases of it now in the Quarantine Hospital; and emigrants afflicted with the disease are frequently picked up in the streets. It is feared the contagion will spread.

BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON.—Last Sunday, Feb. 22d, was the Birth Day of George Washington.

The Rich Men of Palmer.

We have been looking over the Assessors books to make out a list of the "Rich men of Palmer"; but after much research and considerable figuring, we have come to the conclusion that the valuation of a man's property as given in to the Assessors, is no criterion by which to judge of his wealth. Some of the wealthiest citizens of this town have most of their property located in other places, and perhaps it would be unjust to call them the "rich men of Palmer."

The following is a list—a short one—of those in town whose property is valued at over seven thousand dollars. They are, with two exceptions, all farmers:

Alonzo N. Dewey,	\$14,636
Cyrus Knox,	12,588
James B. Merrick,	11,446
Col. Isaac King,	10,920
Joseph L. Keith,	10,920
Marble K. Ferrell,	10,709
Timothy M. Ferrell,	10,615
John Ward,	9,064
Elisha Converse,	8,980
Eliphalet Tenney,	7,495
Samuel D. Cooley,	7,191
Western Union Fuller,	7,168
Eunelius Bond,	7,080

The valuation of the property of the several manufacturing Companies in town, is as follows:

Thorndike Manufacturing Co.,	\$227,600
Boston Duck Co., at Duckville,	200,500
Palmer Manufacturing Co., at	
Three Rivers,	94,200
A. V. Blanchard & Co.,	15,975

The whole taxable property in Palmer is valued at \$1,235,047.
Reduced, or assessable value, 735,28 2
Tax—60 cents on \$100.

The trial of the officers and men of the steamer Boston, for resisting the execution of the Maine Liquor Law on board their vessel, came off at Belfast last week, and resulted in the acquittal of the Captain (who was not present at the trial) and the men. The agent and mate were found guilty, and gave bail to prosecute the exceptions which they raised to the ruling of the Judge, before the Supreme Court.

A man named Bishop, formerly of New Haven, a dentist, committed suicide in Pittsfield last Tuesday morning. He stood before a looking glass and placing a pistol each side of his head, fired both at once. He lived fifteen minutes. He was a married man, in comfortable circumstances, of melancholy disposition, and about 45 years of age.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the execution of Otto Grunzig, in New York. The Governor refused to commute his sentence or respite him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a large circulation throughout the county, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

St. Paul's Church.

There will be, regularly every Sunday, Divine worship, according to the usages of the Prot. Episcopal Church, in the temporary Chapel, (next door to Allen's Hotel,) Morning Service at 10 1/2 o'clock, Afternoon Service at 3 o'clock. Seats Free. Rev. HENRY EDWARDS, Rector.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Feb. 26.—At market, 750 Beef Cattle, no Stores 1000 Working Oxen, 50 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and no Swine.
Prices—Beef Cattle—A few extra at \$6.75; 1st quality \$6.25; 2d, \$5.75; 3d, \$5.25; 4th, \$4.75; Working Oxen—\$5.50 to \$6.00; Cows and Calves—\$3.25, 25, 30 a 31. Sheep and Lambs—\$2.50, 2.75 a 3.00; extra \$3.50, 4.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Pepsin, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Lebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BORN.

In this village, Feb. 24, a daughter to Charles Lotrae.
In this town, (Duckville), Feb. 15, a son to Mr. Hallway.
In Brimfield, Feb. 21, a son to Stephen Moon.
In Belchertown, Feb. 23, a son to Collins McKee.

MARRIED.

In this town, (Three Rivers) 19th, by Rev. J. W. Mowry, Daniel Bowden and Abby J. Root, both of Palmer.
In this town, (Bondsville), 21st, by A. R. Murdock, Esq., Anthony Roberts of Westboro' and Angelina Foote of Bondsville.
By the same, 23d, at Thorndike, Alexander Foote and Mary Jerard, both of Palmer.
In Springfield, 1d, 25th, by Charles A. Winchester, Edw. Amos Switzer of Wilbraham, and Elvira Parker of S.

DIED.

In Monson, Jan. 24th, Mr. Parker Bugbee 78.
In Wilbraham, 16th, Austin Eugene, 19 mos. son of Orrin F. Bliss.
At Massillon, Ohio, 7th, Maria, 35, wife of T. B. Nutting, formerly of Palmer.
At Wilbraham, 10th, Mrs. Haney P., 59, wife of Dr. Jesse W. Rice.

PURE BURN and Ground Java Coffee, an article rarely found, for sale by MUMGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 24, 1852. 45tf

PRIME quality of Mollasses for sale at 25 cents per gallon by MUMGER & BASSETT.
Palmer, Feb. 24, 1852. 45tf

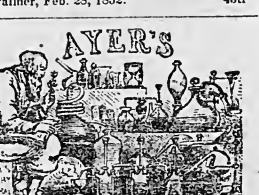
NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. AMES of this place is appointed Agent for the New London & Palmer R. R. Co. in the place of Merrill Ladd, resigned. All communications hereafter should be directed to Mr. Ames, and all outstanding bills are requested to be presented at the office of said Agent in Palmer for settlement. A. G. DARROW, Superintendent.
Palmer, Feb. 25, 1852. 4w45.

MESS BEEF.

DRIED BEEF
HAMS
for sale by the barrel.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 27, 1852. 45tf

150 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes, a little out of style for sale at cost at J. BOWLES'.
137 Opposite the Depot. 41 45tf
Palmer, Feb. 28, 1852.



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—its increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will all be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE, THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.
James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical composition that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. L. D.
From the widely celebrated
PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D.,
L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry,
Mineralogy, &c., Yale College,
Member of the Lit. Hist.
Med. Phil. and Scientific
Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable compound from some of the best Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."
New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1843.

MAJOR PATTERSON, President of the S. C. Senate, states that he has used the Cherry Pectoral with the most successful results, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Maine.

Salem, Me., April 25, 1852.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of many cases, I am convinced it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend its use in cases of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.
Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in South Spring, by J. H. Mattney, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Just Received,

At the Rail Road Store north side the rails.
15 Hds. sugar various grades.
15 " Molasses " "
20 Bbls. Manna and N. O. Syrup.
10 " Sugar, various qualities.

Together with a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries which we offer at prices (by the package) that will not fail to meet the views of purchasers.
Call and examine.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 3w44

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.

Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops, made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 1f4

Farm to Sell or Rent.

POSSESSION 1st of April. Those wishing to get a great bargain, call on the subscriber at the Old Center of Palmer.
E. TURNER.
Palmer, Feb. 18, 1852. 44

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gift Edged and other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office.
44tf

Yankee Corn Shellers.

JUST received on consignment, another lot of these celebrated corn shellers which we offer at manufacturers prices.
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1851. 3w44

500 LBS. Superior Boston Smoked Hams, at MUMGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

To the County Commissioners for the County of Hampden.

THE undersigned, Selection of the town of Palmer, respectfully request you, Hon. Body, that the County Road leading from the Centre of said town over the hill toward the Village of Thorndike is not needed for the public travel in consequence of improvements in other Roads leading to said village. We therefore ask you to view said Road and discontinue the same as a Public Highway.

Palmer, Dec. 25, 1851.
A. V. BLANCHARD, } Selection of
CYRUS KNOX, } Palmer.
MARBLE K. FERRELL, }

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, held at Springfield, within and for said county on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord 1851.

And now upon the petition aforesaid, the County Commissioners, deeming a view of the premises expedient and proper, give notice that they will meet for the purpose of said view, at the Town Clerk's office in Palmer, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., and it is ordered by the County Commissioners that a copy of said petition be served by the Sheriff of said county or his Deputy, upon the Clerk of the town of Palmer, in said county, thirty days, at least, before the said twenty-fifth day of March and that all other persons and corporations interested therein be notified, by publishing a copy of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the time of said view. And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that copies of said petition, or abstracts containing the substance thereof and this order, be posted up by the Sheriff or Deputy, in two public places in the town of Palmer, fourteen days before said twenty-fifth day of March and that notice be given in manner aforesaid to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners deem a view of the premises expedient and proper, and that a view of the same will be taken by them at the time and place aforesaid.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.
True copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest, GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Whereas, upon the petition of Samuel B. Perry of Wales, and others, heretofore presented, representing that certain parts of the highway leading from said Wales to the Wales of Union, in the State of Connecticut, and which parts are within the said town of Wales, are circuitous, hilly, narrow and in other respects inconvenient and unsafe for the public travel thereon, and praying that a new highway be laid out and built, commencing in the line of the present highway, near the house or barn of Danforth Needham, in said Wales, then extending south-easterly to, and crossing, the present highway near the house of Orrin Needham and thence onward in the same direction through said town of Wales, to the Wales of Union, and thence to said Union, and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that a new highway should be located according to the prayer of said petition.

It is now thereupon ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of S. B. Perry in said Wales, on the thirtieth day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said highway, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said thirtieth day of May.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Wales with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least, and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof in two public places in said town of Wales fourteen days at least before the said thirtieth day of May, and which time the said Commissioners will proceed to locate said highway and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road.

GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.
An abstract of the petition and order thereon.
Attest, GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk pro tem.

Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell.

Capital \$200,000.

THE Howard Fire Insurance Company of Lowell, having over \$100,000 paid in and invested according to law, continue to insure against hazards by Fire, on as favorable terms as other insurance companies.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is agent for the Northern Live Stock Insurance Company of Plattsburg, N. Y., incorporated in 1851, with \$50,000 Capital.

This Company insures owners of Horses, Cattle and Sheep against loss by disease, accident and death of these animals.
With the ample security to be afforded by sound Insurance Companies, the investment of capital in horses and live stock may be made as safe and as profitable as the carrying of freight on the seas and inland waters. Marine Insurance has rendered this last business steady and profitable, while without it, it would want the confidence which that branch of business now commands. The absence of this Insurance in the case of live stock is universally felt; while the owner of real estate can command half or two-thirds its value when needed in an emergency, the directors intend it shall be promptly conducted and one which shall deserve the confidence of the public.

No single risk will be taken that exceeds four hundred dollars.

G. M. FISK,
Agent for Palmer and vicinity.

REMOVAL.

E. B. MILES & Co. have removed their stock of Goods from D. F. McGilvray's Block to the new Store in the west end of the Tocktown House, where they will be happy to wait upon their customers.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 42tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or Book account of more than three months standing are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.
CARLOS E. BOND.
Bondsville, January 24, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are respectfully informed, that if they remain unsettled on the 1st day of March next, they will be left with an attorney for immediate collection.
M. C. MUMGER.
Palmer, Feb. 11, 1852. 4wtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, of three months standing, are requested to call and pay the same before the fifteenth of March next.
E. B. MILES & Co.
Palmer, Feb. 13th, 1852. 4w43

BEACH, Kempshall and other favorite brands of Flour, at MUMGER & BASSETT'S.
Palmer, Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

REMOVAL.

WARD & Co. would inform their customers that they have removed from D. F. McGilvray's Block to a new Store in the Tocktown House.
Palmer Depot, Feb. 5, 1852. 41f2

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 41f3

Commercial Note Paper.

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852. 43tf

Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

Capital \$300,000!

THE Franklin Fire Insurance Co., located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and at Worcester, Mass., is one of the best Stock Insurance Companies in New England. Their terms are reasonable and they pay their losses with that promptness which gives character and stability to a company.

In conformity to the requirements of the laws of the State of New York, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New York, have just submitted to the Controller the following statement of the condition of said company at the close of the year 1851. The Capital of this Company consists of:

Securities approved by the Controller on the 12th day of March, 1852,

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, \$100,000 00

Cash on hand, 50,000 00

Whole amount of Cash Premiums received since April 1st, 1851, \$34,312 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Whole amount of losses and expenses paid \$4,704 41

Amount paid for reinsurance and refunded on Canceled Policies, 7,300 67 \$16,014 68

Net Cash Balance of Premiums January 1st, 1852, \$18,298 99

Amount of losses not due by terms of contract, \$5,300 00

Amount of claims not settled on account of fraud, for which the Company do not consider themselves liable, \$4,500 00

Amount due on demand, Nothing

SARATOGA COUNTY, ss. Cady Hollister, of Ballston, ss. Wm. L. Ayer, of Saratoga, ss. said County, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the former is President and the latter Secretary of said Company, that the above statement is shown by the books of said Company, and we believe the same to be true.

CADY HOLLISTER, President,
WM. L. AYER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of January, 1852. S. B. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace.

Farmers are invited to examine the following advantageous terms which the company holds out to them:

Perpetual Insurance.

This Company insures the First Class Farm Property, upon the following very advantageous terms for the Farmer, viz:

The Company issue policies for any number of years less than fifty, at 2 1/2 per cent upon the amount insured, paid in cash.
For this we issue certificates of increased Capital Stock, together with a perpetual Policy of Insurance.

Thus the insured becomes a stockholder to the amount of cash premium paid by him, and in case of such succeeding year the insured is charged 15 cents for each \$100, on the amount insured, and at the same time credited with the dividends that day declared on his stock from which amount of dividend said sum (charged for each year) being 15 cents for \$100, or \$1.50 for \$1000 is deducted, and the balance paid to the insured in cash.

To make the system still better understood, suppose a person applies for a perpetual policy of \$1000—for this we charge 2 1/2 per cent, or \$25. Amount of premium \$25, including him to \$25 stock. At the end of each year he is charged \$1.50 for the last year's insurance—at the same time the Company declare a dividend of 10 per cent on their capital stock, amounting to \$250. From this amount of dividend deduct \$1.50 per \$100, you have \$1 left. Thus it will be seen that the simple interest on your stock has paid one year's insurance, and earned it besides, and the stock is left at par, and this insurance is not subject to any of the uncertain contingencies attending a note system policy (as also each succeeding year) the insured saves the expense of renewal, the interest on his stock pays his insurance, and is entitled to the earnings of said stock over and above said simple interest. This stock is transferable upon the books of the Company whenever the policy is assigned. In case the holder of this stock wishes to withdraw from the Company at any time, the Company will upon three months' notice of such desire to withdraw and upon the surrender of the policy accompanying the same, redeem or purchase such stock at its actual value at the time of such redemption or purchase.

POETRY.

The Close of Life.

Life is drawing to a close,
Earthly toil is almost done;
Even now the shadow throws
Presence of a setting sun.
Tollsome pilgrimage, at best—
I am weary, let me rest.

I am old, but not in years,
And the path, behind to-day,
Has been wet with many tears
Scattered all along the way,
But I near the shining shore
Where the tear drops fall no more.

All along the path I've trod
Are the graves of those I love,
And their spirits, now with God,
Beckon me to realms above,
Father, Mother, Children, all,
I have seen them fade and fall.

And I see another grave,
Nearer to my journey's end,
Where the summer flowers wave
Over life's divinest friend.
Done with this temporal life,
There she sleeps—my ANSEL WIFE.

When her heart was still and cold
In the grave where mine must lie,
Then I felt that I was old,
Old enough, at least, to die.
Who would live when hope is fled,
When his love is with the dead?

Heart like that which followed thine,
Loved one, when no arm could save,
Is not left to go with mine,
To the cold and silent grave.
There will be no such farewell
Mingling with my funeral bell.

We believe it is a German Port who, walking
"silent and thoughtful by the solemn shore of
the vast ocean on which we must sail so soon,"
thus speaks "The Ship of Death":

"By the shore of Time, now lying
On the rocky floor beneath,
Patiently thou dost undying!
Wait for thee the Ship of Death!

"He who on that vessel starteth,
Sailed from the sons of men,
To the friends from whom he parteth
Never more returns again!"

"Not a word was ever spoken,
On that dark unfathom'd sea;
Silence there is so unbroken,
She herself seems not to be!"

"Silent thus in darkness lonely,
Doth the soul put forth alone,
While the wings of angels only
Waft her to a LAND UNKNOWN."

How many are departing daily in that "Ship
of Death"? "Good Heaven!" exclaims one,
"how often are we to die before we go off
this stage! In every friend we lose, we lose a part
of ourselves, and the best part. God keep those
we have left!"

The Snow Storm.

A PARODY.

BY THE MUSE.

The cold winds swept the mountain's height,
And pathless was the road he drove,
As 'mid the cheerless hours of night,
A Yankee wandered with his love;
As through the drifted snow he pressed,
The girl was sleeping on his breast.

And colder still the wind did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifted snow,
His feet were chill, his hands were numb;
He cried aloud, unlike a clurl,
If I must suffer, save this girl!

He stripped the mantle from his breast,
And bared his bosom to the storm;
Then round the girl he wrapped his rest,
And smiled to think that she was warm.
He stole one kiss, or maybe more,
Then drove on faster than before.

Next year a traveler passed by,
He saw her 'neath a snowy veil,
A pleasant light was in her eye,
Her cheek was neither cold nor pale;
The Yankee led her like a child,
His wife looked and sweetly smiled.

[Arthur's Home Gazette.

TIME.

Time's a hand's breadth: 'tis a tale;
'Tis a vessel under sail;
'Tis an eagle in its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'Tis an arrow in its flight,
Mocking the pursuing sight;
'Tis a short lived fading flower;
'Tis a rainbow on a shower;
'Tis a momentary ray,
Smiling in a winter's day;
'Tis a torrent's rapid stream;
'Tis a shadow, 'tis a dream;
'Tis the closing watch of night,
Dying at the rising light;
'Tis a bubble; 'tis a sigh;
Be prepared, O man! to die.

Men, dying, make their wills—but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had.

An editor out west has so bad a cold
that the water freezes on his face when he
attempts to wash it.

The Better Choice.

A quaker residing at Paris, was waited on
by four workmen, in order to make their
compliments, and ask for their usual New
Year's gift.

"Well, my friends," said the quaker, "here
are your gifts; choose fifteen francs or this
Bible."

"I don't know how to read," said the first,
"so I take the fifteen francs."

"I can read," said a second, "but I have
pressing wants."

He took the fifteen francs. The third also
made the same choice.

He now came to a fourth a lad about thir-
teen or fourteen years old. The quaker
looked at him with an air of goodness.

"Will you take these three pieces, which
you may attain at any time by your labor
and industry?"

"As you say the book is good, I will take
it and read it to my mother," replied the boy.

He took the Bible, opened it, and found be-
tween the leaves a gold piece of forty
francs.

The others hung down their heads, and
the quaker told them he was sorry they had
not made a better choice.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS.—Never be in-
fluenced by external appearances in forming
your judgment of a person's worth. This is
an important rule; for many a noble spirit is
covered with the habiliments of poverty,
while not unfrequently a showy exterior con-
ceals a villain of the basest kind. Dean
Swift says, that nature has given to every
man a capacity of being agreeable, though
not of shining in company; and there are a
hundred men sufficiently qualified for both,
who by a very few faults, that they may cor-
rect in half an hour, are not so much as tol-
erated. The world would be more happy if
persons gave up more time to an inter-
change of friendship. But money engrosses
all our affections; and we scarce enjoy a
social hour, because we think it unjustly
stolen from the main business of life.

CURE FOR CORPULENCY.—The French
Academy of Sciences recommend a total
abstinence from vegetables and feculent
substances as a cure and preventive of
corpulency. The Worcester Spy thinks
it has found a better remedy than this.—
It is, to take a handful of newspaper bills
and attempt to collect them!

"Wart's on the mind!" exclaimed aunt
Hannah, the other day as she glanced into a
library through her dim spectacles. "I have
heard of warts on all parts of the human
system, but never before on the mind. Oh,
dear, I should think it would defect the
brain."

Girls who "aint" handsome, hate
those who are—while those who are hand-
some hate one another. Which class has
the best time of it?

BUSINESS CARDS.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.

Office first door East of the Nassawann House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf.

T. C. DENECKE,
MONSIEUR TAILOR, 41f

F. T. WALLACE,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY.
All business entrusted to him will be con-
ducted with promptness and care. Particular at-
tention paid to collecting.
Palmer, April 6, 1859. 11f

N. L. WAIT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5, McILVINEY'S BLOCK.

All work done with despatch and in the best
manner.
Palmer, May 24th, 1851

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all de-
scriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—
All orders promptly attended to.

How to drive off the Blues.
WALK into T. C. DENECKE's store, buy a
New Suit of Clothes, and the way he man-
ages to fit and give satisfaction, will drive away
the hardest kind of Blues.

A few more of those much admired Tweeds
just received at T. C. DENECKE'S.
Monson, May 24th, 1851 15 f

PRINTERS pretend to say, that to sell Goods
a man must advertise, well here she goes:

GENTS
I have Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins and
Vestings of every variety, color or quality, Hat's,
Caps, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Gloves,
Umbrellas, in fact, anything a man needs for
wearing and withal, I am one of the Tailors—
very Garment warranted, so please give me a
call.
T. C. DENECKE.
Monson Sept. 0. 22 tf

E. L. CHILDS,
DENTIST, PALMER, Mass.
All operations warranted.

Rev. T. Wilson. A. V. Blanchard,
Wm. Holbrook, M. D. S. H. Hall.
Office opposite McIlviny's Block. 312

E. L. C. would give notice that he will
be at the Hotel in Monson, on Saturday of each
week, when he will make engagements on other
days if necessary.

Particular Notice.
THE undersigned having relinquished busi-
ness in this place will leave town as early as
first March next. All persons indebted either
by note or account, are requested to make im-
mediate payment, and all persons having claims
against me are requested to present them for
settlement. My books may be found for the
present, at the store recently occupied by me.
A. P. CHAPMAN.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1852. 1st 11.

THE CELEBRATED



In all its various forms,
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

A certain cure for Pain in the Stomach,
A Heartburn, Habitual Constiveness, Acid
Stomach, Headache, loss of appetite, Piles,
Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisis, Flatulency
or wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, coldness
of the extremities, weakness of the limbs,
and all the indescribable symptoms of this un-
dermining disease.

They are also the best tonic known for the
prevention and cure of
FEVER AND AGUE.

These Bitters have received the
Highest Testimonials

ever offered to the public in favor of any medi-
cine in the world, and are approved by some of
the best physicians, who use them in their prac-
tice.

For the most satisfactory proof of the success
of this remedy, see pamphlets containing full
particulars and certificates from
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

and other parties well known to the public.—
Any individual wishing further information re-
specting this

INVALUABLE MEDICINE,
are invited to call on the Agents, and satisfy
themselves by reference to numerous letters and
certificates of the highest respectability.

DR. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor
Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale
Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston.
Give \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

CAUTION.—Each bottle of the OXYGENATED
BITTERS, will have the outside wrapper printed
in English, French and Spanish, with the signa-
ture of Geo. B. Green, Proprietor, upon three
sides, and in addition, a finely engraved label
upon the top of the bottle, with the signature of
Reed, Bates & Austin, who are the sole Gen-
eral Agents, and to whom all orders must be ad-
dressed.

For sale by Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer De-
pot; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; W.
N. Packard, Thomdike; N. F. Rogers & Co.,
and T. F. Packard, Monson. 14 ly

Notice!

THE Subscriber keeps the following popular
Medicines for sale as cheap as the cheapest
and as good as the best:

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Oxygated Bitters,
Rogers' Compound Liverwort Tar and Chan-
chalagua,
Holman's Cod Liver Oil,
Holman's Restorative,
Dr. Carter's Venereal Liniment,
Dr. Carter's Compound Eucalypti Balsam,
Dalle's Magical Pain Extractor,
McAllister's All Healing Ointment,
Masta's Thayer's Roger's and other Pills,
Dr. Somerville's Cedar Plaster,
Essex Strengthening Plaster,
Dadd's Heave Powder and Horse Liniment,
And various other medicines too numerous to
mention.
A. R. MURDOCK.
Bondsville, Nov. 24, 1851 31tf

To Tailoresses.
TAILORSES can find employment at
T. C. DENECKE'S. 22 tf

DOESKINS, Cassimeres, the best assort-
ment in this county at
T. C. DENECKE'S. 41f

Wanted Immediately.
THREE or four Vest makers by the piece or
week. Good wages given.
T. C. DENECKE. 22 tf

CASH
WILL be paid for good clean BUCK-
WHITES, in any quantity,
HALL & VALENTINE.
Palmer, Nov. 8, 1851. 29 too

The Whole Universe Ahoy!
Wanted
TWENTY five cash Customers, to raise funds
inquire at T. C. DENECKE. 22 tf

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound
in the best possible manner and on reasona-
ble terms at this Office.

Stoves! Stoves!!
In consequence of the late fire the subscriber
has removed his place of business to No. 1
Furnace Row directly under the Printing Office,
and is now ready to supply his Patrons with
Stoves, Stove Pipes, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron
Ware with other articles usually kept in a Stove
Store. Persons in want are respectfully invited
to call.
Palmer, May 7, 1851. J. S. BAILEY. 41f

VESTINGS! Vestings! Vestings! the best,
the neatest and the greatest assortment at
T. C. DENECKE'S. 41f

JOB PRINTING.
Every variety of Book, Job and Card
Printing executed promptly and on reasona-
ble terms at the JOURNAL Office.
Waybills,
Ball Tickets,
Business and
Circulars,
Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,
done in the best manner at short notice. A gen-
eral assortment of Cards and fancy paper always
on hand.

Silver Spoons.
AND other Silver ware in great variety for
sale low by
F. O. BROOKS. 6 tf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach
of a calf, after directions of Baron Liebig, the
great Physiologist, Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,
M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipa-
tion, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own
method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric
Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in wa-
ter, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast
Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element of Great Dis-
tasting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Sal-
tation of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving,
and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stom-
ach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive
Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice.

Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the
use of this preparation, the pains and evils of In-
digestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as
they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing
wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of De-
bility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspep-
sia, which, supposed to be on the verge of the
grave. The scientific evidence upon which it
is based, is in the highest degree curious and
remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal
Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive
Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be
readily prepared from the stomach of a calf, the
contents of the Stomach of the calf, in which various
articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened,
changed and digested, just in the same manner
as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the
"Physiology of Digestion," says: "The gastric
diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric
Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of
Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished
professor of medicine in London, who was
severely afflicted with this complaint, finding
the stomach of the calf, in which various articles
of food, as meat and eggs will be softened,
changed and digested, just in the same manner
as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on
"Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable
fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals
macerated in water, impart to the fluid the prop-
erty of dissolving various articles of food, and
effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them
in no wise different from the natural digestive
process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive
circular, gratis, giving a large amount of sci-
entific evidence, similar to the above, together with
reputable certificates during the four months proposed,
they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's
well known remedies, and be consulted at their
residence as above, on the use of them in the
following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms,
Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis,
Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all
kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scrofula, Kings
Epile, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all
other scorbutic or cutaneous diseases, Hemor-
rhoids or Piles, Blenorrhoea, Lunacy, Worms,
Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many
others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott
was so universally successful, and such as Dr.
and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge them-
selves to cure or relieve with her remedies which
are prepared by themselves from the original re-
cipes that have been in the family for the two
past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have
met with during their recent visits has fully
justified every expectation, and surpassed the hopes of
most sanguine patients and their friends.

Dr. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has
for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's
system of medicine and method of curing dis-
eases, and also traveled with her several seasons,
this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not
practiced for many years, giving universal satisfaction
and proving a blessing to thousands when others
had failed. To those unacquainted with the na-
ture and system of our medicine, it may be prop-
er to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral
preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold
drugs, but preparations of
Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Vegetable, and Essen-
tial Oils, Gums, Balsams and Simples;

Forming in fact an union of the simples of the
Materia Medica and the Herbal Medico there-
fore called vegetable.

MRS. DRAKE wishes to impress upon the
minds of those whom it may interest, that she
was carefully educated by her Mother (the late
Mrs. Mott) expressly for the profession and that
she for some years previous to her mother's de-
cease practiced in conjunction with her. This
fact will be readily remembered by all patients
promoted to their cure in Boston and vicinity. Mrs.
DRAKE would assure those persons calling on
her for advice &c. that it will be her aim to pur-
sue the same upright and candid manner to all,
for which Mrs. Mott was so celebrated, and uni-
versally respected.

To invalids residing at a distance and
those that are unable to call upon us in person
we would state that if we are informed by letter,
or through some friend, the symptoms attendant
upon, mode of attack, and the unusual state of
the patient, we can prescribe the necessary reme-
dies to be used in their complaints, and forward
the same with full directions by express, free of
their charge from New York.

DR. DRAKE attends to male patients, MRS.
DRAKE to females and children. Advice gra-
tuitous. All communications post paid. Provi-
dence to 255 Green-st. New York—our city resi-
dence. For further particulars address a letter
as above and the enquirer will receive a prompt
reply with full instructions &c.

Sept. 13 6m

Rings!
THE Subscriber has the prettiest styles and
best quality of Finger Rings, both for Ladies
and Gentlemen that were ever brought into town
Call and purchase one or more while the assort-
ment is large.

Palmer, May 31, 1851. F. O. BROOKS. 6tf

HATS, Hats, Hats and Caps, all qualities
and prices at T. C. DENECKE'S
Monson, May, 1851. 41f

Fire! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best
Fire Insurance Companies in the United
States, and will take risks on the most favorable
terms.

GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Palmer, March 22d, 1851. 51 n

Cuff Pins.
THE Subscriber has just received a lot of
beautiful Cuff Pins—pretty ornaments for
any lady. Call and see them.

Palmer August 2. F. O. BROOKS. 15tf

New-London, Williamtand Palmer R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15d, 1851.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Williamtand, Hartford, Norwich, New-Lon-
don, Stonington and Providence

5:45 A. M. Freight train, with passenger car
connecting with the first train for Hartford, at
Williamtand, (8:15) and at Norwich with train
on Norwich and Worcester R. R., arriving at
New London at 11 A. M.

10:45 A. M. After the arrival of the Express
train at W. R. R. and stages, connecting at
Williamtand (12:25 A. M.) with train from Hart-
ford, arriving at New London 1:45 P. M., con-
necting with steamer Clieopee for Stonington
and Providence, via Stonington R. I.

2:40 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from
Springfield and Boston, connecting at William-
tand (4:30) for Hartford, New Haven and New
York; at New London (5) with the evening
boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Williamtand, Hartford and
Palmer.

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Williamtand, (8:15)
with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and
New York, and at Palmer (10:00) with West-
ern R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steam
er Clieopee from Stonington, connecting at
Norwich, (12:35) with N. & W. R. R., arriving
at Palmer 5:30 P. M.

3:40 P. M. Connecting at Williamtand (4:30)
for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at
Palmer, (6:00) for Springfield, Albany and Bos-
ton.

The 5:45 a. m. train from Palmer and the 12 m
train from New London are Freight trains with
Passenger cars attached.

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before entering the cars.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the
Road to Towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Sup. 17
Oct. 15th, 1851.

Horse Shoeing.

THE Subscriber has lately had
a new shop fitted up, a few
rods from Main street, North side
the Rail Road, where he is pre-
pared to do Horse Shoeing in the best possible
manner. Having had many years experience in
this branch of business, he flatters himself that
he can do work to the satisfaction of all cus-
tomers.

JAMES GORMLEY.
Palmer Depot, June 7, 1851 7 tf

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 17 29

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.

Dr. and Mrs. Drake,
No. 259, Greene St. New York,
Successors to the late Celebrated

MRS. MOTT,
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,
Formerly corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts.,
BOSTON, MASS.;

Would inform her old patients and such others
as may desire to try medicines that having
visited the several towns mentioned in previous
advertisements during the four months proposed,
they will now be prepared to furnish Mrs. Mott's
well known remedies, and be consulted at their
residence as above, on the use of them in the
following diseases:

Debility, Decline, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous symptoms,
Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Asthma, Phthisis,
Bronchial affections, Female Weaknesses of all
kinds, Catarrh Coughs, Colds, Scrofula, Kings
Epile, Salt Rheum, Canker, Ringworm and all
other scorbutic or cutaneous diseases, Hemor-
rhoids or Piles, Blenorrhoea, Lunacy, Worms,
Complaints of the Kidneys, Bladder, and many
others, in the treatment of which Mrs. Mott
was so universally successful, and such as Dr.
and Mrs. Drake do not hesitate to pledge them-
selves to cure or relieve with her remedies which
are prepared by themselves from the original re-
cipes that have been in the family for the two
past generations.

The success that Dr. and Mrs. Drake have
met with during their recent visits has fully
justified every expectation, and surpassed the hopes of
most sanguine patients and their friends.

Dr. DRAKE (Mrs. Mott's Son-in-Law) has
for several years devoted himself to Mrs. Mott's
system of medicine and method of curing dis-
eases, and also traveled with her several seasons,
this is mentioned to assure invalids that it is not
practiced for many years, giving universal satisfaction
and proving a blessing to thousands when others
had failed. To those unacquainted with the na-
ture and system of our medicine, it may be prop-
er to state, that no Mercury or other Mineral
preparations are used, no hot medicines, or cold
drugs, but preparations of